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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY;

Consisting of Notices

OF THE

LIVES OF EMINENT PERSONS

OF ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

From the earliest Period to the

PRESENT TIME.

BY SAMUEL MAUNDER.

A New Edition.

LONDON :

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN & LONGMANS.

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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY;
A Dictionary
OF
UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.

BY
SAMUEL MAUNDER,
AUTHOR OF
"THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE," "THE SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY
TREASURY," ETC. ETC. ETC.

NINTH EDITION,
REVISED, CORRECTED, AND EXTENDED TO THE PRESENT TIME.
WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.
1855.

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LONDON:
A. and G. A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-street-Square.

PREFACE

TO

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the last edition of this work in 1847, death has been more than usually busy among those whose names and achievements ought to be commemorated in our "BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY." Instead, however, of adding these new names to the work by way of supplement, it has been deemed expedient to embody them in the work itself, together with the various supplements that have appeared from time to time, thus facilitating consultation, and making the work a complete manual of Biographical reference, down to the date of publication. The more satisfactorily to effect this object, the whole work has been reprinted on a larger page, and with a new type; and the opportunity has been taken to correct mistakes that had crept into former editions, to supply not a few names that had been omitted, to re-write numerous memoirs that appeared either imperfect or inexact, and in a word to maintain the long established character of this work, as a trustworthy repository of Universal Biography. Considerable space has been devoted in this edition to the lives of foreigners, distinguished in science, literature, art, politics, or arms, in whom Englishmen might be presumed to take an interest; and on the whole it is hoped that few important names, whether native or foreign, will be found to have been omitted.

January, 1851.

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE publication of this volume having been protracted very considerably beyond the time I had originally calculated on, and the task having proved a far more onerous one than my sanguine expectations had led me to anticipate, I freely confess, that, whatever its ultimate fate may be, I feel no ordinary degree of gratification in having at length brought it to a close—a gratification arising from a practical knowledge of the labour required for its production;

heightened by a recollection of the serious interruption I met with, from severe and prolonged illness, during its early progress. Yet, though sometimes daunted, and often discouraged (if I may apply the words of a great man, on an important subject, to my comparatively insignificant undertaking), "despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to neglect."

On the present occasion, I have but little to say. I shall not trouble the reader with a needless dissertation on the uses and value of Biography; the subject is too obvious to require demonstration — too trite to call for a prefatory remark. Neither, in what I deem it necessary to state, do I wish to arrogate to myself any peculiar merit. But let no one imagine that I am indifferent as to the success of this volume, or that I should not honestly exult to learn that it met with the approbation of a discerning public. If I had no other motive, the highly favourable reception given to its precursor would have been a sufficient inducement, I trust, to make me anxious to execute the present Work in a manner that might not be deemed discredit-able either to my judgment, or my regard for truth and strict impartiality.

Persons not in the habit of consulting different biographical authorities, can have no idea of the discrepancies that are to be met with in the relation of mere matters of fact; but this, perplexing as it is, bears no proportion to the wilful perversions that abound where scope is given for the expression of political feeling, or the promulgation of a particular doctrine. So prone, indeed, are many to this corrupt practice, that it appears as though they considered it a paramount duty to carry on, *per fas et nefas*, an eternal crusade against all opinions which are not in accordance with their own — against every one who is disposed to take a straightforward and rational view of things, rather than to glance at them through the oblique medium of some wild or fanciful theory. The amount of injury thus done to the cause of truth, it is impossible to estimate: sentiments, glossed over by a false philosophy, are slavishly copied from one work to another, till the dissemination of error becomes general, and the evils inflicted on society are past redemption.

Throughout the following pages, I have never allowed myself to be satisfied with *one* authority, where more were obtainable; nor have I grudged my labour in any way that I thought would render the volume more acceptable to the public; — but to expect that it can be immaculate, would be the height of absurdity. If I have fallen into errors similar to those which I have condemned, a heavy responsibility will rest on me; if I have committed any of a less serious nature, I hope they will be found so venial, that their obliteration may be an easy employment when revising a future edition.

The steady patronage bestowed upon "THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE" demands my reiterated thanks. Thirty thousand* copies of that work have been legitimately sold in this country, and a still greater number, as I am credibly informed, *pirated* in America: it is therefore not unreasonable to expect, that, unless there be more defects in the present volume than I am conscious of, it will meet with a proportionate circulation. Nothing but a large sale can ever repay me; and I naturally cherish the hope that, in a commercial as well as in a moral sense, I may not have laboured in vain.

* This was written in 1838; and that "The Treasury of Knowledge" has since that time greatly risen in public estimation, its increased sale is a most gratifying proof.

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NEW DICTIONARY

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AA, CHARLES HENRY VAN DER, a Lutheran minister, born at Zwolle, who took a leading part in establishing at Haarlem the Academy of Sciences. Born, 1718; died, 1792.

AA, GERARD VAN DER, and his sons **ADOLPHUS** and **PHILIP** (three distinguished members of an ancient family in the Netherlands), are honourably mentioned in the annals of the United Provinces for the prominent part they took in resisting the tyranny of Philip II. of Spain, and the subsequent liberation of their country.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a distinguished lawyer, born at Louvain, who became president of the council of Luxembourg, in 1574.

AA, PETER VAN DER, an eminent book-seller of Leyden, who, early in the 18th century, compiled and published several extensive collections of voyages and travels, among which was his "Galerie du Monde," an illustrated Atlas, in 66 vols. He also published the great collection of Gronovius on Greek, and of Grævius on Roman, antiquities. Died, 1730.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a Danish poet, and professor of poetry at Sorø, and of theology at Rissen in Jutland. Born, 1616; died, 1664.

AAGARD, NICHOLAS, brother of the above, a philosophical writer, and a professor at Sorø. Born, 1612; died, 1657.

AAGESEN, SVEND or **SVEND** (called also **SUENO AGONIS**), a Danish historian and antiquary of the 12th century.

AALST, EVERARD, a Dutch painter, eminent for fruit pieces and armoury. Born at Delft, in 1602; died, 1658.

AALST, WILLIAM, nephew of the above, and still higher in repute as a painter. Born, 1620; died, 1679.

AARON, St. a British martyr, who, with his brother **Julius**, suffered during the persecution of the Christians, under the emperor Diocletian, A. D. 303, and was canonized ten centuries afterwards.

AARON of ALEXANDRIA, a priest and physician of the 7th century. He was a voluminous author, and the first who described the measles and small-pox, diseases which were at that time new to Egypt, and by him supposed to have originated there.

AARON of BARCELONA, a Spanish Jew of the 13th century; author of "Precepts on Moses," printed at Venice in 1523.

AARON BEN ASSER, a learned Jew of the 5th century; said to be the inventor of Hebrew points and accents.

AARON BEN CHAIM, a Jew of Morocco; author of "Treatises on the Scriptures," printed at Venice in 1609.

AARON HACHARON, a Jew of Nicomedia, born in 1346. He was the author of a work on the Jewish doctrines and customs, entitled "The Garden of Eden."

AARON HARISCHON, the Caraites, a rabbi of the 13th century, author of a Commentary on the Pentateuch.

AARON, ISAAC, a Greek; interpreter to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, by whom he was deprived both of his office and his sight, on a charge of wilful misinterpretation. He was subsequently reinstated in his office; and revenged himself on his enemies with savage cruelty; but died in consequence of torture inflicted on him by order of the emperor Isaac Angelus, on his accession to the throne, in 1203.

AARON, PIETRO, a Florentine of the 16th century, canon of Rimini, and an elaborate writer on music.

AARON SCHASCON, a rabbi of the 17th century; author of "The Law of Truth," printed at Venice in 1631.

AAERSENS, FRANCIS VAN, lord of Someldyck and Spyck, in Holland, a celebrated Dutch diplomatist, who, after residing 15 years at Paris, first as agent and then as ambassador for the United States, was twice sent as ambassador to England. Born at the Hague in 1572; died, 1641.

AARTGEN, a painter, of very considerable merit, but of low and dissolute habits. He was born at Leyden in 1498; and is said to have met his death by being drowned in a drunken frolic, in 1564.

ABA, or ALBON, crowned king of Hungary on the deposition of Peter, surnamed the German, in 1041, and put to death for his cruelty in 1044.

ABACO, AVARISTO FELICE D'ALL, a celebrated composer and violinist of Verona, in the 18th century.

ABACO, Bason, also a native of Verona (in the 18th century), and celebrated as an amateur composer and performer on the violoncello.

ABAGA, or ABAKA-KHAN, a warlike emperor of the Moguls, and a formidable opponent of the crusaders. He succeeded his father in the empire in 1264, and died in 1282.

ABANO. See **ARONO**.

ABANTIDAS, son of Pases, made himself master of Sicily, after putting to death

Clinias, who was regent for his son Aratus, then a minor. He was assassinated *n.c.* 251.

ABARIS, a celebrated character of antiquity, said to have possessed vast abilities, and to have been endowed with the power of performing miraculous cures, but of whom even the country which gave him birth is very uncertain; some calling him a Scythian, while others maintain that he was a native of one of the Western Isles of Scotland: a personage, in short, of whom there is far more of fable recorded than of truth.

ABAS, SCHAH, surnamed the Great, 7th king of Persia. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormus, and made Ispahan the capital of Persia. Died in 1629.

ABASCAL, DON JOSE FERNANDO, viceroy of Peru during several years of the South American war of independence, was born at Oviedo in 1743, and having entered the military service of Spain, served in the numerous campaigns of that country during the latter half of last century in all parts of the globe. Appointed viceroy of Peru in 1804, he governed with a firm but gentle hand till 1816, when he was superseded by General Pezuela; and, on his retirement, he left behind him a character for ability and moderation which is still held in grateful remembrance. Died at Madrid, 1821.

ABASSA, or ABBASSA, sister of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, who gave her in marriage to his vizier Giafar, on condition that their marriage should never be consummated; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Giafar to death, and banished his wife from the palace, giving orders that no one should afford her relief. The romantic incidents arising from this strange marriage have furnished themes for many an oriental tale.

ABASSON, an impostor: who was put to death for pretending that he was grandson to Abas the Great.

ABATE, ANDREA, a Neapolitan artist, who, as a painter of fruit and objects of still life, acquired great celebrity. He was employed, together with Luca Giordino, in adorning the Escorial for Charles II. of Spain. Died, 1732.

ABATI, NICOLÒ, more frequently, but erroneously, called Dell'Abate, a renowned painter in fresco. Born at Modena, 1512; died at Paris, 1571. Several of his relations also distinguished themselves as painters.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, a French author of great merit, and whose modesty was equal to his erudition. His father died in his infancy; and his mother, in order to secure his education in the Protestant faith, sent him, at two years of age, to Geneva. After finishing his studies he went to Holland, and from thence to England, where he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, by whom he was much admired and esteemed. He was also highly panegyrised by Voltaire and Rousseau. In short, though he published little, he had acquired among literary men a character for profound learning, and his correct judgment was universally acknowledged by them. Born at Uzès, 1679; died at Geneva, 1767.

ABBADIE, JAMES, an eminent Protestant divine, who accompanied Marshal Schom-

berg to England in 1688, and was present when that great commander fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy, and was subsequently made dean of Killaloe. He wrote many works, chiefly theological and in the French language; the most esteemed of which is entitled "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne." Born at Nay, in Béarn, in 1658; died in London, 1727.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, of whom, though opposed to him at first, he became a disciple, and served in his army as a general. He died in the 32d year of the Hegira—A.D. 653.

ABBAS, BEN ABBAS ABDALLA, son of the foregoing; chief of the "Sahabah," or companions of the Prophet, and author of a "Commentary on the Koran."

ABBATISSA, PAUL, a poet of Sicily, who flourished about the year 1570, and translated the Iliad and Odyssey into Latin verse.

ABBE, LOUIS, a French poet of the 16th century, surnamed *La Belle Cordonnierre*.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter, of considerable eminence. Born at Milan in 1640; died in 1715.

ABBON, or ABBO, CERNUUS, a Norman monk of the 9th century, who wrote, in Latin verse, an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBON, or ABBO, FLORIACENSIS, a learned Frenchman of the 10th century, and abbot of Fleury; the author of numerous ecclesiastical biographies. For a short time he presided over the monastery of Ramsay, and was a great favourite with Ethelred. He was killed in 1004, while endeavouring to quell a tumult between two contending parties of French and Gascons.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and one of the most active political characters of that period. He was born, in 1562, at Guildford in Surrey, where his father was a weaver and clothworker. After receiving his education at the grammar school in that town, he was sent to Balliol college, Oxford; and became successively master of University college, dean of Winchester, vice-chancellor of Oxford, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then of London, and lastly, primate of all England. Towards the close of his life an event occurred, which for a time caused his suspension from the archiepiscopal office; for being at the seat of Lord Zouch in Hampshire, while on a hunting party he accidentally shot one of his lordship's keepers. He was the author of several theological works; and was one of the eight divines, who, in 1604, by the order of James I. translated the edition of the Bible now in use. He died at Croydon in 1633, and was buried in his native town, where he had founded and liberally endowed a hospital.

ABBOT, ROBERT, bishop of Salisbury, and elder brother of the above. He was an eminent divine, and famous for his skill in conducting polemical discussions and vindicating the supremacy of kings. Born, 1560; died, 1617. Dr. Fuller, speaking of the two brothers, says, "George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greatest scholar;

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ABBOT, MAURICE, youngest brother of the foregoing, was an eminent London merchant, and one of the first directors of the East India Company. He served the office of sheriff in 1627, was afterwards lord mayor, and represented the city in parliament at the commencement of the reign of Charles I., by whom he was knighted.

ABBOT, GEORGE, son of Sir Maurice, was the author of a Paraphrase on the Book of Job, and several other religious works. He took up arms in favour of the parliamentarians in the civil wars. Born, 1600; died, 1648.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German writer, was born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1738. After filling the chair of philosophy at Frankfurt on the Oder, and of mathematics at Rintlen in Westphalia, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation and effectually patronised. His treatises on "Merit," and on the "Duty of Dying for our Country," are full of talent and promise; but the latter he was not destined to fulfil, as he died at the early age of 26, in 1766.

ABDALLA, the father of Mahomet. Though originally only a camel-driver, it appears that he was held in high estimation by his tribe: indeed, so extravagant is the praise bestowed upon him, that, among other absurdities which are related, it is said that on his wedding a hundred girls died of grief and disappointment, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

ABDALLA II., caliph of the Saracens, a celebrated warrior, who took Jerusalem, and ordered all the Christians and Jews to be branded in the hand. Died, 781.

ABDALMALEK, fifth caliph of the race of the Omniades. His reign, which was very prosperous, commenced in 684, and continued for 21 years, having during that time extended his conquests into India and Spain, and conquered Mecca and Medina. On account of his extreme avarice, he was called the *peeler of stone*; whence, we are told, the vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is derived.

ABDALONYMUS, a descendant of the kings of Sidon, but reduced to the condition of a husbandman. When Alexander the Great conquered that country, and allowed Hephestion to dispose of the crown, Abdalonymus was selected, and brought before the Macedonian hero; who, observing the dignity of his aspect, said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdalonymus, hearing this, said, "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well;" which answer so pleased the conqueror, that he confirmed the appointment.

ABDAS, a Christian bishop in Persia, in the time of Theodosius the Younger, and an intemperate zealot, to whose frenzy has been attributed the thirty years' persecution of the Christians, of which he himself was one of the earliest victims.

ABDIAS, of Babylon, an impostor who affirmed that he was one of the 72 disciples sent by Our Saviour, and that St. Simon and St. Jude had appointed him first bishop of

Babylon. He was the author of a legend entitled "Historia certaminis Apostolici," printed at Basle in 1571.

ABDOA, a Persian, who suffered martyrdom in support of Christianity, A. D. 250.

ABDOLLATIPIH, a Persian historian, born at Bagdad in 1161. He is said to have been a man of great learning and a voluminous writer; but the only one of his works known in Europe is an abridged history of Egypt, entitled "Al-kital Alsager," or the little book, which was published from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Professor White, in 1800.

ABDOLMUMEM, or ABDALMON, the son of a potter, but who became a general, and afterwards a monarch, the conqueror of Morocco, and the destroyer of the Almoravide family. He assumed the title of EMIR AL MUMENIN (head of the true believers), and died in 1156.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French poet and dramatic writer, was born at Riez, in Provence, 1648. His ready wit and conversational powers rendered him a general favourite, and in private life he was greatly esteemed; but his works though numerous are now nearly forgotten. Died at Paris, 1718. His brother, Scipio, was the author of "A History of the Bones," and "The Complete Army Surgeon." Died, 1697.

ABEILLE, LOUIS PAUL, secretary to the council-general of trade, &c., and author of several works on agriculture and commerce. Born at Toulouse, 1719; died at Paris, 1807.

ABEL, king of Denmark, second surviving son of Vladimir II. His father created him duke of Sleswick and South Jutland, and at his death, in 1240, left him independent master of those provinces. Slain in battle, 1252.

ABEL, CHARLES FREDERICK, a German musician and composer, remarkably skilful on the viol di Gamba, was born at Coethen, 1725. He resided many years in England, and was appointed musician to Queen Charlotte. He died in 1787.

ABEL, Dr. CLARKE, was the historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China, which he accompanied as chief medical officer and naturalist. He was a deep and philosophic thinker, a close observer of the mysteries of nature, and a man of a benevolent mind. Died, 1820.

ABEL, GASPARD, a German historian, born at Hindenburg, in 1675; died in 1763.

ABEL, JOSEPH, a distinguished German painter of the present century, born near Linz on the Danube, 1780. Many of his historical pictures are to be seen at Vienna, where he died, 1818.

ABEL, THOMAS, teacher of music and grammar to Catharine, queen of Henry VIII. Having written a tract against the divorce of Catharine, he incurred Henry's displeasure; and for denying the king's supremacy he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1540.

ABELA, JOHN FRANCIS, commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; author of a valuable and interesting work entitled "Malta Illustrata," which was printed in that island, in 1617. Died, 1655.

ABELARD, or ABAILARD, PETER, 80

celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes, the latter arising from his love of the equally celebrated Heloise, was born at the village of Palais, near Nantes, in Brittany, 1079. Having made extraordinary progress at the university of Paris, and surpassed all his contemporaries, he opened a school of theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, which was thronged with pupils, and where some of the most distinguished characters of the day imbibed their scholastic philosophy. While he was thus in the zenith of his popularity he became so violently enamoured with the beautiful and accomplished niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, as to forget his duty, his lectures, and his fame. Under the pretext of teaching her philosophy, he obtained the uncle's permission to visit her, and at length to reside in the house. Though Abelard was at that time in his 40th year, and Heloise only in her 18th, a mutual passion, fatal to the happiness of both, was encouraged. Fulbert suspecting this, separated the lovers; but the imprudent intercourse had gone too far for concealment; and Abelard, who had retired to his sister's house in Brittany, was followed there by Heloise, who gave birth to a son. He then resolved to marry her secretly; but although the uncle's consent was obtained, Heloise, by a strange infatuation, chose rather to be considered Abelard's mistress than his wife, and at last very reluctantly complied. Still she would not own her marriage, and even had the hardihood to deny it with an oath. This so greatly incensed her uncle, that he manifested his displeasure by treating her with great severity; and Abelard in consequence determined on releasing her. He accordingly carried her away, and placed her in the convent of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Irritated at Abelard for placing Heloise in a monastery, the canon hired some ruffians, who broke into his chamber, and subjected the unfortunate victim to an ignominious mutilation. Filled with shame and sorrow, he now became a monk in the abbey of St. Dennis, and Heloise took the veil. After time had somewhat moderated his grief, Abelard resumed his lectures, but the violence of his enemies increased; he was charged with heterodoxy, and his works condemned by council. He next erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, but persecution still followed him; and after a life of extraordinary vicissitudes he died in the priory of St. Marcel, near Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1142. On the corpse being sent to Heloise, she deposited it in the Paraclete, of which establishment she was at that time the abbess, and with the view of being buried by his side. In 1800 the ashes of both were taken to the museum of French monuments at Paris; and on the museum being destroyed, in 1817, they were removed to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. As an orator, logician, poet, philosopher, theologian, and mathematician, Abelard had acquired the highest fame; but the memory of his splendid attainments has been swept down the gulf of oblivion, while the tale of his passionate love and its bitter fruits is likely to descend to the remotest posterity.

ABELLI, LOUIS, bishop of Rhodes, and author of "Medulla," and other theological works. Born, 1694; died, 1691.

ABENDANA, JACOB, a Spanish Jew; author of a Hebrew Commentary on some portions of the Scripture. Died, 1685.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician and author, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11. 1781. Having taken his degree at Edinburgh in 1803, he permanently fixed his residence in the Scotch metropolis, where he soon gained the first rank as a practising and consulting physician. But the writings of Dr. Abercrombie contributed no less to the maintenance of his fame, than his skill as a physician. His purely professional works procured for him a high place among the modern cultivators of science; but the most permanent monument to his memory are his "Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c.," published 1830, and the "Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," published 1833. In these works he has brought all the medical facts accumulated in the course of his extensive experience and research, to bear on the various moral and metaphysical systems in vogue, and constructed out of the whole a view of human nature in which the facts of science and the revelations of religion are blended in peculiar harmony. To his wide range of acquisitions he added a piety as genuine as it was unassuming, and he will long be remembered for his large but unobtrusive benevolence. Died, Nov. 14. 1844.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, a horticulturist; author of a "Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany," and a "Gardener's Calendar," published under the name of Mawe. Died, 1806, aged 80.

ABERCROMBY, ALEXANDER, brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby, an eminent lawyer and occasional essayist, was born 1745. Admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1766, he distinguished himself at the bar, and was raised to the bench in 1792, when he assumed the title of Lord Abercromby. He was one of the originators of, and contributors to, the "Mirror" and the "Lounger," in connection with Henry Mackenzie. Died, 1795.

ABERCROMBY, PATRICK, a native of Forfar, in Scotland, physician to James II. of England, and author of the "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wit." Died, 1726.

ABERCROMBY, Sir RALPH, one of the bravest of British generals, was born in 1738, at Tillibodie, Clackmannanshire, and entered the army in 1756, as a cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards. He served with honour during the seven years' war, and in that of American independence; gradually rising in his profession till he attained the rank of major general in 1787. His military skill was severely put to the test in the disastrous campaigns in Flanders and Holland in 1794 and 1795. After this he was employed in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by taking some of the most valuable islands belonging to the enemy. On his return to Europe he was made governor of the Isle of Wight, and raised to the rank of lieutenant-general.

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He was then appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, where he displayed equal firmness and moderation; and, soon after, he again shared in the profitless perils of an expedition to Holland. His next and last appointment was that of commander-in-chief of the expedition sent to Egypt to oppose the growing power of the French, and dispossess them of that country. Having defeated the enemy at Aboukir early in March, 1801, he again came to action with them on the 21st of the same month, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, where, after a desperate battle, the British troops were again signally victorious; but their gallant general was so severely wounded, that he died a week after the battle, on board the admiral's ship, which was conveying him to Malta. His widow was created a baroness, with a pension of two thousand pounds.

ABERCROMBY, Sir ROBERT, younger brother of the above, a general in the army, K.B., and for thirty years governor of the Castle of Edinburgh. Died, 1827.

ABERLI, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent Swiss landscape painter. Born at Winterthur, 1723; died at Berne, 1786.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, an Irish dissenter and divine, of whose sermons there are two volumes, which are held in considerable esteem. Born at Coleraine, 1680; died at Dublin, 1740.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon of great repute and extensive practice. He was brought up under Sir Charles Blick, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was acknowledged to possess great talent and originality; though he doubtless owed much of his fame to a blunt eccentricity of manner, by which he was ever distinguished. He was the author of "Surgical Observations," "Physiological Essays," &c. Born, 1764; died, 1831.

ABGARUS, a king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, cotemporary with Our Saviour, to whom he is said to have written a letter and received an answer to it. Both letter and answer are pronounced by the best critics to be mere forgeries.

ABGILLUS, surnamed **PRESTER JOHN**, son of a king of the Fris. He accompanied Charlemagne to the Holy Land; and after his leader's return to Europe, made vast conquests in Abyssinia, which was long called "Prester John's Dominion." He is reputed to have written an account of Charlemagne's deeds in the East.

ABINGER, Lord, JAMES SCARLETT, was the second son of Robert Scarlett, of Jamaica, where the future lord was born in 1769. He was early sent to England for education, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1786, and took his B. A. degree in 1790. In 1791 he was called to the bar, and may be said to have become eminent from his very first appearance in the courts. A fine figure, a singularly familiar and unpretending style of elocution, and an almost unrivalled tact in managing a jury, caused him to have immense business. In 1818, after having twice been defeated in contested elections, he obtained a seat in parliament through the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. For very

many years Mr. Scarlett was considered a Whig, and voted as well as spoke in favour of the various measures proposed by Romilly and Mackintosh for the amelioration of the criminal code. On the formation of a mixed ministry under Canning, in 1827, he became attorney general and received the honour of knighthood. In 1834, on the formation of the Peel cabinet, he was raised to the bench as chief baron, with the title of Lord Abinger. In his judicial capacity, he gave the highest satisfaction; nothing could be sounder than his law, or purer than his impartiality. Died, April, 1841, aged 75.

ABINGTON, FRANCES, a celebrated comic actress, born in London, 1731; died, 1815. She was the original Lady Teazle, and that character is regarded as her masterpiece.

ABISBAL, HENRY O'DONNELL, Count of, a celebrated Spanish general, born in Andalusia, 1770. Having entered the royal guards at the age of fifteen, he served in the war against the French republic; and on Napoleon's invasion of Spain, the part he took in the relief of Gerona in 1809, led to his promotion to the command of Catalonia, where he displayed great energy, and reaped much success. Though defeated in the plains of Vich by General Sonham, he a month afterwards forced Augereau to abandon Lower Catalonia; and, at the village of Abisbal, he compelled the surrender of a whole French column under General Schwartz. From this action he took his title. Towards the close of the war, he commanded with brilliant success at the capture of Pancorvo. In 1819 he suppressed a mutiny of the troops in the isle of Leon; but he fell into disgrace on suspicion of treachery, and it was not till 1823, on the invasion of Spain by the French under the Duke d'Angoulême, that he recovered his position and his fame. After the restoration of Ferdinand, he retired to France, where he resided, almost entirely forgotten, till his death in 1834.

ABNEY, Sir THOMAS, an eminent magistrate of London, lord mayor in 1700, and M.P. for the city. When the king of France had proclaimed the Pretender king of Great Britain, he proposed an address to king William, and the measure having been followed by other corporations, proved of great service to the king, who was thereby encouraged to dissolve the parliament, and take the sense of the people, which was almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. He was one of the first promoters of the Bank of England, and one of its earliest directors. Died, 1722.

ABOS, chapel-master of the conservatory of La Pietà at Naples, about the middle of the 18th century; and author of the opera of "Tito Manlio."

ABOU, JOSEPH, a learned Mussulman and supreme judge of Bagdad, during the caliphate of Haroun al Raschid.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, a Jewish rabbi, of Portugal, author of Commentaries on the Old Testament, and various other works, theological and controversial. Born at Lisbon, 1437; died at Venice, 1508.

ABRADATAS, king of Susa, rendered memorable by the affection of his wife.

ABRAHAM, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit, and professor of theology in the university of Pont-à-Mousson; author of a commentary on Virgil and some of Cicero's Orations. Born, 1589; died, 1656.

ABRAHAM, A. SANCTA CLARA, a native of Suabia, whose real name was Ulrich Megerle. He was an Augustine friar, and extremely affected and eccentric as a preacher. Born, 1642; died, 1709.

ABRESCH, FREDERICK LOUIS, a celebrated critic. He was an admirable Greek scholar, and his scholia on Greek authors are deservedly held in very high esteem. Born at Homburg, 1699; died in Switzerland where he was rector of a college, 1782.

ABRIAL, ANDREW JOSEPH, a distinguished French statesman, was born at Paris, 1750. After finishing his legal studies, he went to Senegal to superintend one of the French factories; and some years after his return, he was sent to Naples to organise the republican government, and the mildness and moderation he displayed here, gained him general good will. After the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed by Napoleon minister of justice, and is said to have been one of the framers of the Code Napoleon. But though Napoleon loaded him with honours, he was among the first to vote for his dethronement in 1814; and after the restoration of the Bourbons, he was created a peer, and continued to devote himself to the improvement of the law, till his death in 1828.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund in Denmark; eminent as a statesman and warrior, and founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen. Died, 1201.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS, an Italian author of the 15th century. He is chiefly known by his fables, which have been appended to some editions of *Æsop* and *Phædrus*, and by a commentary on some passages of *Ovid*.

ABU, MOSLEM, governor of Khorassan. At an enormous sacrifice of human life, he aided in establishing the Abasside dynasty upon the ruin of that of the Ommlades; but his services to the caliph Almanzor did not prevent that prince from causing him to be put to death, A. D. 759.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law and successor of Mahomet. His original name was changed to that of Abubeker, or "Father of the Virgin," on the occasion of his daughter Ayesha becoming the bride of Mahomet. On succeeding his son-in-law he assumed the title of caliph, which signifies both successor and vicar, and which was first borne by him. He won vast territory from the Syrians, Persians, and Greeks. Died, 634.

ABUCARA, THEODORE, bishop of Caria in the 8th century; author of some controversial treatises which were published at Ingoldstadt in 1606, and of a treatise "De Unione et Incarnatione," published at Paris in 1685.

ABUDADHER, chief of the Arabian sect of Karmatians, and a bitter enemy of the Mahometans. On one occasion he plundered Mecca, murdered vast numbers of pilgrims, and carried away the celebrated black

stone, which the Mahometans so highly value on the supposition that it fell from Heaven. The stone was subsequently ransomed. Died, 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY, originally a physician of Armenia, but subsequently a bishop. Of his various works the most esteemed is a Universal History, an edition of which, with a Latin translation, was published at Oxford, by Dr. Pococke, in 1693. He eventually became primate of the East, and died in 1286.

ABULFAZEL, vizier to the celebrated Mogul emperor Akbar, and author of "Ayeen Akberry"—a statistical and geographical account of the Mogul empire, and an history of the reign of the emperor Akbar: the former work was translated into English by Mr. Gladwin in 1785. Died, by the hands of an assassin, in 1604.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, prince of Hamah in Syria. He was distinguished as a military commander; but still more as an excellent historian and geographer, being the author of a description of Chorasnia and Mawaralnahre, and the lives of Mahomet and Saladin, &c. The former work has been published with a Latin translation, added to the Arabic original; and portions of his various works have been separately translated into English. Died, 1333.

ABULGAZI, BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, and author of an esteemed Tartar history. Some Russian exiles in Siberia having discovered the MS. of this work, it was brought to Europe and translated into German and French. Born at Urgens, the capital of Karam, 1605; died, 1663.

ABU-OBEIDAH, a friend and associate of Mahomet, and the conqueror of great part of Palestine and Syria. Died, by the pestilence, 639.

ABU-TEMAN, a celebrated Arabian poet. Some of his works have been published in England. Died, 845.

ABUZAIID, MIRZA, a soldier in the service of Uleg Beg, who, taking advantage of the feud between that personage and his son, proclaimed himself in 1450; but after gaining considerable territory, he perished in an ambushade, in 1468.

ABYDENUS, the reputed author of an history of Assyria and Chaldaea, which is now lost, except some fragments inserted by Eusebius in his *Preparatio Evangelica*.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berea, in Syria, the opponent of St. Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria. Died, 436.

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, a man honourably distinguished for having sold the church-plate to ransom 7000 Persians, who had been taken prisoners in the war between Theodosius the Younger, and Varannes, king of Persia. The latter monarch was induced by this truly Christian benevolence to consent to the termination of the war. This good prelate flourished early in the 5th century, but the exact time of his death is unknown.

ACACIUS, surnamed *MONOPHTHALMUS*, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Casarea, whose life he wrote. He was the founder

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of a sect called Acaciani, and died about the year 365.

ACADEMUS, an Athenian citizen, who, in the time of Theseus, had the honour of founding the Academic grove, and of giving his name to a sect of philosophers.

ACAMAPICHTLI, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, whom he governed forty years. He gave many valuable laws to his subjects, and founded the capital of the kingdom. Died, 1389.

ACCA, St., an Anglo-Saxon divine, bishop of Hexham, in the 8th century—a patron of learning and the arts; author of "Sufferings of the Saints," and epistles, and an improver of church music. Died, 740.

ACCA LAURENTIA, by some called LUPA, the wife of Faustulus, the shepherd; to whose honour the Romans devoted a festival, as being the nurse of Romulus and Remus.

ACCARIGI, JAMES, a native of Bologna, and professor of rhetoric at Mantua; after which he entered into orders, and was made bishop of Vesta, where he died in 1654.

ACCARIGI, FRANCIS, a native of Ancona, professor of civil law at Sienna and Pisa. Died, 1622.

ACCIAIOLI, DONATUS, a noble and learned Florentine of the 15th century; distinguished for his translation of Plutarch, and commentaries on Aristotle. [The name of this family is variously written, ACCIAOLI, ACCIAUOLI, and ACCIAJUOLI.]

ACCIAIOLI, JOHN, a member of the same family as the above; an author and public lecturer, in the 16th century.

ACCIAIOLI, MAGDALENA, a Florentine lady; authoress of "David Persecuted," and other poems. Died, 1610.

ACCIAIOLI, ZENOBIO, a poet and critic; also the translator, from the Greek, of Politian's epigrams, and librarian to Leo X. Died, 1520.

ACCIAIOLI, RENATUS, a noble Florentine, who, in the 14th century, conquered Athens, Corinth, and Boeotia; which he bequeathed respectively to the Venetians, Theodosius Palæologus, and his natural son Anthony.

ACCIO, ZUCHIO, a poet of Verona in the 15th century.

ACCIUS, LUCIUS, a Latin poet and dramatist. He died about B.C. 180.

ACCIUS, an orator, against whom Cicero defended Cicerentius, B.C. 66.

ACCIUS, TULLIUS, prince of the Volsci; to whom Coriolanus resorted for aid against Rome.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, an Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1415, and succeeded Poggio as secretary to that republic in 1450. He was the author of many valuable works, among which was a narrative of the wars in Palestine, to which Tasso was much indebted in composing the "Jerusalem Delivered." Died, 1466.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, a relation of the preceding, born in 1497, was so perfect a master of the Latin tongue, that he was called the Cicero of the age. He was highly distinguished by the popes Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., the last of whom made him a cardinal. Died, 1540.

ACCOLTI, PETER, son of the above, abandoned the profession of the law to enter the church; and, as cardinal of Ancona, composed the Papal bull against Luther. Died, 1532.

ACCOLTI, BERNARD, brother of the last named, a poet of considerable powers; his works were published at Florence, in 1513.

ACCOLTI, FRANCIS, uncle of the above; a lawyer and scholar of great ability, but even more remarkable for his parsimony than for his talents. Died, 1486.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. He suffered death in 1564.

ACCORSO, MARIANGELO, a native of Aquila, in the 16th century; an eminent critic and scholar. He published remarks on Ausonius and Ovid, entitled "Diatriba," and an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus.

ACCORSO, or ACCURSUS, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1182, and died in 1229, rendered himself famous by his "Perpetual Commentary," or "Great Gloss," in illustration of the code, the institutes, and the digests. He left three sons, all of whom distinguished themselves by their legal attainments.

ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople, in the time of Constantine, who said to him, in allusion to his rigid opinions, "Make yourself a ladder, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone."

ACEVEDO, FELIX ALVAREZ, a Spanish officer, and one of the principal actors in the revolution in his native country, in 1820. He was killed in the same year, in an ambuscade, after having defeated a party of the royalists.

ACH, VAN, or ACHEN, JOHN, an eminent historical and portrait painter. Born at Cologne, 1599; died, 1621.

ACHÆUS, a Greek poet and satirist, contemporary with Æschylus; but though he is said to have written forty tragedies, nothing but a few fragments at present exist.

ACHARD, ANTHONY, a learned divine. Born at Geneva, 1696; died, 1772.

ACHARD, sometimes called St. VICTOR, from his having been abbot of St. Victor, in Paris, was a bishop of Avranches, in Normandy, and the author of some religious works. Died, 1172.

ACHARD, CLAUDE FRANCIS, a physician, secretary to the academy, and librarian, of Marseilles. He was the author of several valuable works, and the compiler of some catalogues, particularly that of the museum of Marseilles. Born in 1753; died, 1809.

ACHARD, F. C., a distinguished Prussian chemist; known as the first fabricator of beet-root sugar, in 1792; and author of several treatises on chemistry and agriculture. Died in 1821.

ACHARDS, ELEAZAR, bishop of Avignon, remarkable for the benevolent courage he displayed when the plague raged in his see. Being sent by Clement XII. to China, to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries, he died there, in 1741, without having accomplished his object.

ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a distinguished

lecturer on history, jurisprudence, and statistics, in the university of Göttingen. Died, 1772.

ACHER, N., a French judge; author of an "Abrégé des Hommes Illustres de Plutarque." Died, 1807.

ACHERI, LUC D., a Benedictine monk; author of "Lives of the Saints," &c. Born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, 1609; died, at Paris, 1685.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a native of Alexandria, who lived during the 3rd century, and in his old age was converted to Christianity, and became a bishop. He originally taught rhetoric in his native city, and wrote a "Treatise on the Sphere;" a "History of Great Men;" and a Romance, entitled "The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe."

ACHILLINI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese physician, known by his publications on anatomy and medicine. Died, 1512.

ACHILLINI, JOHN PHILOTHEUS, brother of the above, and author of an eulogistic poem, entitled "Viridario." Died, 1538.

ACHILLINI, CLAUDE, a relation of the above, distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. Born, at Bologna, 1574; died, 1640.

ACHMET I., emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III. Born, 1588; died, 1617.

ACHMET II., succeeded his brother Solyman on the throne of Constantinople. Died, 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother, Mustapha II. He was afterwards deposed, and his nephew, Mahomet V., exalted to the throne. Died in prison, 1736.

ACHMET, BACHA, a general of Solyman, and governor of Egypt.

ACHMET, an Arabian writer in the 4th century. His book "On the Interpretation of Dreams," was published at Paris in 1608.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a German author, and celebrated critic. Died, 1595, aged 28.

ACILIUS, CAIUS, a valiant soldier under Julius Cæsar: he grappled an enemy's galley with his right hand, which being cut off, he seized it with his left, and boarded it, notwithstanding he was opposed by all the crew upon deck.

ACINDYNUS, SEPTIMIUS, a Roman consul, and governor of Antioch, in the 4th century. Having sentenced a man to be hanged for a debt owing by him to the public treasury, if it was not paid by a certain day, a very rich citizen proposed to pay the sum for him if he would consent to his wife's dishonour; but having accomplished his base design, he treacherously gave her a bag of earth, instead of the money; which being reported to Acindynus, he condemned the citizen to pay the debt, and to give the land from whence the earth was taken, to the wife.

ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a German comedian, and founder of the modern German theatre. Died, 1771.

ACKERMANN, JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTLIEB, an eminent physician; author of a "Manual of Military Medicine," and other

valuable works. Born in 1756; and died at Altdorf, in Franconia, in 1801.

ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, an ingenious and enterprising tradesman, was born at Stolberg, Saxony, in 1764, and came to England previous to the French revolution. After following for a time the occupation of a carriage draughtsman, he settled in the Strand as a printseller, where he established a flourishing and extensive concern, furnishing employment to numerous artists, and judiciously catering for the public taste in elegant and ornamental works of art. His "Forget me Not" was the first of that class of "Annals" which appeared in this country; and to him also are we indebted for the introduction and much of the success of the lithographic art; while the good taste and spirit he evinced in producing the "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., and other handsomely embellished works, entitle him to the respect of all who know how to appreciate them. Died, 1834.

ACKMAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist of the 18th century. As a portrait painter, he was held in high estimation; but is chiefly remembered as the first person who appreciated and encouraged the poet Thomson.

ACOLUTHUS, ANDREW, a learned professor of languages at Breslaw; author of a treatise "De Aquila Amaris," and numerous other works. Died, 1704.

ACONTIUS, JAMES, a native of Trent, eminent, in the 16th century, as a philosopher, a divine, and a civilian.

ACOSTA, CHRISTOPHER, a Portuguese surgeon and naturalist of the 16th century; author of "A Treatise on the Drugs and Medicinal Plants of the East Indies," and other works.

ACOSTA, GABRIEL, professor of divinity at Coimbra; author of a commentary on the Old Testament. Died, 1650.

ACOSTA, JOSEPH, a provincial of the Jesuits in Peru. His history, natural and moral, of the West Indies, is particularly celebrated. Died, 1600.

ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese of Jewish descent, who made some stir during the 17th century by his freaks in changing his creed. The whole life of this man indicated insanity; and his death by his own hand, in 1647, confirmed the opinion.

ACQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, prince of Teramo and duke of Atri, was a learned Neapolitan, to whom belongs the merit of having published the first Encyclopædia. Born, 1456; died, 1528.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, celebrated for having expelled the plague from Athens, by burning perfumes, &c. 473.

ACRONIUS, JOHN, a mathematician of Friesland, who wrote on the motion of the earth. Died, 1563.

ACRONIUS, JOHN, a Dutch writer of the 17th century, who wrote against the Romish religion.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, one of the Byzantine historians of the 13th century, celebrated for his knowledge of poetry, mathematics, and rhetoric. Born, 1220; died, 1282.

ACTON, JOHN, son of a physician, born at Besançon, in 1737. He entered into the French navy, and afterwards into that of

the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His rescuing 4000 Spaniards from the Barbary corsairs, made him known at the court of Naples; and through the patronage of the queen, he became minister of the marine, and afterwards of the finances. He was dismissed from the ministry in 1803, and retired into Sicily, where he died in 1808.

ACTUARIUS, JOHN, a Greek physician of the 13th century, who distinguished himself by the analysis and employment of the milder cathartics and simple water.

ACUNA, CHRISTOPHER, born at Burgos, Spain, 1597, became a Jesuit in 1612, and subsequently a missionary in America. On his return to Spain, he published "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons."

ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a Spanish poet of some celebrity. Died at Grenada in 1680.

ADAIR, JAMES, serjeant-at-law, born in London, and educated at Peter-House, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1767. In 1771, he was chosen recorder of London; an office which he held for ten years. At his death, which happened in 1799, he was member of parliament for Higham Ferrers, king's prime serjeant-at-law, and chief-justice at Chester.

ADAIR, JAMES, a trader and resident among the N. American Indians, whose lineage he deduces from the Jews, in a publication dated 1775.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, a physician of some eminence, and a native of Scotland; author of a number of medical and other works. Died at Harrowgate, in 1802.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, a German divine and theological writer, the grandson of Charles Martel, and cousin-german of Charlemagne. He is most distinguished for the foundation of a distinct abbey, called New Corbie, as a seminary for the education of missionaries, who were to be employed in the conversion of the northern nations. Born, 753; died, 827.

ADALBERON, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France; who distinguished himself, as a prelate and a politician, under Lothaire, Louis V., and Hugh Capet. Died in 988.

ADALBERON, ASCELINUS, ordained bishop of Laon, in 977, by the preceding. He treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, to Hugh Capet. Died, 1030.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, in the 10th century. He was one of the first founders of the Christian religion in Hungary; and also preached the gospel in Prussia, and in Lithuania, where he was murdered by Sego, a pagan priest. Boleslaus, prince of Poland, is said to have ransomed his body with an equal weight of gold.

ADALBERT, an ambitious, eloquent, and designing prelate, created archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg, 1043. During the minority of Henry IV. of Germany, he acted as regent, but his despotic conduct rendered him obnoxious to the people. Died, 1072.

ADAM, ROBERT, author of "The Religious World Displayed," &c., was born in Aberdeenshire, 1770. After pursuing his studies at Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed to a church in the

Danish island of St. Croix, where he was much annoyed by the authorities, and compelled to return without any redress for the injuries he had sustained. He was subsequently appointed to a charge in the island of Tobago; but he died almost before entering upon his duties, 1823.

ADAM, the Right Hon. WILLIAM, lord chief commissioner of the Jury Court, was born at Blair Adam, 1751. After finishing his studies at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, he obtained a seat in Parliament; but in consequence of some family losses he resigned his seat in 1794, and obtained such success in his profession as to be successively appointed counsel for the East India Company, and chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and many of the nobility honoured him with their confidence; and in 1815 he was made a privy councillor, and was appointed one of the barons of the Scottish Exchequer, chiefly with the view of enabling him to introduce and establish the new system of trial by jury in civil cases. In this he was completely successful. Nominated chief commissioner, he continued to discharge his arduous and important duties to the satisfaction of all, till his retirement in 1833. In the course of his parliamentary career, in consequence of something that occurred in a discussion during the first American war, Mr. Adam fought a duel with Mr. Fox, which happily ended without bloodshed, when the latter jocularly remarked, that had his antagonist not loaded his pistol with government powder, he would have been shot. Died, 1839.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, in the 12th century, and author of a life of David I. of Scotland.

ADAM, ALEXANDER, LL.D., well known to the literary and scholastic world by his "Latin Lexicon," "Roman Antiquities," &c.; raised himself to great eminence by almost unprecedented efforts, and became rector of the High School of Edinburgh, an office which he held till his death. Born, 1741; died, 1809.

ADAM, LAMBERT SIGISBERT, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works were executed for the decoration of Versailles and St. Cloud. Born, 1700; died, 1759.

ADAM, NICHOLAS SEBASTIAN, brother of the above, and eminent in the same profession. He executed the admired statue of "Prometheus Chained." Born, 1705; died, 1778.

ADAM of Bremen, canon of the cathedral of Bremen about the close of the 11th century; author of an ecclesiastical history, and numerous other works; and indefatigable as a Christian missionary.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, a German divine and biographical author of the 17th century, to whose voluminous writings subsequent biographers have been greatly indebted. Died, 1622.

ADAM, NICHOLAS, a French grammarian; author of "The True Mode of acquiring a Language whether Living or Dead, by means of the French," and other works of considerable ingenuity. Born, 1716; died, 1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; a

celebrated architect, much employed upon the public buildings and noblemen's mansions of London. One of his works, executed in conjunction with his brother, is the noble range of buildings called the "Adelphi," the name being the Greek word for "Brothers." He at one time represented the county of Kent in Parliament. Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; died, 1792. His brother James, the coadjutor in most of his labours, died, 1794.

ADAM, THOMAS, an English divine, and for 56 years the rector of Winttringham, in Lincolnshire, having repeatedly refused preferment. He was the author of some religious works. Born at Leeds, 1701; died, 1784.

ADAMANTEO, a learned Italian mathematician and orientalist; author of "Glossæ et Interpretationes in Talmud Hebræorum." Died, 1681.

ADAMANTIUS, a Greek physician of the 6th century; author of a work on physiognomy, which has been often printed.

ADAMANUS, abbot of Icolmkil, in the 8th century; author of a life of St. Columba.

ADAMI, LEONARDO, an Italian scholar, eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages, and librarian to Cardinal Imperiali. Born, 1690, at Bolsena, in Tuscany; died, 1719.

ADAMS, GEORGE, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments; author of "Micrographia Illustrata," and other scientific works. Died, 1786.

ADAMS, GEORGE, son of the above, and of the same profession; author of "An Essay on Vision, &c." Born, 1750; died, 1795.

ADAMS, JOHN, second president of the United States of America, and a political writer of considerable reputation. Before the Revolution, Mr. Adams attained great eminence as a lawyer, and published an essay "On Common and Feudal Law." On the breach with the mother country, he espoused the colonial cause, and employed his pen with great activity. He was one of the principal promoters of the memorable resolution passed July 4, 1776, declaring the American States free, sovereign, and independent. Mr. Adams subsequently proceeded with Dr. Franklin to the court of France, in order to negotiate a treaty of peace and alliance with that country. He was afterwards nominated plenipotentiary to Holland, and materially contributed to hasten a rupture between the United Provinces and Great Britain. Lastly, he was employed in negotiating a general peace at Paris; and was the first ambassador received by this country from America after it was effected. This distinguished individual also took a great share, in conjunction with Washington, Hamilton, and other federal leaders, in forming the present constitution of the United States, in 1787, when General Washington was elected president, and Mr. Adams vice-president. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor; and, at the conclusion of his presidency, retired from public life, with the character of an able, active, independent, and upright statesman, even among those whose party views were opposed to his opinions. Born, 1735; died, 1826.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, formerly president of the United States, son of John Adams, the second president, was born at Boston in 1769. His father having been appointed commissioner to France in 1778, embraced the opportunity of securing for his son all the advantages of an European education. When only fourteen years of age he went to Petersburg as private secretary to the American minister, and on his return to his native country he entered Harvard University, where he graduated with honour in 1787, and subsequently commenced the practice of the law at Boston. In 1794 he was appointed by Washington minister of the United States at the Hague; and in 1796 he went in the same capacity to Berlin, which office, however, he resigned on the defeat of his father, and Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, in 1801. Here too he wrote his famous "Letters from Silesia," which were favourably noticed in the Edinburgh Review. After representing Massachusetts in the United States Senate for six years, he went as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1809, and to the influence which his character and abilities procured for him at that court is mainly to be attributed the intervention of Russia which terminated in the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. After the peace he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James's; and he subsequently acted as secretary of state during the administration of Mr. Monroe. In 1825 he was himself elected president of the United States. His administration was a perfect illustration of the principles of the constitution, and of a republic purely and faithfully governed. On the expiry of his term of office, he retired into private life; but he was soon elected by his district as representative in Congress, and though he never afterwards held office, he long continued to benefit his country by his speeches and his pen. Manly, straightforward, and independent, he never swerved from what he believed to be the path of duty,—no easy matter in the United States, where party feeling runs so high; and he has left behind him a reputation for purity and disinterestedness of motives, second only to that of Washington. Died, 1848.

ADAMS, JOHN, "the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island," is famous for the share he took in the mutiny of the Bounty, in 1789, and in the subsequent establishment of the colony of the mutineers at Pitcairn's Island. His real name was Alexander Smith. Died, 1829.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, an able English physician; author of a treatise on epilepsy, and numerous other medical works of great merit. Born, 1758; died, 1818.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, an active member of the first American congress, and one of the most powerful advocates of the political separation of that country from England. Born, 1722; died, 1803.

ADAMS, Sir THOMAS, an eminent citizen of London, of which he was lord mayor in 1645. He was a loyal and prudent magistrate, and distinguished by many public acts of munificence. Born, at Wem, in Shropshire, 1586; died, 1667.

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ADAMS, WILLIAM, an English divine of the 18th century; author of an answer to Hume on the Miracles. Died, 1789.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and ambassador from James VI. to Queen Elizabeth; but chiefly remembered for his disputes with the presbytery, by which he was involved in ruin. Born, 1536; died, 1599.

ADANSON, MICHAEL, an eminent French naturalist, of Scottish extraction, born at Aix, in Provence, 1727. At the Revolution, he was reduced to extreme indigence, and died in 1806, leaving behind him a vast number of manuscripts.

ADDINGTON, ANTHONY, a physician, born in 1713, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. About 1756, he settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice in cases of insanity. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth. Died in 1790.

ADDISON, LANCELOT, an English divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, in 1632. He early distinguished himself by his attachment to the Stuart family, and appears to have supported a consistent and upright character. He held the living of Milston, Wilts, with a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and was eventually made dean of Lichfield. He died in 1703.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, so highly celebrated in English literature, was the son of Dr. Lancelot Addison. He was born May 1. 1672, at Milston, and, after receiving the rudiments of education at Salisbury and Lichfield, was sent to the Charterhouse, where he contracted his first intimacy with Mr. afterwards Sir Richard Steele. At the age of 15, he was entered of Queen's college, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for classical literature, and for his skill in Latin poetry. At 22, he addressed some English verses to the veteran poet, Dryden; and shortly afterwards published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. In 1695, he addressed a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the Lord Keeper Somers, who procured him a pension from the crown of 300*l.* per annum, to enable him to travel. On his return home, in 1702, he found his old friends out of place; but, in 1704, he was introduced by Lord Halifax to Lord Godolphin, as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim: on which occasion he produced "The Campaign," for which he was appointed commissioner of appeals. After this he accompanied the Marquis of Wharton to Ireland, as secretary. While there, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spectator," which was also enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word *Clio*. This publication was succeeded by the "Guardian," a similar work, in which Addison also bore a considerable share. In 1713, his famous tragedy of Cato was brought upon the stage, and performed without interruption for thirty-five nights. In 1716, Addison married the Countess Dowager of Warwick; but the union is said to have been far from felicitous. The following year,

he became secretary of state, which place he soon resigned, on a pension of 1800*l.* a-year. In his retirement he wrote "A Defence of the Christian Religion," and also laid the plan of an English Dictionary, upon the model of the Italian Della Crusca. He closed his life in a manner suitable to his character. When given over by his physicians, Addison sent for his step-son, the young earl of Warwick, whom he was anxious to reclaim from irregular habits and erroneous opinions, and grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" but whether this affecting interview had any effect upon the young earl is not known, as his own death happened shortly after. Addison died at Holland House, June 17. 1719; leaving an only daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. Of Addison's numerous and well-known writings, it may be affirmed, that they rest on the solid basis of real excellence, in moral tendency as well as in literary merit; vice and folly are satirised, virtue and decorum are rendered attractive; and while polished diction and Attic wit abound, the purest ethics are inculcated. May we not then repeat the laudatory and emphatic words of Dr. Johnson:—"Whoever would attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

ADELAIDE, MADAME, aunt to Louis XVI. of France. This princess, in order to avoid the sanguinary fury of the revolutionists, and accompanied by her sister, Mad. Victoire, quitted Paris on the 10th of February, 1791. After seeking protection in Rome, Naples, and other places, they found a temporary asylum in Corfu, from whence they were conveyed to Trieste by the Russian general Outchacoff, and there fixed their residence. Victoire died the 8th of June, 1799; and Adelaide survived her sister only nine months.

ADELAIDE, EUGENE LOUISA, princess of Orleans, and sister to Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, was born 1777. Educated with the greatest care by Madame de Genlis, the princess passed her childhood in peaceful retirement, till the outbreak of the French Revolution compelled her with her governess to take refuge successively in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain, where she resided with her mother till 1808. She then joined her brother Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and participated in all the subsequent vicissitudes of his career. After the restoration, she contributed in no small degree to rally round her brother all the important men to whose wishes for improvement the government of Louis XVIII. made no response; and during the "three glorious days" in 1830, it was mainly owing to her influence that her brother was induced to accept the crown, then offered—since reclaimed—by the people. She subsequently shared and aided the king's high fortune, by her judicious counsels and reflective courage; and it is not perhaps going too far to say, that had she lived to witness the 23rd of February, 1848, Louis Philippe might not have persevered in a course which ultimately

cost him and his family a crown. Madame Adelaide was privately married to General Athalin, a peer of France. Died, Dec. 31st 1847.

ADELAIDE, queen dowager of Great Britain and Ireland, was born August 13. 1702. She was the eldest child of George, duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. Her father died when she was only eleven years of age, leaving herself and a younger brother and sister under the guardianship of their mother. The early years of the Princess Adelaide were passed in great retirement; but her great natural abilities were fully matured by the accomplishments which form so prominent a feature in many of the small German courts; and no sooner was her education finished, than she entered upon a career of active benevolence, which gained her "golden opinions" wherever she was known.

The mournful event which, on November 6. 1817, left the British empire without an heir to its crown in the third generation, having produced the natural result of hastening the marriages of those princes of the blood royal who still remained unwedded, negotiations were set on foot, at the special desire of the queen, for the union of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide; and the marriage took place on the 11th July, 1818. Few events of any importance marked the domestic life of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence for many years after their marriage. The hopes of providing a future heir to the crown of England were repeatedly raised, only to be disappointed. In March, 1810, a daughter was born, but lived only a few hours; and a second daughter, the Princess Georgiana Adelaide, who was born on the 10th of December, 1820, expired on March 4th, in the succeeding year. On the 20th of June, 1830, by the death of George IV., the Duchess of Clarence passed from the retirement of Bushy Park, and from the constrained circumstances arising from a comparatively narrow income to all the publicity and splendour of a throne. An onerous and difficult duty devolved upon her majesty on her accession. Twelve years had passed since there had been a queen consort to preside over the hospitalities and ceremonials of the court, and during that interval the etiquette of presentations and the lists of the presented to the royal presence had become relaxed to a degree which was no longer permissible. In reforming the *personnel* as well as the *morale* of the court circles, Queen Adelaide undertook a duty which was in many instances as painful and invidious as it was necessary, and which was accomplished with all gentleness and firmness. After a reign of 7 years, Queen Adelaide passed once again into retirement, on the death of William IV., whom she had tended with unwearied care during the tedious illness which closed his life, but displaying throughout the resignation which was consonant with the tenor of her whole life. The Queen Dowager, to whom Marlborough House had been assigned as a residence, with 100,000*l.* a year, thenceforward lived

in a carefully guarded privacy, avoiding even the honours which might be considered due to her rank and position, although offered under circumstances that would have given singular temptations to a more ambitious spirit. Besides her visits to her royal relatives in Germany, the Queen had for some time past undertaken repeated journeys into various parts of the country in search of health. Her winters for several years were spent in some climate less ungenial than that of England, and the islands of Malta and Madeira were successively honoured with her Majesty's residence. But she never fully recovered; and towards the close of 1840, her debility assumed an alarming form, and, after lingering a few weeks, she died December 2, sincerely regretted by the people to whom she had endeared herself by her numberless acts of public and private benevolence, as well as by her constant practice of all the Christian graces.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the 12th century; a man of considerable learning. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia; and translated Euclid's Elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies had been discovered. He also wrote several treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. at Oxford.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, the cathedral of which he founded. He wrote the life of his patron, the emperor Henry II., and died in 1027.

ADELER, CURTIUS, named also Servisen, an eminent naval commander, born in Norway, 1622. He went to Venice, where he was made admiral; and, after performing many gallant exploits against the Turks, retired to Constantinople, where he ended his days in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. He died in 1675.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist of great merit; chiefly celebrated for his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary," 5 vols. 4to. Born, 1732; died, 1806.

ADEMAR, a monk of the 10th century, who wrote the chronicles of France, published by Labbe.

ADER, WILLIAM, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book in 1621, entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by Our Saviour were incurable by medicine.

ADET, P. A., envoy from France to the United States in 1796; author of several chemical works, original and translated, and of a design for new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADIHAD-EDDOULAT, emperor of Persia, born about 935. In 977 he became master of Bagdad, which he adorned with hospitals, mosques, and other public works. He was also a great encourager of learning. Died, 982.

ADHELME, a learned prelate under the Saxon Heptarchy, and nephew to King Ina. He was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into this country, and the first bishop of Sherborne. He died in 709, and was canonised.

ADIMARI, an old Florentine family

often mentioned in the history of Florence during the middle ages. Two of their descendants were distinguished in literature. Alessandro, born at Florence 1580, a classical scholar, and poet of some note; and Ludovico, born at Naples 1644, chamberlain of the Duke Gonzaga of Mantua, and afterwards professor of the Tuscan language at Florence, and a satirical writer of great ability.

ADLER, JAMES GEORGE, a learned Danish orientalist, born in 1756; author of "Museum Cuficum," some works on the Jewish language, laws, and rites, and several philological publications.

ADLER, PHILIP, a German engraver of the 18th century, whose style of etching appears to have founded a school which gave rise to the Hopfers and Hollar. He died about 1530.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish historian in the time of Charles XII., whom he accompanied throughout his campaigns, of which he wrote an esteemed account; and it is not a little singular that his history is continued up to the very day when a cannon ball deprived him of life, at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.

ADLZREITER, JOHN, a German historian, and chancellor of Bavaria. He wrote the annals of that state in Latin; and died about the year 1662.

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, distinguished by his piety, and who acquired considerable celebrity as an historian. Died, 875.

ADOLFATI, an Italian composer and author of several operas. In imitation of Marcello, he wrote a piece in which there were two sorts of time in the same air; the one of two notes, the other of three.

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany, was count of Nassau, and elevated to the imperial throne in 1292. Slain by Albert, duke of Austria, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, celebrated by the institution of the Order of Fools, in 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves. This order has long ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC II., king of Sweden, born in 1710, succeeded his father, Frederic, in 1751. He died, greatly regretted, in 1771.

ADOLPHUS, JOHN, for many years well known as a barrister at the criminal courts of the metropolis, was born in London, in 1766. He entered the legal profession, and was admitted an attorney and solicitor in 1790. Naturally fluent, ready, and acute, he aspired to higher honours than the issuing of legal processes, &c., and he was called to the bar in 1807, where, although for many years he was regarded as a clever, adroit counsel, his forensic abilities attracted no decided attention until the year 1820, when his ingenious and elaborate defence of Arthur Thistlewood and the other "Cato Street" conspirators brought him prominently forward. As an historical writer also he obtained considerable reputation. His principal works are "The History of George the Third," 7 vols.; "Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution," 2 vols.; a "History of England," 3 vols.; "Memoirs of John

Bannister, Comedian," 2 vols. &c. Died July 16, 1845, aged 79.

ADRETS, FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT, Baron des, a Huguenot leader, of a cruel, fiery, and enterprising spirit. Resentment to the Duke of Guise led him to side with the Huguenot party in 1602; and he signalled himself by many daring exploits, the skill and bravery of which, however, were sullied with the most detestable cruelty. The aspect of Adrets, like his character, was most forbidding; he lived abhorred, and died universally hated, in 1587. It must, however, be admitted, that many of the aspersions with which historians have branded his memory, rest on very doubtful evidence.

ADRIA, JOHN JAMES, a Sicilian writer and physician, who practised with great reputation at Palermo, and was made physician-general to Charles V. He died in 1660.

ADRIAM, MARIE, a female, who, at the age of 16, fought valiantly during the whole time that her native town, Lyons, was besieged, in 1793. After the engagement she was arrested, and being asked how she had dared to use arms? she replied, "I used them to serve my country, and deliver it from its oppressors." She was instantly condemned and executed.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS, the Roman emperor, born A.D. 76. His father, who was cousin-german to Trajan, died when he was ten years old, and left him in the guardianship of his illustrious kinsman. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. In 120 he visited Gaul, and thence passed over to Britain, where he built a wall, 80 miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, to secure the Roman provinces from the incursions of the Caledonians. He next travelled into Africa and Asia, and, on his return, was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. In his reign the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution; he built a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and had the images of swine engraven on the gates of Jerusalem. Adrian died at Bæte, in 138, aged 63. Though in general he was a just and able ruler, he was often capricious and vindictive.

ADRIAN. There were several popes of this name. The first who bore it was a noble Roman, raised to the Papal chair in 772. He had a taste for architecture, which he evinced in the embellishment of St. Peter's church, and expended vast sums in rebuilding the walls, and restoring the ancient aqueducts of the city. He died in 795.

ADRIAN II. succeeded to the pontificate in 867. During the five years in which he filled it, his ambitious and intriguing disposition did much towards the subjection of the European sovereigns to the see of Rome. He died in 872.

ADRIAN III. was elected in 884, and died the following year, while on a journey to Worms, whither he was proceeding to hold a diet.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who attained the Papal dignity, was born towards the close of the 11th century, at Langley, near St. Alban's. His name was Nicholas Breakspear; and, in his childhood, he was dependent for his daily subsistence on the charity of the monastery, to which his father was a servitor. Unable through poverty to attend the schools, he was refused admission into the monastery for deficiency in learning; and went to France, where he became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, near Avignon, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. made him a cardinal in 1146; and, two years afterwards, sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, where he made many converts. In 1154 he was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Adrian, on which Henry II. of England sent the abbot of St. Alban's with three bishops, to congratulate him. The pope, disregarding the slight put upon him in his youth, treated the abbot with great courtesy, and granted the abbey extraordinary privileges; he also issued in favour of Henry the celebrated bull which sanctioned the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily for ravaging the territories of the church; and, about the same time, the emperor Frederic having entered Italy with a powerful army, and meeting Adrian near Sutrium, concluded a peace with him. At this interview Frederic held the pope's stirrup while he mounted on horseback; after which the former was conducted to St. Peter's church, and his holiness consecrated him king of the Romans. The death of Adrian took place in 1159.

ADRIAN V. was a Genoese, and raised to the pontificate in 1276, but survived his elevation little more than a month.

ADRIAN VI., who succeeded Leo X., in January, 1522, was a native of Utrecht, of mean parentage, and born in 1459. He received his education at Louvain, and successively became canon of St. Peter, professor of divinity, dean of the cathedral, and vice-chancellor of the university, where he founded a college. Ferdinand, king of Spain, gave him the bishopric of Tortosa; and, in 1517, he was made cardinal. He was also appointed regent during the minority of Charles V., who procured him his election to the Papal chair. Died, 1523.

ADRIAN, DE CASTELLO, an Italian of great learning and ability, was born at Cornetto, in Tuscany. By his talents he rose to several employments under Innocent VIII.; and came to England in the reign of Henry VII., who made him his agent at Rome, and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out his latter bishopric to Wolsey, living himself at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors; and in 1503 he was made cardinal by Alexander VI. A vague prophecy had gone abroad that Leo X. should be succeeded by an Adrian; and Castello was so far the slave of superstition as to allow this absurd prediction to influence him in organising a conspiracy, the object of which was the dethronement of that pontiff, and his own elevation to the vacant chair.

Before the plot was matured, the vigilance of Leo detected his designs, and a fine of 12,500 ducats was imposed upon him, with a peremptory prohibition of quitting the Roman territories. He fled, however, from that city in 1518, and was excommunicated; and it is uncertain what became of him afterwards, though it is supposed he died in Asia.

ADRIANI, MARCEL VIRGIL, chancellor of the republic of Florence, was born in 1404. He was highly accomplished in the Greek and Latin languages, as appeared in his translation of Dioscorides from the former into the latter. Died, 1521.

ADRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of the above, was born at Florence in 1513, and became secretary to that republic. He was a man of considerable attainments; and his chief work is entitled "Dell' Istoria de suoi Tempi," or history of his own times, from 1530 to 1574. Died at Florence in 1579.

ADRIANI, MARCEL, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the professorship, and was a member of the academy of Florence. He also published some works, and died in 1604.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter of some repute, and a Carmelite friar, who is said to have destroyed his paintings almost as soon as he had finished them. Died, 1650.

ADRY, J. F., a French professor of rhetoric, born in 1740; author of a great variety of publications—"Histoire de Vittoria Accarabono," "Vie du Père Malebranche," "Vie de la Duchesse de Schomberg," &c.; with new editions, or translations from standard authors, enriched with ingenious prefaces and notes. Died, 1818.

ÆGIDIUS, DE COLUMNA, a Roman monk of the Augustine order, was distinguished in the 13th century among the scholastics, and obtained the appellation of the most profound doctor. He was preceptor to the sons of Philip III. of France, and taught philosophy and theology with high reputation at Paris. He died in 1316.

ÆGIDIUS, PETER, a lawyer and notary of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, who was educated by Erasmus, and obtained the friendship of Sir Thomas More. Born, 1486; died, 1533.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS, a native of the island Ægina; a medical author, and the first who noticed the cathartic qualities of rhubarb. Died about 630.

ÆGINHARD, a German, was secretary to Charlemagne, and wrote the life of his master, and also annals from 741 to 889; the first edition of which is that of Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1575. This writer is famous for a singular love adventure with the Princess Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. While carrying him across a court-yard from her chamber, to prevent the traces of his footsteps in the snow, she was observed by the emperor, who generously agreed to their union.

ÆLFRIC, son of an earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century, was a luminary for the dark age in which he lived. He became a monk of the Benedictine order at Abingdon, under the abbot Athelwold, who, on his promotion to the see of Winchester, took Ælfric

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with him to instruct youth in his cathedral. Here he drew up his "Latin Saxon Vocabulary," which was published at Oxford in 1630. He also translated from the Latin into the Saxon language most of the historical books of the Old Testament, as well as "Canons for the Regulation of the Clergy," which are inserted in Speimann's Councils. He subsequently became abbot of St. Alban's, and composed a Liturgy for the service of his abbey, which was used in Leland's time. In 980, he was created bishop of Wilton; and, in 994, was translated to the see of Canterbury, where he exerted himself with spirit and prudence in the defence of his see against the incursions of the Danes. This active and able prelate died in 1005.

ÆLIAN, CLAUDIUS, an historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy, in 160. All his productions are written in Greek, which, although he never left his native country, he wrote with the greatest purity. He was surnamed Honeytongue, on account of the sweetness of his style.

ÆLIANUS, MECCEUS, a Greek physician of the second century, and the master of Galen, who mentions him in terms of high praise. He was the first who made use of the theriac as a remedy and preservative against the plague.

ÆLIUS, SEXTUS PORTUS CATUS, a Roman lawyer, who was made consul at the close of the second Punic war. He published a collection, entitled "Novella," which were called, after him, the Ælian laws; and was author of "Tripartite," the oldest treatise on jurisprudence now known.

ÆLST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1602, and died in 1658. He was famous for his skill in painting fruit pieces and dead game. His nephew, WILLIAM VAN ÆLST, also distinguished himself as a painter, and studied in France and Italy, where he received flattering marks of favour. He died in 1679.

ÆMILIANI, St. JEROME, a Venetian nobleman, who, being taken prisoner in his youth, made a vow that, on his release, he would devote his life to the care of orphans. In pursuance of this pledge, he laid the foundation of a hospital and religious order, the object of which was to instruct young persons, and particularly orphans, in religion. To this and other pious works he sacrificed his whole income; and, at his death, in 1537, was enrolled by a papal decree among the saints.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, an illustrious Roman general, the son of Paulus Æmilius, the consul, who fell at Cannæ, was born about 228 B.C. At the age of 46, he served the office of consul; and, when he was 60, accepted the command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedonia, whom he took prisoner, and led in triumph to Rome. He afterwards served the office of censor, and died in the 64th year of his age, amidst the general lamentations of his countrymen. He greatly enriched his country by the spoil taken in his warfare with Perseus, which was so great, that it freed the Romans from taxes for 125 years.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, an historian of great celebrity, born at Verona. Thirty years of

his life were employed in writing the history of France, from Pharamond down to Charles VIII. Died, 1520.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish abbot or bishop of the 8th century, who compiled a curious account of Irish saints in five books, and also wrote the history of the Old Testament in verse. Died, 820.

ÆNEAS, GAZÆUS, a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the 4th century. He wrote a book on the Immortality of the Soul.

ÆNEAS, TACTICUS, an ancient Greek writer who flourished about 300 B.C. He is one of the oldest authors on the art of war, and is said to have commanded at the battle of Mantinea.

ÆPINUS, JOHN, a Franciscan friar, who became a zealous and able follower of Luther, and was appointed pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Hamburg. Born, 1490; died, 1553.

ÆRSENS, PETER, surnamed LONGO, an eminent painter, born at Amsterdam, 1519, and died, 1573.

ÆSCHINES, a philosopher of Athens, in the 4th century, B.C. He obtained instruction from Socrates, by whom he was much esteemed. He went to the court of Dionysius, of Syracuse, who liberally rewarded him for his Socratic dialogues; and, on the expulsion of the philosophers from Sicily, he returned to Athens, and taught philosophy in private.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, born at Athens, 377 B.C., and died at Samos, aged 75. He was a cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes.

ÆSCHYLUS, one of the most famous tragic writers of Greece, was born at Athens about 500 years B.C. His mind very early received an impulse from the poetry of Homer; and, before his 25th year, he composed pieces for public representation. So great was his fertility, that he wrote 70 tragedies, of which 25 gained the prize. This great father of the Grecian stage has been very ably translated into English by Archdeacon Foster, and more recently by Professor Blackie. He died in Sicily, in his 69th year.

ÆSOP, the unrivalled fabulist, was born in Phrygia, about 600 B.C. His whole history is very obscure; but we are told that he was sold as a slave to Demarchus, an Athenian, by which means he acquired a knowledge of the Greek language; that he afterwards passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, of Samos; and that, having obtained his freedom by the kindness of the latter, he travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, inculcating morality by his fables. Being sent to Delphi with an offering, he so irritated the people by his censures on their manners, that they threw him from the top of a rock. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and all Greece lamented his tragical fate, which happened about 500 B.C.

ÆSOPUS, CLODIUS, a Roman actor, cotemporary and rival of Roscius, and like him the friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons on oratorical action. His excellence was in tragedy; and he entered so thoroughly into his part, as occasionally to lose

all recollection of his own identity. Plutarch asserts, that once, when performing the character of Atreus, he was so transported with fury, as to strike a servant with his sceptre, which killed him on the spot. Æsopus was greatly addicted to luxury; yet, notwithstanding, so well was he rewarded, that he left a fortune equal to 160,000*l*.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter, celebrated for his pictures, and particularly for one, representing the nuptials of Alexander the Great and Roxana.

ÆTIUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, in the fifth century, who is said to be the first Christian physician whose medical writings have come down to us.

ÆTIUS, a famous Roman general, who lived under the third Valentinian, and nobly defended the declining fortunes of the empire, thrice vanquishing the Burgundians and Franks, and driving the ferocious Attila beyond the Rhine; but having excited the jealousy of the dastardly emperor, he was stabbed by him, in 454.

ÆFER, DOMITIUS, an ancient orator, born at Nîmes. During the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, he made himself formidable as an informer, and contemptible as an adulator. Under Caligula he was made consul. Died, A. D. 59.

ÆFLITTO, MATTHEW, an Italian lawyer, born at Naples in 1448. He attained great eminence, and published several voluminous works on Sicilian and Neapolitan law. Died, 1524.

ÆFFO, IRENEUS, a native of the duchy of Placentia; author of "istoria di Parma," and other historical works, valuable for their research, but written in a loose and rambling style. He died about the close of the 18th century.

ÆFFRY, LOUIS AUGUSTINE PHILIP, Count, a Swiss statesman, appointed chief magistrate of Switzerland after Buonaparte had proclaimed himself protector of the Helvetic confederacy, was born at Freyburg, in 1743. From the commencement of the French revolution, when he commanded the army on the Upper Rhine, till his death, he bore a prominent part in the affairs of his country; but, finding the power of the French irresistible, he endeavoured to promote the views of Buonaparte, by assisting in the formation of the government; while he displayed the skill of an experienced statesman in endeavouring to benefit the interests of his countrymen, and to shield them from the perils of war. Died, 1810.

ÆFRANIO, of Ferrara, the inventor of the bassoon, flourished in the 16th century.

ÆFRANIUS, a Latin dramatist, who lived about 100 years B. C., and wrote several comedies in imitation of Menander.

ÆFRANIUS, a Roman senator, put to death by Nero for writing a satire on him.

ÆFRICANER, CHRISTIAN, a Namaqua chief of South Africa, who, after a long career of violence and bloodshed, was converted to Christianity, and continued to aid the operations of the missionaries at the Cape of Good Hope till his death in 1823. An interesting account of his life and adventures will be found in Moffat's "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa."

ÆFRICANUS, JULIUS, an eminent Christian historian of the 3rd century; principally known by a chronological work in five books, which contains a series of events from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ, 221.

AGANDURU, RODERIC MORIZ, a Spanish missionary of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by his zeal in propagating Christianity in Japan, and other parts of the East.

AGAPETUS I., pope in 535; author of some extant letters: he pawned the sacred vessels of St. Peter, in order to travel to Constantinople. The second pope of this name was elected in 946, and died, 956. He has left behind him the reputation of a man of wonderful sanctity.

AGARD, ARTHUR, an English antiquary of great learning and research, one of the original founders of the Antiquarian Society, was born in Derbyshire, 1540, and died, 1615.

AGASIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue called the Gladiator, which was found with the Apollo Belvedere at Nettuno, the ancient Antium.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian historian of the 11th century; author of an account of the introduction of Christianity into his native country.

AGATHARCHIDES, tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and author of numerous works, of which only some fragments remain, which were preserved by Diodorus and Photius. He was the first author who described the rhinoceros.

AGATHÆRCUS, an ancient painter, born at Samos about 400 years B. C. Vitruvius speaks of him as the first who painted scenes for the theatres.

AGATHEMERUS, a Greek geographer of the 3rd century, whose "Sketch of Geography in Epitome" may still be read with great interest from the curious facts with which it abounds.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of the 6th century, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian.

AGATHO, a native of Palermo, raised from a monastery to the pontificate in 679, and died in 682.

AGATHOCLES, the Sicilian tyrant, was the son of a potter, a native of Rhegium, Italy, and became successively a soldier, centurion, general, and pirate. After defeating the Carthaginians, he proclaimed himself king of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and murdered his sons, whom he had left behind. Returning with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. Unable to live in tranquillity and inaction, though now far advanced in years, he made an expedition into Italy, and thence to the Lipari Islands, which he laid under contribution, and plundered of all the treasures of the temples. After his return he is said to have been poisoned by means of an envenomed tooth-pick, aged 72, B. C. 289.

AGELADAS, an admired Greek sculptor, who lived about 432 B. C.

AGELIUS, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic of Naples in the 16th century. He was

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one of the curators of the Vatican press, and bishop of Acerno. Died 1608.

AGELNOTH, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1020. He distinguished himself by great religious zeal, and still more by the firm manner in which he refused, on the death of Canute, to crown Harold, who had seized the throne in the absence of his brother, Hardicanute. Died, 1038.

AGER, or AGERIUS, NICHOLAS, a physician and botanist in the 16th century, and professor of medicine at Strasburg. Died, 1634.

AGESANDER, a Rhodian sculptor, supposed to have lived in the 5th century B.C. He is celebrated by having, in conjunction with his sons, executed that admirable monument of Grecian art, the Laocoon, which was discovered in the 16th century in the baths of Titus.

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians, and also against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas. Agesilaus next went to assist Tachos, in his attempt to take the throne of Egypt, but was bribed to espouse the part of Nectanabis, his antagonist. On his return, he died in Africa, 360 B.C., after a reign of 41 years.

AGGAS, RALPH, a surveyor and engraver of the 16th century, who first drew a plan of London, which, although referred to the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., appears not to have been made on wood until about 1560. It was re-published in 1618, and re-engraved by Vertue in 1748. He also drew plans of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dunwich, in Suffolk. Died, 1579.

AGILULF, king of the Lombards, crowned at Milan in 591. Soon after his accession, he quitted the Arian communion for the Catholic, in which he was followed by numbers of his subjects, many of whom had hitherto been Pagans. In the third year of his reign, he had to sustain a war against some of his own rebellious dukes, whom in the end he forced to submit; and having secured and augmented his dominions, and employed himself in rebuilding and endowing churches, he died in 619.

AGIS III. king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Archidamus, B.C. 346. He was a prince of great magnanimity; and, though he detested the Macedonian domination, he would not expose his country to ruin by resisting it, until Alexander was deeply engaged in his Persian expedition; when he raised an army of 20,000 men, which was defeated by Antipater, governor of Macedonia, and Agis himself slain. His end was most glorious; for, being carried severely wounded from the field, the soldiers who bore him were on the point of being surrounded by the enemy; on which, commanding them to set him down, and preserve their own lives for the service of their country, he fought alone on his knees, and killed several of the assailants, till he was struck through the body with a dart, B.C. 337.

AGIS IV. king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas, and celebrated by his virtues and death. His first attempt was to renew

the original law for the equal division of landed property, which was opposed by a party, at the head of which was his colleague, Leonidas. The latter was deposed, and the joint sovereignty devolved to his son Cleombrotus, who entered into the views of Agis. Previously, however, to a partition of the lands, Agesilaus, uncle to Agis, who was deeply in debt, proposed the abolition of all debts, which would render the former measure more palatable. This deed accomplished, the influential and wily Spartan found means to postpone the other equalising operation, until Agis was obliged to march on an expedition. During his absence, Agesilaus conducted himself so tyrannically, that a conspiracy was formed to restore the deposed king, Leonidas; which succeeding, Agis and his colleague, Cleombrotus, took sanctuary in a temple. The latter was immediately dragged forth and banished, but Agis remained a considerable time in safety, until his friends were bribed to betray him, and he was thrown into a prison. He suffered death with great magnanimity, B.C. 241.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, an old English poet, who wrote a genealogy of queen Elizabeth, for which she granted him a pension.

AGLIONBY, JOHN, a learned divine, born in Cumberland. He was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth, was concerned in the present translation of the New Testament, and died at Ialip, of which he was rector, in 1610.

AGLIONBY, WILLIAM, an English diplomatist and polite writer, of the 17th and 18th centuries; author of a book entitled "Painting illustrated."

AGNELIUS, ANDREW, an archbishop of Ravenna, in the 9th century. He wrote the lives of his predecessors in that see.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, an Italian lady of extraordinary talents, born at Milan, 1718. So profound were her mathematical attainments, that when, in 1750, her father, who was a professor in the university of Bologna, was unable to continue his lectures in consequence of ill health, she obtained permission from the pope to fill his chair. At the early age of 19, she had supported 191 theses, which were published in 1738 under the title of "Propositiones Philosophicæ." She was also mistress of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish languages. Agnesi retired to the monastery of Blue Nuns, at Milan, where she died at an advanced age, in the year 1790.

AGNESI, MARIA TERESA, sister of the above, was a musician of much genius, born at Milan, 1750. She composed three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nicoletti."

AGNOLO, BACCIO, a Florentine sculptor, and architect of great reputation; born, 1460; died, 1543.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, was one of the most celebrated prelates of the 9th century. His works were buried in obscurity, until the manuscript of them was accidentally found in a bookseller's shop at Lyons. Died, 840.

AGOP, JOHN, a learned Armenian critic and grammarian of the 17th century. His works were printed at Rome, 1675.

AGORACRITES, a Grecian statuary in the fifth century B.C. He was a pupil of Phidias, and one of the most skilful artists of his time.

AGOSTINI, LIONARDO, an eminent antiquary of the 17th century, officially employed by pope Alexander VII.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, of Valerano, a celebrated musician. Born, 1593; died, 1629. He surprised the world with his productions for four, six, or eight choirs or choruses, some of which might be sung in four or six parts only, without diminishing the harmony.

AGOULT, WILLIAM, a Provençal gentleman of the 12th century, who was one of the most pleasing poets, and amiable persons of his time. He died in 1181.

AGREDA, MARIA, the writer of some wild legends, indicative of either insanity or most impudent imposture, was born at Agreda, in Spain, in 1602; took the veil, 1620, in a convent founded by her father and mother, dedicated to the "Immaculate Conception," of which she was chosen superior, 1627, and died, 1665. The piece of absurdity which she pretended to have divine authority for writing, was translated by Father Crozet into the French language in 1696, and republished at Brussels, 1718, in 3 vols. 4to.

AGRICOLA, CREIUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman commander, born A.D. 40, in the reign of Caligula. His first military service was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain; and, on his return to Rome, he was made quaestor in Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. By Vespasian, whose cause he espoused, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania; the dignity of consul followed; and, in the same year, 77, he married his daughter to Tacitus, the historian, who has so admirably written his life. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain; extended his conquests into Scotland; and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Gaiacus on the Grampian Hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, but was recalled, and sent governor to Syria, where he died, A.D. 93; aged 54.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE, the most celebrated metallurgist of his time; born at Glauchen, Misa, in 1464, and died, 1553.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE ANDREW, a German physician, author of a curious work on the multiplication of trees and plants, of which a French translation appeared at Amsterdam in 1720. He was born at Ratibon, 1672, and died, 1738.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a polemical writer of celebrity, born at Eisleben, Saxony, 1492, and died at Berlin, 1566. From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther, against whom, as well as Melancthon, he maintained a spirited controversy, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect, of which he became leader, received the name of Antinomians.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, one of the most learned men of the 15th century, spoken of

both by Erasmus and Bayle with great respect, was born in Friesland, 1442, and died, 1484. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany.

AGRIPPA, CAMILLE, a celebrated architect of Milan in the 16th century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII., accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square; an account of which labour he published at Rome, 1583.

AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS. This highly-gifted but eccentric man was born in 1486, at Cologne, of a noble family. He became secretary to the emperor Maximilian, by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars. He next travelled through various parts of Europe, and, while in England, wrote a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles. In 1518 he settled at Metz, which place, however, he was obliged to quit, at the instigation of the monks, and went to Cologne, and thence to Geneva. He next travelled to Antwerp, in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530 he published his treatise of the "Vanity of the Sciences," and soon afterwards his "Occult Philosophy." In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, but soon obtained his discharge, and died the same year at Grenoble. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons, 1550, in 3 vols.

AGRIPPA I., HEROD, grandson of Herod the Great. He gave great offence to Tiberius, who threw him into prison; but, on Caligula's succession, was not only released, but received from that emperor a golden chain equal in weight to the iron one he had worn in his confinement, as also the kingdom of Judea. He commenced a persecution of the Christians, in which the apostle St. James perished; and he is the person represented to have been eaten by worms, on account of his impiety in accepting the adoration of the people.

AGRIPPA II., HEROD, son and successor of the preceding, was the seventh and last of the Jewish monarchs of the family of Herod the Great. It was before this prince that St. Paul pleaded his cause with so much eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged he had almost persuaded him to be a Christian. He died at Rome about the year 94.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, the celebrated friend and general of Augustus Cæsar, acquired great fame by his military exploits, for which triumphs were decreed to him. He died B.C. 12.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 503. He is celebrated for having appeared a commotion among the Romans, by the political fable of the belly and the members; and died at an advanced age, very poor, but universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

AGRIPPINA, the elder, daughter of Marcus Agrippa, was married in the first instance to Tiberius, who divorced her, and she became the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. On the death of the latter at Antioch, A.D. 19, she returned to Rome with his ashes, and took advantage of the public grief for the

death of her husband to accuse Piso, who was suspected of having hastened it. The latter was shortly afterwards found dead in his bed; and Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for Agrippina, banished her to a small island, where she died of hunger, in 35.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, daughter of the foregoing, and mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After losing two husbands, she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned in 54, to make way for her son Nero, who caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the crimes of which she had been guilty.

AGUILAR, GRACE, a pleasing and graceful moral writer of the Jewish persuasion, was born at Hackney, 1816. Her first work was the "Magic Wreath;" but this was far exceeded in merit by her "Home Influence" and her "Vale of Cedars," &c., published posthumously. The promising career of this interesting authoress was cut short at Frankfurt, July, 1847.

AGUIRRA, JOSEPH SAENS D', a Spanish Benedictine, made cardinal by Innocent XI. He wrote voluminously on theology, philosophy, &c. Died at Rome, 1699.

AGUJARI, LUCRETIA, a celebrated singer, who received a salary of 100*l.* a night for two songs. Died at Parma, 1783.

AGYLÆUS, HENRY, a lawyer and general scholar, born at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; died, 1595.

AHLWART, PETER, a learned German, son of a shoemaker at Greifswalde, where he was born in 1710, and died, 1791. He was the founder of the Society of Abolitionists, the object of which was to promote sincerity.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, an Arabian lexicographer and lawyer. Died about 900.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or **ABOU AMROU**, a Spanish Moor, who wrote poems in the eastern style, and an historical work on the annals of Spain. Died in 970.

AHMED-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, succeeded his brother, Abaker Khan, in 1282; and was slain after a short reign of two years.

AHMED RESMY HAJI, a Turkish historian, who was counsellor of the Divan, and chancellor to the sultan Mustapha III.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, founder of the kingdom of Candahar and Caubul, erected them into a kingdom, and took the royal title. He died in 1773, leaving the crown to his son, Timur Shah.

AIRENDT, or ARENTS, MARTIN FREDERIC, an antiquary and palæographer, was a native of Holstein. He spent forty years in travelling on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe, in search of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned contemporaries relative to the objects of his investigation. He died at a small village near Vienna, in 1824.

AIDAN, a monk, who converted a large portion of the northern part of Britain to Christianity. He was afterwards bishop of Lindisfern. Died about 651.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, a French writer, and a member of the Académie Française. He was a zealous republican, and at the early age of 19, in the fiercest time of the revolution, he was appointed to an official situation in the district of Orleans. He subsequently filled offices under Napoleon; and also distinguished himself as the author of several dramas and poems, as well as by the translation of part of the works of Goldsmith and Pope. Born, 1773; died, 1825.

AIGNEAUX, ROBERT and ANTHONY, brothers, natives of Vire, in Normandy, who jointly translated Virgil and Horace into French verse, and wrote several poems. They died about the same time, at the close of the 16th century.

AIKIN, EDMUND, an architect, and the author of an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. Died, 1820.

AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., born Jan. 15, 1747, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, was the only son of Dr. T. Aikin, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster. In 1764 he became a student in the university of Edinburgh. On his return he went to Yarmouth, Norfolk, where, with little interruption, he continued till 1792, when he removed to London, and devoted himself chiefly to literature, in which he was eminently successful. In 1796 he became the editor of the Monthly Magazine, which he superintended from its commencement till 1806. In 1799, he published, in conjunction with Dr. Enfield, the first volume of a General Biographical Dictionary, in 4to., which, however, was not completed till 1815. Died, 1822, aged 75.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, a painter of eminence, born at Cairney, in Scotland, in 1682. After finishing his education, he travelled to Italy, Turkey, and Smyrna. In 1712 he returned home, and was encouraged by the Duke of Argyle, through whom he was employed at court, and by the principal nobility. Died, 1731.

AILEY, PETER D', a cardinal and legate in the time of Charles VI. of France, was born at Compiègne, 1350. He received from that monarch the see of Puy and Cambrai, with the chancellorship of the university of Paris; and, before his elevation to the purple, presided at the famous Council of Constance, which condemned John Huss to the stake. Died, 1419.

AIMON, of Aquitaine, author of a legendary history of France, is supposed to have lived in the 9th century. The history is brought down to 1165 by another hand; and is in the third volume of the collection of Duchesne.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, an eminent biblical commentator and divine among the English nonconformists, flourished at the latter end of the 16th century. His writings exhibited much learning and acuteness, and excited the attention of Hall, bishop of Exeter, who entered the lists against him. He subsequently went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1622.

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, a grammarian and classical author. His most important work is the celebrated Dictionary of the Latin tongue which bears his name. He was a native of Woodyale, in Lancashire,

where he was born in 1660. He died in London in 1743.

AITON, WILLIAM, an excellent botanist, born in Lanarkshire. He was a great favourite with George III., who appointed him head-gardener to the royal demesne at Kew in 1759. In this situation he formed one of the best collections of rare exotic plants in the known world, catalogues of which he published in 1789. Died, 1793.

AITZEMA, LEO, an historian of Friesland, born, 1600, and died, 1669. He was author of the History of the United Provinces, in 15 vols.; an extremely valuable work.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, physician to Henry III., and author of several medical works. Born, 1479; died, 1588.

AKBAII, a celebrated Saracen conqueror, who overran the whole of Africa, from Cairo to the Atlantic Ocean; but a general revolt among the Greeks and Africans recalled him from the West, and he eventually fell a sacrifice to it.

AKBAR, or AKBER, MOHAMMED, sultan of the Moguls, and a descendant of Timour Tamerlane, was only 14 years of age when he succeeded to the throne. He was a warlike, liberal, and able monarch; and the first action of his reign was to recover Delhi from the Patans. He reigned 50 years, was eminently successful as a conqueror, and died in 1605, leaving behind him a character for justice, clemency, valour, and a love of learning, surpassed by few monarchs, whatever their creed or country.

AKENSIDE, MARK, a poet and physician, but who claims attention from his eminence in the former character, more than from his professional fame, was born in 1721 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He finished his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, in the latter of which he took his degree as a doctor of medicine in 1744. In the same year appeared his most distinguished poem, "On the Pleasures of the Imagination," which raised him at once into poetical eminence. This was followed by the "Epistle to Curio," a satire; and, in 1745, he published ten odes on various subjects. He continued, from time to time, to send forth his poetical effusions, most of which appeared in Dodsley's Collection. Dr. Akenside also wrote a number of medical works. He died in 1770, aged 49.

AKERBLAD, JOHN DAVID, a learned Swede, who accompanied the Swedish embassy to Constantinople, and distinguished himself as an oriental linguist and antiquary. Died, 1819.

AKIBA, a Jew, of low origin, but whose devotion to literature raised him to eminence, and to the rank of rabbi. On the defeat and destruction of Barcochebas, who had declared himself the Messiah, and to whose faction Akiba had joined himself, he was taken prisoner by the emperor Hadrian, and flayed alive, at the age of 120.

ALABASTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He was the author of a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," and of a Lexicon Pentaglotton. Died, 1640.

ALAIN, DE L' ISLE, surnamed the Uni-

versal Doctor, was a divine of great renown in the university of Paris, and the author of several works. Died, 1294.

ALAIN, CHARTIER, a French writer of the 14th century. He was the author of some esteemed works, of which his "Chronicles of Charles VII.," to whom he was secretary, is the principal.

ALAMANNI, LOUIS, a Florentine poet and statesman, born in 1496, and died, 1556; he was distinguished from his youth for his progress in philosophy and Greek literature. He had two sons, one of whom BAPTISTE, became almoner to queen Catherine de Medici, and successively bishop of Bazas and Maçon. Two others of this family, and both named LOUIS, also became famous in the world of letters.

ALAN, of Lynn, Norfolk, was a doctor of divinity in the 15th century, and acquired great reputation both as a student and a preacher.

ALAN, of Tewkesbury, was author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury." Died, 1201.

ALAN, ALLEYN, or ALLEN, WILLIAM, an Englishman of good family, was born at Rossal, Lancashire, in 1580. Educated at Oxford by a tutor warmly attached to popery, he entered upon the world under a strong prepossession in favour of the Catholic faith; and, while very young, became principal of St. Mary's College, and proctor of the university. On the accession of Elizabeth, he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English College. He now strenuously exerted himself, both by his writings and example, to advance the papal cause; and by his suggestions, Philip II. was induced to undertake the invasion of England; to facilitate which, Alan published a defence of the pope's bull against Elizabeth, with an exhortation to her subjects to rise in favour of the Spaniards. For these services he was made archbishop of Mechlin, and a cardinal. It is said, that towards the close of his life he repented of the measures he had recommended against his country; and, on his death-bed, wished to address the English students at Rome, but was prevented by the ascendant Jesuit. He died in 1594, notwithstanding suspicion that he was poisoned.

ALAND, Sir JOHN FORTESCUE (Lord Fortescue), a baron of the Exchequer, and a pious judge of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of George I. and II., was descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue, lord chief justice and lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. He was born in 1670, and received his education at Oxford; was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Saxon literature. He lived in habits of intimacy with Pope, and the other wits of the day; and wrote the legal burlesque of "Stradling versus Styles."

ALARD, FRANCIS, a native of Brussels, was bred in the Romish faith; but, meeting with the works of Luther, he turned Protestant, and escaped to Wittemberg. After some time he returned to Brussels, and died in 1578.

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came rector of the college of Krempen, where he died, 1644.

ALARD, LAMBERT, son of the last named, compiled a Greek Lexicon, wrote some theological works and Latin poems, and was Inspector of the public schools of Brunswick. Died in 1672.

ALARIC I., king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Rome, was descended from a noble family, and for some years served in the imperial armies; but, being refused preferment, he revolted against Arcadius, and desolated many of the provinces, sparing neither age nor sex. In the year 400, being then the acknowledged sovereign of the Visigoths, he invaded Italy, and carried off immense plunder. In 402, he made a second irruption, but was defeated by Stilicho, and compelled to sue for peace. After this, he was employed in the service of the emperor Honorius, but soon violated his engagements, and again entered the Roman territory, and laid siege to the capital. His terms were complied with, and he retired into Tuscany; but, being joined by his brother, Ataulphus, he returned again to Rome, which he sacked in 410. After ravaging Italy, he sailed for Sicily; and having taken the city of Cosenza, died there.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, succeeded his father Euric in 484, and reigned over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne. He adapted to his states the Theodosian collection of laws, and published it as the law of the Visigoths, since known by the title of the code of Alaric. He was slain in a battle by Clovis, king of the Franks, 507.

ALASCO, JOHN, uncle to Sigismund, king of Poland, was born in 1499. He was in great esteem with most of the learned men of his day, and enjoyed the friendship of many of them, particularly Erasmus and Zuinglius, through which he became a convert to the Protestant faith; to which he was so zealously devoted as to obtain the title of the Reformer of Poland. He died at Frankfort, in 1560.

ALBAN, St., celebrated as the first Christian martyr in Great Britain, was born at Verulam, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, in the 3rd century. In his youth he visited Rome, and served as a soldier under Diocletian; and, on his return to Verulam, became a convert to Christianity, for which he suffered death in 303.

ALBANEZE, an Italian musician of great repute, died at Paris, in 1800.

ALBANI, ALEXANDER, an eminent virtuoso, born at Urbino, 1692, raised to the rank of cardinal by Innocent XIII., and died, 1770, aged 87, very highly esteemed. In 1762, his collection of drawings and engravings, consisting of 300 volumes, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, JOHN FRANCIS, nephew of the above, was born at Rome, 1720, and in 1747 was made a cardinal, which was followed by numerous preferments. He opposed the suppression of the Jesuits, as a measure fraught with danger to the church; but, in all other respects, was a most enlightened prelate. He imitated his uncle in his encouragement of letters and learned men;

but his liberality could not save him from republican rigour, when the French entered Rome, where they plundered his palace, confiscated his estates, and reduced him, then in his 77th year, to poverty; all his valuable collection was sent off to Paris, and even the plants of his garden were rooted up and sold. Amidst this devastation, the cardinal took refuge in a convent, whence he removed to Naples; and returned to Rome, in 1800, where he lived in private lodgings till his death in 1803.

ALBANI, or ALBANY, Countess of, was the Princess Louisa Maria Caroline, who married Charles Stuart, "The Pretender." She was cousin of the last reigning Prince of Stolberg-Gedern; was born in 1753; married in 1772, when she took the title of Countess of Albany; but to escape from the barbarity of her husband, who lived in a continual state of intoxication, she retired, in 1780, to a cloister. At his death, in 1788, the French court allowed her an annuity of 60,000 livres; and she survived the house of Stuart, which became extinct at the death of her brother-in-law, the Cardinal of York, in 1807. She died at Florence, in 1824; and Victor Alfieri has transmitted her name and misfortunes to posterity.

ALBANI, JOHN JEROME, a civilian and theological writer, born at Bergamo in 1504, arrived at the dignity of a cardinal in 1570, and died in 1591.

ALBANO, FRANCISCO, a very celebrated painter, born at Bologna, 1578, and died, 1660. Albano excelled in delineating feminine and infantine beauty, and his pictures are exceedingly valuable.

ALBANO, GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, a younger brother of the above, was also a painter, and chiefly excelled in landscape.

ALBATEGNI, an Arabian chieftain and eminent astronomer. He lived in the 9th century, and wrote a work, entitled "The Science of the Stars."

ALBERGATI, CAPACELLI, a Bolognese marquis, was a dramatic writer and actor, and called the Garrick of Italy. Died, 1802.

ALBERIC, a monkish historian of the 13th century, who compiled a Chronicle of Universal History up to 1241.

ALBERONI, GIULIO, a cardinal, and minister of the king of Spain, was the son of a gardener; but being possessed of uncommon talents, and with a disposition suited to the intriguing policy of the court, he obtained patronage, and rapidly reached the highest offices in the state. By his ability and activity he created a naval force, re-organised the army, and rendered Spain more powerful than it had been since the time of Philip II.; but he was eventually foiled by the combined efforts of England and France, who made his dismissal from the councils of the Spanish monarch the chief condition of peace. Born, 1664; died, 1752.

ALBERT, ERASMUS, a learned German divine of the 16th century, who composed a Latin work called "The Koran of the Cordeliers." Died, 1551.

ALBERT, of Aix, or ALBERTUS AQUENSIS, a canon of Aix-la-Chapelle in the 12th century. He wrote in Latin what

is esteemed an accurate "History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Bulloyn, and other Leaders," reprinted in 1682.

ALBERT, marquis of Brandenburg-Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, born in 1522, was a principal actor in the troubles of Germany during the reign of Charles V., against whom he made war. Died in indigence and exile, 1553.

ALBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH, son of Louis Charles, duke de Luynes, born in 1672, and died, 1758. He distinguished himself in several battles, for which he was appointed field-marshal by the emperor Charles VII., who sent him ambassador to France, and created him prince of Grimsbergen.

ALBERT, CHARLES, duke of Luynes, born in 1578. Henry IV. of France, who was his godfather, placed him as a page about his son, afterwards Louis XIII., over whom, by his artful manner, he gained such an ascendancy, that he obtained the highest honours in the state, and was made constable of France; but his ambition and tyranny rendered him odious to the people. Died, 1621.

ALBERT, of Stade, a monk of the 13th century, who wrote a "Chronicle from the Creation to 1256."

ALBERT, of Strasburg, the compiler of a "Chronicle from 1273 to 1378." He flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERT, HENRY CHRISTIAN, professor of the English language at the university of Halle, Germany, died in 1800.

ALBERT I., emperor and duke of Austria, surnamed the Triumphant, was son of the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, and a competitor for the imperial crown with Adolphus of Nassau, whom he defeated and killed in battle. He was born in 1248; and died, by assassination, in 1308.

ALBERT II., emperor and duke of Austria, was son of Albert the fourth duke of Austria, and succeeded to the kingdom of Hungary and Bohemia on the death of Sigismund, whose daughter he had married. Died, 1429.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II. was born, 1559. He was at first destined for the Church, and, when very young, was created cardinal and archbishop of Toledo. In 1598, Philip II. of Spain contracted his daughter Isabella to Albert, who thereupon renounced his cardinalate and ecclesiastical character. The Netherlands, and the provinces of Burgundy and Charleroi, were her portion, and they were henceforth considered as joint sovereigns of those countries. Died in 1621.

ALBERT, JANE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and the mother of Henry IV. of France, at whose birth the following strange incident is said to have occurred:—The king, her father, promised to put into her hands his *will*, on condition that during the pangs of child-birth she should sing a Bearnoise song. To this she acceded, and when her father entered the chamber, she sang a popular song in the language of her native country. On this he presented her with a gold box containing his will, and threw round her neck a chain

of gold, saying, "These are for you, my daughter, but this is mine!" at the same time taking the infant in his arms, and carrying it to his chamber. Died, 1572.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. in 1363. The latter, supported by Denmark and Norway, endeavoured to recover his crown, but was defeated by Albert, and taken prisoner. The nobles, however, became dissatisfied with his rule, and applied for aid to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, by whom he was defeated in a bloody battle, taken prisoner, and confined for seven years. He was at length liberated on condition of surrendering Stockholm to Margaret; and he passed the remainder of his days at Mecklenburg, where he died in 1412.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of Provence in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTILE, a mechanic of Bologna in the 15th century. It is said he removed entire the tower of St. Mary del Tempio thirty-five paces, and, at Cento, set upright another, which was five feet out of its perpendicular.

ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, a famous Florentine painter, born in 1532, and died, 1615. His works, both in fresco and oil, are much esteemed.

ALBERTI, GIOVANNI, brother of the above, was also an eminent painter at Rome, and greatly admired for the excellence of his perspective.

ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a Venetian composer and harpsichord player of eminence in the last century.

ALBERTI, GEORGE WILLIAM, a learned German divine, born, 1725; died, 1758.

ALBERTI, JOHN, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, and also published, in 1558, the New Testament in Syriac, most of the copies of which were sent to the East. He died in 1559.

ALBERTI, LEANDER, a Bolognese monk of the 16th century; author of a history of his native city, and one of Italy. Died, 1552.

ALBERTI, LEONI BAPTISTA, an eminent architect, painter, sculptor, and scholar, born at Venice in the beginning of the 15th century. At the age of twenty he composed a Latin comedy, entitled "Philodoxius," which many learned men believed at first was the work of the ancient poet Lepidus; and, as such, it was printed by the younger Aldus. The invention of the camera obscura has been attributed to him. Died, 1485.

ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian lexicographer of the 18th century. Born, 1737; died, 1803.

ALBERTINI, FRANCIS, an ecclesiastic of Florence, and an able antiquary, in the beginning of the 16th century; author of several valuable works.

ALBERTINI, F. L., a Venetian priest and author, so highly esteemed in his day for his skill as a politician, that he was entrusted with an embassy to Turkey. His preaching and his writings, chiefly on theology, were so much valued, that at his death a medal was struck to his memory. Born, 1430; died, 1475.

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one of the most celebrated schoolmen of the 13th century, was born at Lauingen, Suabia. He was successively vicar-general and provincial of his order; and his celebrity as a public preceptor attracted the attention of pope Alexander IV., who appointed him master of the holy palace. In 1260, he was elected bishop of Ratisbon, but afterwards resigned this dignity, and went to Cologne, where he died in 1280. His works, which were voluminous, and on various subjects, were published at Lyons, 1651.

ALBICUS, archbishop of Prague, whose encouragement of John Huss caused him to be much abused by the opponents of that reformer.

ALBINOVANUS, C. PEDO, a Latin poet of the time of Augustus. He was the friend of Ovid, and author of several poems, &c. Two elegies of his are still extant; one on the death of Mæcenas, the other on the death of Drusus.

ALBINUS, a Roman, consul in the year 157 B.C.; and author of a history of Rome, written in Greek, which is commended by Cicero.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRED, one of the ablest anatomists of modern times, was born at Frankfort in 1696. He was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, and became professor of anatomy in the university of Leyden, which situation he filled for nearly half a century, during which time he published numerous professional works. Died, 1770.

ALBINUS, CHRISTIAN BERNARD, brother of the above, professor of anatomy at Utrecht, and author of two valuable works on that science. Died, 1778.

ALBO, JOSEPH, a learned Spanish rabbi, who assisted, in 1412, at a conference between the Christians and Jews, and wrote a book, called "Sepher Hikkarim," against the gospels.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards in the 6th century. He succeeded his father, Audoin, in 561; conquered and slew Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, whose daughter, Rosamond, he afterwards married. He subjugated great part of Italy; but having incurred the just resentment of his wife, by sending her wine in a cup, wrought from the skull of her own father, and forcing her to drink from it, she had him assassinated, A.D. 574.

ALBON, JACQUES, marquis de Fronsac, and mareschal de St. Andre, a French general, who acquired great reputation about the middle of the 16th century. Quesnoy, St. Quentin, Renti, &c., were the chief scenes of his exploits. He was deputed to carry the collar of the order of St. Andre to Henry VIII. of England, who made him a knight of the Garter. At the death of Henry II., he was chosen one of the regency, and fell in the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, a German musician, and one of the most learned of modern contrapuntists, was born at Kloster Neubur, in 1736; became court organist and a member of the academy at Vienna; was the instructor of Beethoven; and died in 1803.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian philosopher

in the 9th century, who combined the study of phisic with that of judicial astrology and astronomy.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSO, the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East, was born at Lisbon, at the end of the 14th century. In 1503, he headed an expedition sent out by Emanuel, king of Portugal, and gained large possessions on the coast of Cochim, took the island of Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, subdued Goa, extended his conquests over the whole coast of Malabar, and made the islands of Sumatra, Malacca, and various others, tributary to the Portuguese government. An order for his recall had been issued, and even his successor in the command appointed, when death put an end to his career, at Goa, in 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, EDWARD, a Portuguese nobleman in the 17th century, who fought with great bravery against the Dutch in the Brazilian war, of which he wrote a history. Died, 1688.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS, a Portuguese general, who was sent to Brazil in 1623, and successfully defended the province of Pernambuco against the Dutch. He was recalled in 1635; espoused the cause of the House of Braganza, and was made commander of the army in 1643, when he gained the decisive victory of Campo Major, and was created a grandee of Portugal.

ALBUTIUS, CAIUS SILIUS, a Roman orator in the time of Augustus, was a native of Novara, and starved himself to death on account of some insult he had received.

ALCAMENES, a Greek statuary, who was the disciple and rival of Phidias.

ALCÆUS, the Lesbian, an ancient lyric poet, was born at Mitylene about 600 years B.C., and is said to have been enamoured with Sappho. — There was also an early Athenian poet of this name, said to have been the author of some tragedies in the infancy of that species of composition.

ALCIATI, ANDREW, a Milanese lawyer of eminence in the 16th century, who enjoyed many dignities. Died at Pavia, 1550.

ALCIATI, FRANCIS, nephew of the above, was also a distinguished lawyer, and a professor at Pavia. Pope Pius VI. made him chancellor of Rome, and a cardinal. He died in 1580.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit of the 17th century, who collected the materials from which Cardinal Pallanacino wrote the history of the Council of Trent.

ALCIATI, JOHN PAUL, a native of Milan in the 16th century, who quitted his country and the Roman faith for the Calvinistic doctrine, which he also renounced, and embraced Socinianism.

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, the son of Clinias, and a descendant of Ajax, of Salamis, was born B.C. 450. He is generally quoted as one of the most striking instances on record of an individual imitating, within himself, all the gifts and graces both of nature and fortune. He early became the disciple of Socrates, who took great pains to form his mind to the love of virtue, and accompanied that philosopher on some of his military expeditions. In the Peloponnesian war, he was

appointed to command with Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while thus employed, a charge was preferred against him of impiety. On one night all the Herms, or half-statues of Mercury, in Athens, were defaced and mutilated; and information was given that this sacrilege was the work of Alcibiades and his dissolute companions, in one of their frequent moments of revelry and intemperance. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. He afterwards went over to the king of Persia, by whose interest he obtained his pardon and recall. He then commanded with success against the Lacedæmonians; and having compelled them to sue for peace, was received at Athens in triumph. The defeat of the Athenian fleet, by Lysander, being attributed to Alcibiades, he was deprived of his command. On this he retired into Thrace, and afterwards to a small town in Phrygia, where Pharnabazus, the Persian satrap, at the instigation of the Athenian tyrants, caused the house in which he resided to be set fire to in the night, and when he attempted to escape, he was slain by arrows, B. C. 404.

ALCIDAMUS, a Greek rhetorician, who flourished about 400 B. C., of whose orations two are still extant—one appended to Aldus's edition of Æchines, and the other to Aldus's edition of Isocrates.

ALCINOUS, a philosopher of the second century, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which is deemed a good summary, and has been translated into English by Stanley.

ALCIPHON, a Greek epistolary writer, who is supposed to have flourished in the third century before Christ. His letters, which give an excellent picture of Grecian customs and manners, are distinguished by clearness and simplicity; but it is suspected that they are the production of a much later era.

ALCMÆON, a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, who is said to have been the first anatomist.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, of Greece, flourished B. C. 672. Some verses of his are preserved in Athenæus.

ALCOCK, JOHN, successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of the grammar school at Kingston-upon-Hull, was a prelate distinguished for his love of learning and of learned men. His temporal honours kept pace with his ecclesiastical dignities; Edward IV. conferring on him the presidency of Wales, and the chancellorship of England. Died 1500.

ALCOCK, JOHN, author of some excellent choral music; died, 1806.

ALCOCK, NATHAN, an English physician of the 18th century, celebrated for his anatomical lectures at Oxford.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, FLACCUS, an English prelate of the 8th century, educated by the venerable Bede. He went on an embassy from Offa to Charlemagne, whom he instructed in rhetoric, logic, divinity, &c. Died at Tours, 804.

ALCYONIUS, PETER, an Italian philologist and critic of the 16th century. He wrote a treatise on Exile, and translated four treatises of Aristotle into Latin. Died, 1527.

ALDEGRÆF, a Westphalian, born in 1502, was both a painter and an engraver: his principal work is a large picture of the Nativity.

ALDERETE, DIEGO GRATIAN, an eminent Spanish author of the 16th century. Besides a variety of original writings, he left translations from Xenophon, Thucydides, and other Greek classics. Died, 1580.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Spanish Jesuit, the first of his order on whom the university of Salamanca conferred the degree of doctor. Died, 1637.

ALDIELM, or ADELM, ST., an English prelate, born at Malmesbury, where he founded a monastery, of which he was the first abbot. Died, 709.

ALDIUN, an English bishop in the 10th and 11th centuries, chiefly memorable as the founder of the bishopric of Durham. Died, 1018, having enjoyed the prelate 20 years.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, a Florentine lawyer and writer of the 16th century. He was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber, by pope Paul III. Died, 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, CLEMENT, son of the preceding, became pope under the name of Clement VIII.

ALDINI, TOBIAS, a physician and botanist of Cesena. He was superintendent of the Farnesian garden at Rome, on which account his name was prefixed to the description of it written by Peter Cashell.

ALDINI, A., nephew of Galvani; born at Bologna in 1756; author of "Essai Théorique sur la Galvanisme;" and "Account of late Improvements in Galvanism," published in London.

ALDRED, the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem, lived in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror. On the death of Edward, he crowned Harold, and performed the same ceremony for William. Died 1068.

ALDRICH, HENRY, born in Westminster, 1647, and educated by Busby. From Westminster School he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected student and afterwards canon and dean. He built an elegant chapel to Trinity College, and the beautiful church of All Saints. He had also great skill in music, and composed many services for the Church. Dean Aldrich died, 1710.

ALDRICH, ROBERT, a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Eton, of which college he subsequently became master and provost. In 1537, he was made bishop of Carlisle; a station for which his learning and piety, which are extolled by Leland, well fitted him. Died 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a celebrated natural historian, born at Bologna, 1522. He was a great traveller, and formed a most superb collection of minerals, plants, animals, &c., by which he ruined his fortune, and died in an hospital, 1603, aged 80.

ALDUS. See MANUTIUS.

ALEXANDER, JEROME, a cardinal, born in 1480, distinguished himself in the 16th cen-

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tury as a violent opposer of Luther and the re-formation. He died, 1542. His great nephew, of the same name, inherited the ability of his ancestor, and was eminent as a scholar and an antiquary.

ALEMAN, a cardinal of the 13th century. He was degraded from the purple for his opposition to Eugenius IV. The sentence was reversed by Nicholas V.; and after the cardinal's death, in 1400, he was canonised.

ALEMANNI, NICHOLAS, a learned Greek antiquary, born 1583, and became keeper of the Vatican library at Rome. Died, 1626.

ALEMBERT. See D'ALEMBERT.

ALEN, JOHN VAN, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. Died, 1688.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit of Brescia, who rendered himself distinguished by his zeal in propagating Christianity in China, where he laboured for 36 years, and died 1649.

ALER, PAUL, a learned French Jesuit, died, 1727. His "Gradus ad Parnassum" has been long in established use in all the public schools of Europe.

ALES, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, who opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards eagerly embraced. Died, 1565.

ALESIO, MATTHEW PEREZ D', a painter and engraver at Rome, whose figure of St. Christopher, in fresco, in the great church of Seville, is much admired. Died, 1690.

ALESSI, GALEAS, an architect, born at Perugia, whose works are spread over Germany and the south of Europe; but his fame principally rests on the monastery and church of the Escorial. Died, 1572.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, whose heroism is so universally a theme, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, by Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, and born B.C. 356; the same year in which the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed. Alexander received his education under Lysimachus and Aristotle, and gave several proofs of manly skill and courage while very young; one of which, the breaking-in of his fiery steed, Bucephalus, is mentioned by all his historians as an incident which convinced his father of his future unconquerable spirit. Alexander was much attached to his mother, and sided with her in the disputes which led to her divorce from Philip. While the latter was making preparations for his grand expedition into Asia, he was assassinated by Pausanias; and Alexander succeeded to the throne in his 20th year. His youth at first excited an inclination in several of the states of Greece to throw off the yoke of the Macedonian usurpation; but the hero soon quelled the design, and was acknowledged general of Greece. He then marched into Thrace, and gained several conquests. During his absence Thebes revolted; and when Alexander returned, he took that city by storm, made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants, and destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. Alexander next turned his arms against Darius, king of Persia; and, at 22, crossed the Hellespont, at the head of 40,000 men. With this force he defeated the Persians at the Granicus,

and made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he is said to have cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia depended. Shortly after this, he again defeated the king of Persia near Issus, and took immense treasures and many prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of Darius. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and several other states. Alexander next besieged Tyre, which long resisted him, and, in revenge, he committed horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He then went to Jerusalem, passed into Egypt, subdued it, and founded the city of Alexandria. Darius now collected another army, and was defeated at Arbela, which decided the fate of Western Asia. This great battle was followed by the capture of Susa and Persepolis; the last of which Alexander destroyed at the instigation of his mistress. He now prepared for an expedition to India; and, after a perilous march, reached the Indus, B.C. 327, which he crossed at the part where the city of Attock now stands. Alexander received the submission of several of the petty princes of the country, but was opposed by Porus, who valiantly withstood the invader; and, although conquered and made prisoner, the victor, pleased with his spirit, restored him his dominions, and made him an ally. The conqueror next entered the fertile plains now called the Punjab, took the city of Sangala, and directed his course to the Ganges; from which object, however, he was diverted by the rainy season, and the disaffection of his own troops. He accordingly erected twelve altars of an extraordinary size to mark the limits of his progress, remnants of which are said to be still in existence. Alexander, therefore, retraced his steps to the Hydaspes, on the banks of which he built two cities, Nicæa and Bucephala; and embarked, with his light troops, on board a fleet he had constructed, leaving the main army to march by land. After a severe contest with the Mallis, in which he was wounded and his whole army nearly lost, he proceeded down the river to Patala; and having entered the Indian Ocean, and performed some rites in honour of Neptune, he left his fleet; giving orders to Nearchus, who had the command, to sail to the Persian Gulf, and thence up the Tigris to Mesopotamia. Alexander then prepared to march to Babylon, towards which capital he proceeded in triumphal progress. Reaching Susa, he began to give way to a passion for pleasure and joviality, and married Statira, the daughter of Darius. At length he reached Babylon, where he gave orders indicating future undertakings of great magnitude; when he was seized with an illness, in consequence of indulging in habits of intemperance, and died of a fever, in the 13th year of his eventful reign, and the 33d of his life, B.C. 323. When required to name his successor, he is said to have replied, "to the most worthy." Pursuant to his own direction, his body was conveyed to Alexandria in a golden coffin, enclosed in a sumptuous sarcophagus, supposed to be now in the British Museum.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, was born at Acre, in Phœnicia, in

205. The principal public event of his reign was the war with Artaxerxes, king of Persia, over whom he gained a great victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had invaded Gaul; and, while there, a scdition broke out in his army, headed by Maximin, and the emperor and his mother were murdered, A.D. 235.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, elected on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501, was a prince of little genius and of remarkable taciturnity, but courageous and humane. Died, 1506.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, succeeded Evaristus in the tenth year of Trajan, and suffered martyrdom under Hadrian, in 119. This pontiff is said to be the first who introduced the use of holy water into the service of the Romish Church.

ALEXANDER II., elected to the papal throne in 1081, was a man of a humane and tolerant disposition, though the licentiousness of his life and manners caused great scandal. Died, 1073.

ALEXANDER III. succeeded Adrian IV. in 1159; was a pontiff of great ability, and deservedly popular with his subjects. Died at Rome, 1181.

ALEXANDER IV. ascended the papal throne in 1254, and seemed more concerned to preserve and enlarge the privileges of a monastic order, than to correct abuses or encourage improvements. Died, 1261.

ALEXANDER V., originally a Greek monk from Candia, was raised to the papal throne in 1409 by the Council of Pisa. His munificence, during his pontificate, was so unbounded, that he used to say, "When I became a bishop, I was rich; when a cardinal, poor; and when a pope, a beggar." Died, 1410.

ALEXANDER VI., a native of Valencia, in Spain, was raised to the popedom in 1492. As an ecclesiastic, Alexander was in the highest degree ambitious, bigoted, and intolerant; and formed alliances with all the princes of his time only to break them. This pontiff pursued his profligate career till 1503, when he was cut off by the same means he had used for the ruin of others. At a banquet which he and his son, the infamous Caesar Borgia, had prepared for some newly created cardinals, the poison intended for them was by some mistake administered to the contrivers of the plot; and Alexander died the next day in great agony.

ALEXANDER VII. This pontiff expended vast sums in improving and embellishing the city of Rome, and was a great friend to the fine arts and literature. He was born at Sienna in 1559, elected to the popedom in 1655, and died in 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII., the last pope of that name, was elected 1689, at the advanced age of 80; and died two years afterwards. He was unpopular on account of his excessive nepotism.

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, son of Malcolm III., ascended the throne in 1107; and merited, by the vigour and impetuosity of his character, the appellation of *The Fierce*. Died, 1124.

ALEXANDER II., son of William the Lion, was raised to the throne of Scotland, 1214, being then in his 16th year. In 1221, he married Joan, sister of Henry III., of England; by which peace was restored to the two kingdoms. Died, 1249.

ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding, succeeded, 1249, when only eight years of age. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom, in his wars with the barons, he assisted with 5000 men. Alexander was accidentally killed while hunting, in 1285.

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI, a licentious duke of Florence, assassinated by Lorenzo de Medici, a relation, at the instigation of Strozzi, a republican, 1537.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who supported the rights of his master, Henry III. at the court of Rome, with such boldness, that Pandulphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated and imprisoned him. Died about 1217.

ALEXANDER, NOEL, a Dominican, a laborious writer, born at Rouen, 1639, and died at Paris, 1724. His most celebrated work is a Latin Church History, in 26 vols.

ALEXANDER, of Paris, a Norman poet of the 12th century, who wrote a metrical poem called "Alexander the Great," in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called "Alexandrine."

ALEXANDER, NEUSKOT, grand duke of Russia, born 1218. The most noted action of his life was a great victory he obtained over the more northern tribes on the banks of the Neva. Died, 1263.

ALEXANDER, the Right Rev. SOLOMON, bishop of Jerusalem, was born of Jewish parents in the grand duchy of Posen, 1799. Very little is known of his youth and education; but from his Hebraic and Talmudic acquirements he exercised the functions of Rabbi at a very early age. After much meditation he was baptized a Christian in 1826 at Plymouth, by the Rev. John Hatchard, and his ordination by Dr. Whately, archbishop of Dublin, and induction to a curacy in Ireland, shortly followed. He subsequently became a home missionary of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, and professor of Hebrew in King's College; and after the mission of Chevalier Bunsen to London for the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, under the joint auspices of the sovereigns of England and Prussia, his character and peculiar acquirements having marked him out as one eminently fitted for this office, he was consecrated the first Protestant bishop of Jerusalem in 1841. His mission was at first beset with great difficulties, arising from sectarian jealousy at the Ottoman court; but the good sense and sincerity of Bishop Alexander surmounted them all, and he was entering on what promised to be a long and successful career, when he was suddenly cut off during a journey to Cairo, whither he was bound on a mission of sympathy and good will to the Egyptian Christians. Died Nov. 23, 1845.

ALEXANDER, Sir WILLIAM, earl of Stirling, an eminent Scottish statesman and

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LIAM, earl of
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poet in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.
Died, 1640.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, an ingenious
artist, born at Maidstone, 1786. He came to
London, and studied the fine arts with so
much success, that he was selected to accom-
pany the embassy of Lord Macartney to
China. On his return, he published a splen-
did work on the costume of China; and, on
the formation of the Royal Military College
at Marlow, Mr. Alexander was appointed
drawing-master. At the time of his death,
in 1816, he was keeper of the antiquities at
the British Museum.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, styled, through
courtesy, earl of Stirling, was born at New
York, and became a major-general in the
service of the United States during the Ame-
rican war. He was a brave officer, but
more distinguished by his attention to ma-
thematics and astronomy than by his mili-
tary talents. He died, 1783.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, earl of Selkirk,
known as the founder of a colony in Can-
ada, and for his writings on politics and
statistics. He died in 1820.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia and
king of Poland, eldest son of Paul I., was
born Dec. 22, 1777; succeeded, March, 1801;
and was crowned at Moscow, September fol-
lowing; when a ukase was published for di-
minishing taxes, liberating debtors, prohib-
iting prosecutions for the recovery of fines,
discontinuing the mode of recruiting the
army, and granting a free pardon to all
deserters. In 1803, Alexander offered his
mediation to effect a reconciliation between
England and France; and in 1805, a con-
vention was entered into between Russia,
England, Austria, and Sweden, for the pur-
pose of resisting the encroachments of the
French on the territories of independent
states. On the 2d of December the battle of
Austerlitz took place, at which Alexander
appeared at the head of 50,000 men, but was
defeated, and compelled to retreat to his
dominions. Ere long, however, he again ap-
peared on the theatre of war, but the scene
of it was changed to Poland. On November
26, 1806, was fought the battle of Pultusk;
and on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807,
that of Eylau, neither of which engagements
was decisive; but on the 14th of June the
Russians were completely defeated at Fried-
land by Napoleon. The result of this victory
was an interview between the two emperors,
which led to the treaty of Tilait. The
seizure of the Danish fleet by the English
occasioned a declaration of war from Russia
against this country; but hostilities only
extended to the cessation of trade between
the two nations. A second meeting of the
French and Russian sovereigns took place
at Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808; Buonaparte being
anxious to secure the friendship of Alexander
previously to his meditated subjugation of
Spain. While the former was engaged in
this undertaking, the latter made himself
master of the Swedish province of Finland,
in 1809. The interruption of commerce with
England now began to be severely felt by
Russia, and Alexander determined to throw
off the French yoke. On the 23d March,
1812, an imperial ukase was issued, ordering

a levy of two men out of every 500 throughout
the Russian empire, and all matters of dis-
pute with Great Britain was pacifically ar-
ranged. The invasion of Russia which fol-
lowed, though the most important event in
the reign of Alexander, is not one in which
he was so far personally concerned as to
require a detailed relation here. On join-
ing his army in Poland, February, 1813,
Alexander published the famous manifesto,
which served as the basis of the coalition
of the other European powers against the
rapacity of the French emperor. Germany,
and then France, became the scene of hos-
tilities; and the capture of Paris, April 30,
1814, was followed by the abdication of
Buonaparte, and the restoration of the
Bourbons. After the conclusion of peace,
Alexander visited England, in company
with the king of Prussia; and, on his return
to his own dominions, he zealously employed
himself in ameliorating the internal con-
dition of his empire. His death took place
at Taganrog, in the Crimea, Dec. 1, 1825;
and he was succeeded by his second brother,
Nicholas, agreeable to a document signed by
his eldest brother, Constantine, resigning to
him the right of succession. Alexander was
a sincere lover of peace; vigilant, brave, and
active in war; tolerant in his religious prin-
ciples; mild and amiable in private life, yet
strict in the administration of public justice;
a patron of literature and the arts; and
though, as a monarch, ambitious of power,
yet recognising the spirit of the age, and fre-
quently acting in accordance with liberal
principles.

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician of
Trent, in the 16th century. He was the
first who endeavoured to prove the con-
nexion of bodily diseases with the passions;
and was the author of several medical
works.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, uncle and
instructor of Alexander. Of his writings,
only a few fragments remain, which are
preserved in the collection of poems of the
more ancient Greek authors.

ALEXIS, MICHAELOVITSCH, czar of Russia,
born in 1630; succeeded his father Michael
in 1646; died, 1677. He was the father of
Peter the Great, and the first Russian mo-
narch who acted on the policy of a more
intimate connexion with the other European
states.

ALEXIS, PETROVITSCH, only son of Peter
the Great, born 1690. This unhappy prince
opposed the new policy of his father, and
expressed an unalterable attachment to the
ancient barbarous usages and customs of
his country; for which the czar resolved to
disinherit him. Alexis fled to his brother-
in-law, the emperor of Germany, and lay
concealed for some time at Vienna, until
his retreat was discovered by his father,
before whom he was conducted as a criminal,
and compelled formally to renounce
the succession; after this he was tried by se-
cret judges, and condemned to death, 1719.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter,
born at Madrid, in 1625. He was deaf and
dumb; but his reputation, particularly as a
portrait painter, was considerable. Died in
1700.

ALEXIUS I., COMNENUS, emperor of the East, born at Constantinople, 1048. He signalled himself in the wars with the Turks and Saracens, was bountiful to his friends, and clement to his enemies, a lover of letters, and equally versed in the arts of government and of war. He died, 1118.

ALEXIUS II., COMNENUS, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople, in 1180, when only twelve years of age; and, with his mother, was murdered two years afterwards by Andronicus, who usurped the crown.

ALEXIUS III., ANGELUS, emperor in 1193, gained that station by the basest perfidy towards his brother, Isaac Angelus, whom he confined in prison, and caused his eyes to be put out. His effeminate reign rendered him despicable, and his capital was besieged and taken, 1203, by an army of Venetian and French crusaders, headed by his nephew, Alexius, son of Isaac. The usurper received the same punishment he had inflicted on his brother, and died a few years afterwards in a monastery at Nice; and the conqueror placed his blind father on the throne, with whom he reigned as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, and he was deposed, imprisoned, and put to death, 1204.

ALEXIUS V., DUCAS, surnamed MURZUFFLE, from his black shaggy eyebrows, was raised to the throne after the murder of Alexius IV., but deposed by the crusaders, who attacked and took his capital, and he was put to an ignominious death.

ALEYN, CHARLES, an English historical poet. Died, 1640.

ALFARABI, an eminent Arabian philosopher in the 10th century, who obtained much reputation in his day, as being a great traveller, and master of seventy languages. Among his works are several treatises on Aristotle, and an Encyclopedia, the manuscript of which is in the Escorial.

ALFARO Y GAMON, JUAN DE, a distinguished Spanish painter, born 1640. He died in his 40th year, of grief, occasioned by the banishment of his patron, the admiral of Castile.

ALFENUS VARUS, PUBLIUS, a Roman civilian, who became consul, and is mentioned by Horace and Virgil with gratitude.

ALFIERI, VICTOR, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1749. His first work was a tragedy, entitled "Cleopatra," which was acted at Turin, 1773; this was followed by a farce, called "The Poets;" and within seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works. At the age of 48, he began to study Greek, and made several translations from that language. His incessant labours at length undermined his constitution, and he died, at Florence, in 1803, unexcelled by any poet of his age and country.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, an English Jesuit, born in London, 1587. He died at St. Omer's, 1652, leaving behind him two celebrated works, "Britannia Illustrata" and "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum."

ALFRAGAN, or AHMED BEN FERGAN, an Arabian astronomer of the 9th

century; author of an "Introduction to Astronomy," and other scientific treatises.

ALFRAGO, ANDREW, an Italian physician; author of a history of Arabian physicians and philosophers, and other works connected with the East, where he resided for some years. Died, at Padua, 1520.

ALFRED THE GREAT. This monarch was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and born at Wantage, Berks, in 849. On the death of his brother Ethelred, Alfred succeeded to the throne of England, 871, in his 22d year, at a time when his kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasions of the Danes, whom he engaged at Wilton, but, after a hard conflict, was forced to retreat, and conclude a treaty on disadvantageous terms. The Danes soon violated their engagement, and renewed their hostility with such success, that, in 877, the king was under the necessity of laying aside the ensigns of royalty, and concealing himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. He afterwards retired to the island of Athelney, and there received information that one of his chiefs had obtained a great victory over the Danes, and taken their magical standard. Alfred then disguised himself as a harper, entered the Danish camp, and gained a knowledge of the state of the enemy. After this, he directed his nobles to meet him at Selwood, with their vassals, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely routed. He now put his kingdom into a state of defence, increased his navy, and brought London into a flourishing state; but, after a rest of some years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent, and committed great ravages; they were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of the leaders to be executed at Winchester. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after 36 battles by sea and land, in all of which he was personally engaged. But the warlike exploits of Alfred formed, perhaps, the least of the services he rendered his country. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and hundreds; was so exact in his government, that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high roads. His great council, consisting of bishops, earls, aldermen, and thanes, was, by an express law, called together twice a year in London, for the better government of the realm. The state of learning in his time was so low, that, from the Thames to the Humber, scarcely a man could be found who understood the service of the church, or could translate a single sentence of Latin into English. To remedy this evil, he invited men of learning from all quarters, and placed them at the head of seminaries in various parts of his kingdom; and, if he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, it is certain he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Alfred himself wrote several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Orosius's History of the Pagans,"

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and "Boethius's Consolations of Philoso-
phy." He divided the twenty-four hours
into three equal parts, one devoted to the
service of God, another to public affairs,
and the third to rest and refreshment; his
revenue, also, was divided into two equal
moieties, one dedicated to sacred, the other
to civil uses. To Alfred, England is in-
debted for the foundation of her naval
establishment, and he was the first who
sent out ships to make the discovery of a
north-east passage. To crown his great
public character, Alfred is described as one
of the most mild and amiable men in private
life; of a temper serene and cheerful, af-
fable, kind, and merciful, and not averse to
society, or to innocent recreation; he was
also personally well-favoured, possessing a
handsome and vigorous form, and a dignified
and engaging aspect. Died, 900.

ALFRED, surnamed "the Philosopher,"
an Englishman, was greatly esteemed at the
court of Rome, and attended Cardinal Ot-
toboni, the legate, to England. He wrote
five books on the "Consolations of Boethius,"
and died, 1270.

ALFRED, an English bishop of the 10th
century; author of a "History of the Abbey
of Malmesbury," a treatise "De Naturis
Rerum," &c.

ALGARDI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese
sculptor of the 17th century. There is an
admirable group of his, at Bologna, of the
beheading of St. Paul.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, an eminent It-
alian writer, born at Venice, 1742. He was a
great connoisseur of the fine arts, and his
works are critical and philosophical. Died,
1764.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician,
who was the first that showed the import-
ance of refraction in astronomy. He died
at Cairo, in 1038.

ALI, cousin, son-in-law, and vizier of
Mahomet, and one of the main pillars of
the new faith. He obtained the name of the
Lion of God, always Victorious; but
was opposed in his succession to the cali-
phate by Omar and Othman, and retired
into Arabia, and made a collection of the
sayings of the prophet. There he laid the
foundation of a new sect, and, after the
death of Othman, he was declared caliph,
655; but was murdered four years after-
wards in the mosque.

ALI BEG, a man of extraordinary learn-
ing and attainments, born in Poland, of
Christian parents, but was kidnapped in his
infancy by a horde of Tartars, who sold
him to the Turks, in whose language and
religion he was educated. His skill in lan-
guages procured him the post of chief in-
terpreter to the grand signior; while his
leisure hours were employed in translating
the Bible and the catechism of the Church
of England into the Turkish language. The
work by which he is principally known to
Europeans is an account of the religious
ceremonies, &c. of the Turks. Died, 1675.

ALI BEY, a Greek, son of a Natolian
priest, born, 1728. He fell when a child
into the hands of robbers, who carried him
to Cairo, and sold him to Ibrahim, lieuten-
ant of the Janissaries, who reared and

adopted him. Ali soon rose to the rank of
sangiak, or member of the council; and
when his patron was assassinated by Ibra-
him the Circassian, he avenged his death,
and slew the murderer with his own hand.
This action raised him numerous enemies,
and he was obliged to fly to Jerusalem,
and thence to Acre; but in time he was re-
called by the people, and, being placed at
the head of the government, Egypt began
to recover its former splendour. In a battle
fought against the troops of a rebellious
Mameluke, Ali was cut down, after defend-
ing himself with a degree of desperate val-
our that has scarcely ever been exceeded,
and died of his wounds eight days after-
wards, 1773.

ALI PACHA (or, more correctly, ALI,
pacha of Jannina), a bold, intelligent, and
crafty Albanian, was born at Tepelini, in
1741. His father, an Albanian chief, died of
grief, in consequence of being stripped of his
territories; but his mother, who was re-
markable for energy of character, spirited
up her son to assume the conduct of a pre-
datory troop of his countrymen. With this
band he committed so many depredations,
that the adjacent tribes took up arms in
their own defence, and carried off his mother
and sister, whom they treated with great
cruelty. This roused the naturally im-
placable temper of Ali, and he vowed the
extermination of the whole race. He raised
a body of 2000 men, assumed great authority,
and wreaked his vengeance upon the Sul-
tates, whom he treated with the most horrible
barbarity. During fifty years of constant
warfare he brought under his sway a wide
extent of territory, which the Porte sanc-
tioned his holding, with the title of pacha.
He received agents from foreign powers, and
ultimately intrigued with England, France,
and Russia. But the jealousy of the Porte
was at length excited, and Hassan Pacha
was sent to demand his head. On declaring
his errand, Ali replied, "My head is not to
be delivered up so easily;" accompanying
the words with a pistol-ball, which broke his
opponent's thigh. He shot two more dead
upon the spot, but fell the same moment.
His head was severed from his body, and
sent to Constantinople.

ALIAMET, JAMES, an eminent French
engraver of the 18th century.

ALISON, Rev. ARCHIBALD, the celebrated
writer on Taste, was born, 1757. Educated
at Glasgow and Oxford, he entered into holy
orders, and obtained successively livings in
Durham and at Edinburgh, his native town,
where he continued to officiate till 1831,
when a severe illness compelled him to re-
linquish all public duties. Mr. Alison was
one of the first members of the Royal Society
of Edinburgh; and he was intimately asso-
ciated with most of the men of genius and
learning of the present century. His "Essay
on the Nature and Principles of Taste" has
passed through numerous editions; and the
theory therein set forth has met the ap-
proval of the first critics, both at home and
abroad. Died, 1839.

ALISON, RICHARD, one of the ten com-
posers, who, by command of Elizabeth,
adapted the Psalms to music.

ALIX, PETER, a French abbot of the 17th century; author of a "Dialogue entre Ponte noir et la Pillorie," and other works.

ALKMAAR, HENRY, a German poet of the 15th century.

ALLAINVAL, LEONOR SOULAS D', a French abbé and dramatic poet, of considerable merit. He died at Paris, 1753.

ALLAN, DAVID, a Scottish portrait and historical painter of the 18th century, born at Alloa, 1744. There are several engravings from his pictures. Died, 1796.

ALLAN, GEORGE, F. A. S., son of the above, M. P. for the city of Durham, and a principal contributor to Nicholls' Literary Anecdotes. Born, 1768; died, 1828.

ALLAN, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent historical painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1782. Of humble parentage, he at an early age evinced a decided predilection for art; and, when still a young man, he pursued his favourite study with equal enterprise and ability, visiting Morocco, Greece, and Spain, and penetrating the remote and semi-barbarous territories of Russia and Turkey, that he might familiarise himself with the rude and picturesque aspects there presented. "The Polish Captives," "The Slave Market of Constantinople," and various kindred subjects, testify to his skill in this department of art; but he did much also to illustrate the historic lore of his own land, as his vivid representation of Mary and of Rizzio, the Murder of Archbishop Sharpe, and the Battle of Waterloo amply testify. He was an old and attached friend of Sir Walter Scott; and his amiable, unassuming manners, and his vast fund of anecdote, procured him general love and esteem. In 1841 he succeeded Sir D. Wilkie as president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was soon afterwards knighted. Died, 1860.

ALLARD, GUY, a French writer, known principally by numerous works upon the genealogical history of Dauphiny. Died in 1716.

ALLARD, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French general officer, much distinguished during the Empire. On the final downfall of Napoleon, he entered, successively, the Egyptian and the Persian services, and at length became the confidential adviser of Runjeet-Singh, whose troops he disciplined in the European manner. Born, 1785; died, 1839.

ALLATIUS, LEO, a Greek physician and man of letters, librarian of the Vatican at Rome, and professor in the Greek college there. Died, 1669, aged 83.

ALLEGRAIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, an eminent French sculptor. Died, 1795.

ALLEGRI, ALEXANDER, an Italian satirical poet, who first served in the army, and then became an ecclesiastic. He had a great turn for burlesque poetry; and his principal work, "Rime Piacevoli," has gone through several editions.

ALLEGRI, GREGORIO, a celebrated Roman musical composer, whose works are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. Died, 1640.

ALLEIN, JOSEPH, a nonconformist minister, known chiefly as the author of "An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners," which has

gone through numerous editions. Born in 1623, at Devizes; died at Bath, 1688.

ALLEN, JOHN, archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland, cruelly murdered by the son of the Earl of Kildare, 1534.

ALLEN, JOHN, M. D., a distinguished writer on historical subjects, was born at Redford, his paternal property, near Edinburgh, in 1771. He studied at Edinburgh, and took his degree in medicine in 1792. But his predilection for politics soon withdrew him from his medical pursuits; and he early connected himself with the movements for Parliamentary Reform, which commenced in Scotland at the outbreak of the French Revolution. In 1802, having been recommended to the late Lord Holland as a medical friend and companion, he accompanied the noble lord and his family on successive tours through France, Italy, and Spain; and the similarity of their tastes and opinions soon led to a lasting friendship between them, which death alone interrupted. On his return from the continent, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. The extent and variety of his attainments are shown in his numerous contributions to the Edinburgh Review, chiefly on subjects connected with the British constitution, and with French and Spanish history. But the most lasting monument to his literary fame is his valuable work called an "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative," of which a second edition has been recently published. In 1811 he became warden, and in 1820 master of Dulwich College; but he continued to reside chiefly at Holland House, where the manliness, sincerity, and independence of his character, his kindly nature and extensive information, gained him the esteem of all who were admitted to that "Temple of Wit" and hospitality. Died, April 10, 1843.

ALLEN, THOMAS, an eminent scholar in the reign of Elizabeth, considered the first mathematician of his day. Born, 1542; died, 1632.

ALLEN, THOMAS, an industrious writer and compiler of antiquarian and historical works; the chief of which were, "The History and Antiquities of Lambeth;" "The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, and Southwark;" with various county histories. Born in 1803, and died, of cholera, July 1833.

ALLERSTAIN, a German Jesuit of the 18th century. He was one of the missionaries to China, where he died; and was author of some valuable astronomical observations. Died about 1778.

ALLESTRY, RICHARD, born at Uppington, in Shropshire, 1619, was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and originally designed for the Church; but, during the civil wars, he joined the royal army, and was present at the battle of Keinton. At the Restoration he took orders, and subsequently enjoyed many clerical dignities. Died at Eton, 1680.

ALLEY, WILLIAM, a zealous member of the Reformed Church, was born at Great Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, made bishop of Exeter in 1560 by Elizabeth, and died, 1570.

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ALLEYN, EDWARD, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, 1566. He was the first master of his own college, and, dying in 1626, was buried in his chapel.

ALLIONI, CHARLES, a celebrated physician, medical writer, and professor of botany in the university of Turin. Born, 1725; died, 1804.

ALLIX, PETER, a learned divine, born at Alen on, in France, 1644, was minister of the Reformed Church at Rouen and Charenton. On the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, he came to England, was created D.D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church at Salisbury. Died in London, 1717.

ALLOISI, BALTHAZAR, a Bolognese historical and portrait painter, who obtained the name of **GALANINO**. Died, 1638.

ALIORI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine painter, who excelled in naked figures. He died in 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHANO, called also **BRONZINO**, the son of the above, was also an eminent painter, chiefly distinguished for his small pictures. Died, 1619.

ALLY, Vizier, ex-nabob of Oude, was the adopted son of the former nabob of Oude, Yusuf ab Dowlah, who declared himself successor. The English government, however, deposed him in favour of the brother of Yusuf, but settled on him a pension of 25,000*l*. While engaged with the agents of the East India Company, who had been sent to meet him at Benares for the purpose of making arrangements for his future residence, he gave a signal, on which his armed followers rushed in and treacherously murdered the Company's officers. For a time he made his escape, but surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. Died in prison, 1817, aged only 36.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO D', a Spaniard of low origin, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in which his valour, profligacy, and cruelty were equally displayed. In 1525, he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, by storm, and put Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, to a most horrid death; but quarrelling with the brothers of Pizarro about the division of their spoil, a schism ensued, and Almagro was eventually taken prisoner and strangled, 1538.

ALMAMON, or ABDALLAH, caliph of Bagdad, son of Haroun al Raschid, succeeded his brother Al Amin, 814, and died, 833. He founded an academy at Bagdad, to which he invited able professors of languages and sciences, and left behind him a character for clemency and benevolence.

ALMANASOR, JACOB, a caliph of the Saracens in Africa, who, after conquering territory to the extent of 1200 leagues in length, met with such a reverse of fortune, that he became a baker at Alexandria, in the exercise of which business he died, in 1205.

ALMANZOR, surnamed the Victorious, the second caliph of the house of Abas, succeeded to the throne in 753. During his reign the city of Bagdad was raised from the foundation, and was made the imperial residence.

ALMARUS, abbot of the monastery of St.

Austin, Canterbury, made bishop of Sherborne, 1022.

ALMEIDA, FRANCISCO, a Portuguese, appointed, in 1505, the first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage, he crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, spreading terror and desolation; he reduced several places under the dominion of Portugal, gained some extraordinary victories, and was killed on his return in a quarrel with the natives at the Cape, in 1509.

ALMEIDA, LORENZO, son of Francisco, was also an enterprising commander and navigator, and distinguished himself by many expeditions in the Indian seas. Ceylon was by him made tributary to Portugal. Lorenzo lost his life in an engagement with the Egyptian fleet in the bay of Cambaya.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANSEN VAN, a physician, born near Utrecht, was a man of deep reading and research, and professor of history, the Greek language, and medicine, at Harderwick. He died at Amsterdam, 1742.

ALMINARA, Marquis, Spanish envoy to France from Charles IV.; diplomatist, and the author of an able "Reply to Cevallos," respecting the former's abdication, and of "A History of the Inquisition."

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer and publisher, and the friend of Wilkes, was born at Liverpool in 1736. In 1774 he commenced the Parliamentary Register; he was also the author of a Life of Lord Chat-ham, and various biographical, political, and literary anecdotes. He died in 1805.

ALOADDIN, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains, prince of the Assassins, or Assassins. He was the sheik of a Syrian tribe professing the Mahometan religion, and from his followers the word assassin has its derivation.

ALOMPRA, the founder of the Burman empire, a man of obscure birth, but who raised himself to independence and sovereign power, and established a new dynasty about the middle of the 18th century.

ALONZO DE VIADO, a Spanish Liberal, born, 1775; author of a plan for reforming the Spanish army, of a treatise on architecture, and several translations.

ALPIERY, MIKEPHER or NICEPHORUS, a Russian prince, who, during the civil dissensions in his country, came to England, was educated at Oxford, and, in 1618, obtained the living of Warley, Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected in the civil war. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; and, although twice invited to return to Russia, for the purpose of being placed on the throne, he preferred remaining in this country with his flock. He died at Hammersmith, at the age of 80.

ALPHONSO I., or ALONZO ENRIQUEZ, first king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal. He fought successfully against the Moors, raised his country to a powerful monarchy, and died, 1185, after a reign of 57 years.

ALPHONSO III., the Great, king of the Asturias, born 847, succeeded his father Ordogeno, 865, and died at Zamora, 912. He conquered many places from the Moors,

was a patron of learned men, and distinguished himself for piety and justice.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed the Brave, son of king Denis, whom he succeeded, 1324, was an able and impartial sovereign, and died, 1357.

ALPHONSO V., surnamed the Magnanimous, king of Arragon, born, 1384; succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, 1416, and died at Naples, 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. This monarch was accounted the most accomplished prince of his time: he gave shelter to the Greek literati expelled from Constantinople, and was in other respects a great patron of learning.

ALPHONSO X., called the Wise, king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., 1251, and died, 1284, aged 81. As a ruler, Alphonso was misguided and unfortunate; but as a patron and an encourager of the sciences, he obtained much reputation. He completed a code of laws, began by his father, still known under the title of "Las Partidas," and preceded the other nations of Europe in substituting the vernacular tongue for the Latin in law proceedings. His favourite pursuit, however, was astronomy, and he employed the most famous astronomers to draw up the celebrated tables called after him the Alphonسية Tables, which were first published at Venice, 1483.

ALPHONSUS, TASTADUS, bishop of Avila, a voluminous Spanish writer, who flourished during the 15th century.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, a Venetian physician, born, 1533, and died, 1617. He was the greatest botanist of his day, the first who explained the impregnation and generation of plants by the sexual system, and is the author of many valuable works on his favourite pursuit.

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a German philosopher and Protestant divine, born about 1588, and died, 1638; author of some celebrated theological collections, but chiefly known for his *Encyclopædia*.

ALSTON, CHARLES, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist; author of "*Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense*," &c.; and public lecturer at Edinburgh. Born, 1683; died, 1760.

ALSTROEMER, JONAS, a distinguished Swede, born of poor parents at Alingas, West Gothland, in 1685. After struggling with poverty for a long time, he visited London, and paying particular attention to the commercial and manufacturing sources of British prosperity, he returned to Sweden in 1723, resolving to carry the plans he had formed into execution. Having obtained a license to establish manufactures in the town in which he was born, it soon became the seat of industry and activity, which afforded an example to the whole kingdom. He established a sugar house at Gottenburg, and traded to the Indies and the Levant; improved rural economy; cultivated plants proper for dyeing; and improved the wool trade by importing sheep from Spain and England, and the goat from

Angora. For these important benefits, Alstroemer received a patent of nobility, was made Knight of the Polar Star, and honoured with the title of Chancellor of Commerce; the Academy of Sciences chose him a member; and the national states decreed him a statue, to be erected to his memory on the exchange of Stockholm. Died, 1761.

ALTEN, General CHARLES, count, a brave and experienced officer, was born at Wilkenburg, at Hanover, in 1764, and in 1781 received his commission as ensign in the foot-guards of the electorate. After taking part in the operations of 1798, against the revolutionary troops of France, he was made colonel of the king's German legion in 1803, and from that time till the end of the war he was almost constantly on service. He was at the taking of Copenhagen, and afterwards served under Sir John Moore as a brigadier-general in the fatiguing and arduous duties of the disastrous campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. At Walcheren also, and at the siege of Flushing, he distinguished himself; and on his return to England, in 1810, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and placed in command of the south-west district. From this station, however, he was speedily removed, his brigade being destined for the operations of the Peninsula, where he served under Marshal Beresford at the first siege of Badajoz, and at Albuera. In 1812, Wellington placed him at the head of the light division, which he commanded in the general actions of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Like that of many of his brave contemporaries, his active duty closed with the battle of Waterloo; and his services at the head of the third division, during the memorable 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, will ever be classed among the most devoted and glorious on military record. He was now created a count; and when recovered from the dangerous wounds he had received, he took the command of the Hanoverian troops forming part of the army of occupation in France. In 1831, Count Alten was nominated one of the ministers of state, and placed at the head of the war department in Hanover. This appointment he held till his death, which took place in April, 1840.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, a German Jesuit and laborious critic; Greek teacher in the school of St. Anne at Vienna, in which capital he died, 1804.

ALTHAMERUS, a divine of Nuremberg; author of various theological works, and a principal promoter of the Reformation in Berne, Switzerland. Died, 1450.

ALTILIO, GABRIEL, a Neapolitan; author of some Latin poems of great beauty. He was tutor to Prince Ferdinand, son of Alphonso II., and was subsequently made bishop of Policastro. Died, 1501.

ALTING, HENRY, an eminent German divine, born at Embden, 1583; died, 1644. He distinguished himself at the synod of Dort, as deputy from the Palatinate, and did much in advancement of the Protestant interest in Germany by his temperate conduct and abilities as a reasoner. Born, 1583; died, 1644.

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Born, 1588;

ALTING, JAMES, son of the above, was educated at Groningen, and came to Eng-land, where he was ordained a priest of the church by the Bishop of Worcester. In 1643, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen, and afterwards professor of divinity. Born, 1618; died, 1679.

ALTING, MENSON, a burgomaster of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant. Died, 1713.

ALTISSIMO, the poetical surname of an Italian poet named Christopher. His sur-name and a poetic crown were given to him on account of his great popularity as an improvisatore.

ALTMAN, JOHN GEORGE, a Swiss histo-rian and divine, curate of Inns in the same canton, and professor of moral philosophy and Greek at Berne. Born, 1697; died, 1758.

ALTORFER, or ALTORF, ALBERT, a Bavarian painter, architect, and engraver. He raised himself by his merits to the rank of senator of Ratisbon, which city he adorned with many handsome edifices. Born, 1488; died, 1578.

ALURED, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the beginning of the 12th century. His annals are very valuable, and comprise the history of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, down to his own time, 1129.

ALVA, FERDINAND ALVAREZ, Duke of, the descendant of an illustrious family in Spain, was a famous general under the emperors Charles V. and Philip II. He made his first campaign at the battle of Pavia. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and in the war with the pope he was completely successful; but he was as cruel as he was brave. In 1567, Philip sent him to reduce the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. Here he landed with 10,000 men, and immediately commenced a series of cruelties almost unparalleled in the annals of history, annihilating every remaining privilege of the people. He was subse-quently employed against Don Antonio, who had assumed the crown of Portugal, and drove him from that kingdom, the whole of which he reduced to Philip's authority. Died in 1589, aged 74.

ALVARADO, DON PEDRO, one of the rapacious conquerors of Spanish America, who accompanied Cortes to America. He was appointed to the government of Guatemala, and was slain in 1541.

ALVARADO, ALPHONSO D' a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro in his expedition to Peru; and who was equally distinguished for his bravery and his cruelty. Died, 1563.

ALVAREZ, EMANUEL, a distinguished Portuguese grammarian, born at Madeira, 1525, and died at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, 1582.

ALVAREZ, FRANCIS, a Portuguese di-vine, born at Coimbra, towards the end of the 15th century, and died, 1540, leaving behind him in Portuguese an account of his embassy to David, king of Abyssinia, and a description of Ethiopian manners and cus-toms, which is deemed the first accurate ac-count of Abyssinia.

ALVAREZ, GOMEZ, a Spanish poet. The chief of his works, which were written in

Latin, is a poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece. Born, 1488; died, 1538.

ALVAREZ, DON JOSE, one of the most eminent sculptors of the 19th century, was born near Cordova in Spain, 1768. Patronised by Charles IV., he proceeded to Paris in 1799, with a view of prosecuting his studies; and he soon gained himself a name in the French metropolis. Napoleon presented him with a gold medal; but his subsequent conduct towards Spain inspired the artist with such aversion for him, that he would never model his bust; and he afterwards was imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Joseph Buonaparte, when proclaimed king of Spain. Many of his best works are at Madrid. Died, 1827.

ALVAROTTO, JAMES, a lawyer of Padua, distinguished for his attainments both in the civil and canon law; author of "Commen-taria in Libros Feudorum." Born, 1474; died, 1542.

ALVENSLEBEN, PHILIP CHAS., Count of, son of a counsellor of war at Hanover, was a distinguished diplomatist, and in 1791 was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs at Hanover, in which he gave general satisfaction. The count wrote a "History of the War from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsbourg." Born, 1745; died, 1802.

ALVIANO, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent Venetian general, whose exertions against the emperor Maximilian, in 1508, caused the republic to decree him triumphal honours. In the siege of Padua by the emperor, and at the battles of La Motte and Alariguano. Alviano displayed the most heroic qualities. His death was occasioned by excessive fa-tigue while laying siege to Brescia. Born, 1455; died, 1515.

ALXINGER, J. B., born at Vienna, in 1755; author of some admired German poems and translations. Died, 1797.

ALYPIUS, an architect of Antioch, em-ployed by Julius in his attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. He was subse-quently banished, on a charge of practising the black art, and died in exile. Alypius wrote a "Geographical Description of the World," published in 1628 at Geneva.

ALYPIUS, bishop of Tagasta, Africa, the friend of St. Augustine, with whom he was baptized at Milan, in 388. He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians with great zeal; and died in 430.

AMADEDDULAT, first sultan of the Bulayan dynasty, was the son of a fisherman of Dilem, on the Caspian Sea. He rose to distinction in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem, and subsequently gained possession of Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Kerman, of which he assumed the sovereignty, and fixed the seat of his government at Shiraz, in 933. He died, 949, and left his crown to his nephew, Adadeddulat.

AMADEUS V., count of Savoy, succeeded to the sovereignty of that state, 1285, and died at Avignon, 1323. Although a prince of such small dominions, he acquired the surname of Great, from his wisdom and success.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, elected, 1391, and died, 1431. He was one of the

most singular characters of his time; and, from his prudence in keeping peace with his neighbours, obtained the title of the Pacific.

AMADEUS IX., count of Savoy, although undistinguished by deeds of renown, deserves honourable mention as a prince who possessed all the Christian virtues in an eminent degree, and particularly that of charity. He married Iolande, of France, who seconded him in all his good works; and his subjects conferred on him the title of the Blessed. He died, universally regretted, 1472.

AMADUZZI, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned Roman of the 18th century; inspector of the printing office of the Propaganda at Rome.

AMALIA, FRANCIS, a Spanish lawyer of much reputation, and professor of legal science at Salamanca, but afterwards a counsellor at Valladolid, where he died, 1640.

AMAK, or ABULNAGIE ALBOKHARI, a Persian poet in the 5th century, entertained at the court of sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS, archbishop of Treves in 810. He established Christianity in Saxony, consecrated a church at Ham-burgh, and was sent ambassador in 813 to Constantinople by Charlemagne. Died, 814.

AMALTHEUS, ATTILIUS, made archbishop of Athens by Paul V., who sent him nuncio to Cologne. Died, 1600.

AMALTHEUS, JEROME, an Italian physician and poet of some repute; born, 1607; and died, 1574.

AMALTHEUS, JOHN BAPTIST, brother of the above, was born, 1525; attended the Venetian ambassador to England, and, on his return, was made secretary to pope Pius IV. His Latin poems were printed 1550; and he died, 1573.

AMALTHEUS, CORNELIUS, another brother of the above, was also eminent in physic and poetry.

AMAND, MARK ANTHONY GERARD, Sieur de St., a French poet, born at Rouen, 1594, and died, 1661. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and distinguished himself in amatory and comic poetry.

AMAR DURIVIER, J. A., born in 1765; author of a great variety of literary works, translations from Gay, Terence, Lucan, &c.

AMARA-SINGHA, a Hindoo author of great antiquity, who compiled a dictionary of the Sanscrit language, part of which was published at Rome, 1798. An entire manuscript copy of the original is in the royal library at Paris, written in the century preceding the birth of Christ.

AMARETTI, Abbé C., a Milanese mineralogist, born in 1743; author of "Viaggio di Trilaghi," "Memoirs of Leonardo da Vinci," &c. &c. He was a knight of Napoleon's order of the Iron Crown.

AMASEO, ROMULUS, an eminent teacher of the *belles lettres* at Padua, where he had himself completed his education. Removing to Bologna, where he married, he acquired so high a reputation that he was

admitted to the citizenship. His celebrity at length caused him to be invited to Rome by Paul III., by whom he was employed in various embassies; and by Julius III. he was appointed secretary of the briefs. He translated Pausanias and the Cyrus of Xenophon into Latin; and published a volume of his own Latin speeches. Born, 1489; died, 1552.

AMATI, a celebrated violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600.

AMATUS, a Portuguese Jew, born, 1511, at Castel Bianco. He studied medicine with success at the university of Salamanca, and afterwards gave lectures on the science at Ferrara, Ancona, and other places. He published two treatises on subjects connected with his profession.

AMAURO, DE CHARTRES, a French visionary of the 13th century, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion had three epochs, agreeable to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris, 1209, and some of his followers burnt. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, but died of vexation.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPHER, a painter of Nuremberg in the 16th century, was a disciple of Hans Holbein. His principal work is the history of Joseph, in twelve pictures. Amberger was likewise a good engraver in wood. Died, 1550.

AMBOISE, FRANCIS, a French writer, educated in the college of Navarre, and afterwards an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state. He published several poetical pieces in French and Latin, but is chiefly known as the collector and editor of the works of the celebrated Abelard. He died about 1612.

AMBOISE, GEORGE D', a French cardinal and minister of state, born of a noble family, 1460. He became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired great popularity by taking off the taxes which had been usually levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, which succeeded. Soon after this, he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a great reform among the religious orders. He died in 1510.

AMBOISE, AMERY D', a famous French admiral, and brother of the above, who gained a splendid victory over the sultan of Egypt, in 1510.

AMBOISE, MICHAEL D', a natural son of Amboise, admiral of France, born at Naples, and died in great poverty, 1547. He was the author of numerous poems in the French language, which he published under the name of the Signor de Chavillon.

AMBROGI, ANTOINE, a Roman Jesuit and poet, was born in 1712. He translated Virgil and some of the works of Voltaire into Italian. Died, 1788.

AMBROGIO, TESCO, one of the most celebrated among the early Italian orient-alists, was born at Favia, in 1469, and died, 1540.

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AMBROSE, St., bishop of Milan, was born, 340, at Arles, in Gallia Narbonensis, of which province his father was lieutenant. While yet a youth he pleaded causes with so much eloquence, that Probus, prefect of Italy, chose him one of his council, and afterwards nominated him governor of Milan, which office he held five years. In 374, Auxentius, bishop of Milan, died; and so fierce was the contest in the election of a successor to the vacant see, that the governor was called upon to quell the tumult. This he attempted by persuasion in the great church; and at the conclusion of his address, a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Ambrose is bishop." This circumstance was considered as of divine direction, and Ambrose was declared to be the object not only of the popular choice, but of divine selection. His first efforts were directed to the extermination of Arianism, which was then making great progress. He also successfully resisted the Pagans, who were attempting to restore their ancient worship. When Maximinus invaded Italy, and actually entered Milan, Ambrose remained at his post, to assuage the calamities produced by the invading army. When, in consequence of a tumult at Thessalonica, Theodosius sent an order for a general massacre, Ambrose repaired to the emperor, remonstrated with him on his barbarity, and prevailed on him to promise that the command should be revoked. The mandate was, however, carried into execution, and 7000 persons were slaughtered in cold blood. Shortly afterwards, when Theodosius, in the anguish of self-reproach, was about to enter the great church of Milan, Ambrose met him at the porch, and sternly forbade him to appear in the holy place. The emperor pleaded the example of David:—"You have imitated David in his crime, imitate him in his repentance," was the reply; and Theodosius was compelled, not only to perform a penance, but to sign an edict, which ordained that an interval of thirty days should pass before any sentence of death or of confiscation should be executed. He died at Milan, in 397.

AMBROSINI, AMBROZIO, a Ferrarese; author of several oratorios, canzoni, and sonnets; died in 1700.

AMBROSINI, GIULIO, a Mantuan, born in 1580; author of a work on Demonology.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, king of the Britons. He came from Armorica to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern; and on the death of that monarch the sovereignty was invested in him. Died, at Winchester, in 508.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, a learned Frenchman, born, 1730; author of "Histoire du Bas Empire," of a celebrated work on the Commerce of the Egyptians, and of "Researches into the Mechanical Arts of the Ancients." Died, 1811.

AMELIA, ANNE, princess of Prussia, sister of Frederic the Great; born, 1723; and died, 1787. She was distinguished by her taste for the arts, and set to music "The Death of the Messiah," by Ramler.

AMELIA, duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar, born, 1739; duchess of Brunswick and

Luneburg. At the age of 17 she married, and in 1757 gave birth to a son, but lost the duke, her husband, the year following. In the discharge of her duties as regent she was most exemplary; and liberally patronised men of learning and genius, among whom were Wieland, Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. Died, 1807.

AMELIA, youngest child of George III. and Queen Charlotte; a princess who in mind and manners was amiable and accomplished, and whose taste for the fine arts was only equalled by her fervent piety and pure benevolence. She possessed in the highest degree the affection of her royal father, and her death is supposed to have had the most serious effect upon the state of his mind. Born, 1783; died, 1810.

AMELOT, N., a French minister of state in 1788, who was accused of persecuting one Latude, as the agent of M. Pompadour, during the ancient regime. For some offence to the republicans, he was imprisoned in the Luxembourg, where his life was saved and prolonged by a young female, who avowed a passion for him; but at length he died in the prison. His victim, Latude, on escaping from the Bastille, brought an action of damages, and recovered from Amelot's heirs.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSE, NICHOLAS, a French historian of the 17th century. He resided for some time at Venice, as secretary to the French embassy, and wrote a history of its government. He also translated the "Prince" (by Machiavel) and other Italian works into French. Died, 1706.

AMELUNGHI, JEROME, a Pisan poet, preceding Tasso in the mock-heroic style; author of "La Gigantea del Forabosco," in 1547.

AMENTA, N., an admired Neapolitan poet, born in 1659; author of "La Costanza," "La Forza," "La Carlotta," "La Gemelle," comedies, &c. &c.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a printer of Basle, in the 15th century; the first who used the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. Died, 1515.

AMERBACH, BONIFACE, son of the above, syndic of Basle; an intimate friend of Erasmus. Died, 1562.

AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS, or, more properly, AMERIGO VESPUCCI, an eminent navigator, was born at Florence, in 1451. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent by his father to Spain for the purpose of conducting his commercial affairs; and, being at Seville when Columbus was making preparations for his second voyage, he resolved to quit mercantile pursuits, and enter on the career of discovery. His first expedition to the new continent was in 1499, under the command of Ojeda, a year after the discovery and examination of that part of the coast by Columbus. After this he entered the service of king Emanuel of Portugal, and made two voyages in Portuguese ships; the first in 1501; the second in 1503. The object of this last voyage was to find a westerly passage to Malacca. He arrived at Brazil, and discovered the Bay of All Saints. In 1505, he again entered the service of the king of Spain, but made no

more voyages, as appears from memoranda, showing that he was at Seville till 1508, at which time he was appointed principal pilot. His duties were to prepare charts, and prescribe routes for vessels in their voyages to the new world, which soon received his name. This honour certainly belonged to Columbus rather than to Amerigo, for the prior discovery of the continent by the former is not to be questioned. He died in 1516.

AMES, FISHER, an American political writer. In 1788 he became a member of the house of representatives, and distinguished himself as a politician. He retired from professional business in 1796, but was chosen president of Harvard College. The works of Mr. Ames were published at Boston, 1809. Born, 1758; died, 1804.

AMES, JOSEPH, the celebrated historian of British typography, was born at Yarmouth, 1689, and died, 1759. His father apprenticed him to a plane-maker in London; and, after serving out his time, he became a ship-chandler at Wapping, which business, notwithstanding his antiquarian pursuits, he carried on until his death. He early discovered a taste for English history and antiquities; and brought out, in 1749, after a labour of 25 years, "Typographical Antiquities;" being an historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of ancient printers, and a register of the books printed by them from 1471 to 1600; with an appendix concerning printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time.

AMES, WILLIAM, an English divine of the time of James I. and Charles I. He was author of a vast number of controversial treatises, but is now chiefly known by his "Medulla Theologica" and "Treatise on Conscience." Died, 1633.

AMHERST, JEFFERY, Lord, a distinguished British officer, was descended from an ancient Kentish family, near Sevenoaks, where he was born, 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and became aide-de-camp to Lord Ligonier, with whom he served at the battles of Rocoux, Dettingen, and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was sent to America, where he captured Louisbourg, and all its dependencies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was followed by the reduction of Fort du Quesne, Niagara, and Ticonderoga, which paved the way for the entire conquest of Canada. For these services, General Amherst received the thanks of parliament, and the order of the Bath. In 1763 he was made governor of Virginia; and, in 1776, created Baron Amherst. In 1795, he resigned the commandship-in-chief to the Duke of York, and the following year received the rank of field-marshal. He died in 1797.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, an English political and miscellaneous writer, born at Marden, Kent, 1701, and died, 1742. He was author of the "Terra Filius," a satirical work on the university of Oxford; and published, with the assistance of Pulteney and Lord Bollingbroke, the work by which he is most known, entitled "The Craftsman."

AMICO, ANTONIO, a Sicilian priest, and canon of the cathedral of Palermo, distinguished by some considerable works in history and antiquities; for which Philip IV.

of Spain made him historiographer royal. Died, 1641.

AMICO, VITO MARIA, a professor of theology in the 18th century; principally known by his Sicilian antiquities.

AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Venetian historical and portrait painter, who visited England in 1729. He afterwards went to Spain, was appointed portrait painter to the king, and died there, 1752.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, of great valour, was descended from the ancient kings of Tyre; and being early entrusted with military command, he distinguished himself in the wars of Carthage, particularly against the Romans, towards whom he bore an implacable hatred. He was the father of Hannibal.

AMIOT, Father, one of the most learned of the French missionaries to China, born at Toulon, 1718, and died at Peking, 1794, aged 77. This zealous Jesuit, who arrived at Macao in 1750, was invited to Peking, in 1751, by the emperor of China, and remained in that capital 43 years. By continued application he became acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages; and, from time to time, remitted to France the result of his labours, which afterwards appeared in several publications.

AMINTA, T., author of the mock-heroic poem, "La Nanea," in 1566.

AMMAN. There were three noted physicians of this name. The first, JOHN COXRAD, a native of Schaffhausen, was born, 1609, and died, 1724, at Marmund, in the Netherlands. He was chiefly distinguished by his success in teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak. — His son, JOHN, was a fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, where he lectured on botany, and acquired great reputation; he died, 1740. — The third, PAUL, was a native of Breslaw, who settled in 1674 at Leipzig, where he gave lectures on physiology, natural history, and botany; he died, 1691.

AMMAN, JUSTUS, a famous engraver and painter at Zurich, in the 16th century. He painted with great brilliancy on glass, but excelled chiefly in engraving, both on wood and copper. Died, 1591.

AMMANATI, BARTOLOMEO, a Florentine architect and sculptor in the 16th century, whose chief performances are the colossal statue of Neptune at Venice and the statue of Hercules at Padua.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century, born at Antioch. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in 31 books, of which only 18 are extant; and died about 390.

AMMIRATO, SCIPIO, an esteemed Neapolitan poet, born in 1531; author of a "History of Florence," which he wrote at the instance of the grand-duke Cosmo; of the "Argomenti" to "Orlando Furioso;" and of numerous prose tracts, political and historical. Died, 1601.

AMMON, ANDREAS, a Latin poet, born at Lucra, in Italy, of whose genius Erasmus made frequent and honourable mention. He was sent to England in an official character,

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by pope Leo X., and was appointed Latin
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viously received some valuable church pre-
ferment. Died, 1517.

AMMONIUS. There were two philoso-
phers of this name, of the Peripatetic school;
one flourished at Athens about the year 60,
and the other taught at Alexandria in the
6th century. The latter was a disciple of
Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a
preceptor.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria,
who invented a method of extracting the
stone from the bladder, which procured him
the surname of the Lithotomist.

AMMONIUS, LEVINUS, a monk of Flan-
ders, much esteemed by Erasmus for his
learning and piety. Died, 1556.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, a philosopher of
the 3rd century, founder of the Neo-platonic
sect, was born of Christian parents at Alex-
andria, and died about 243.

AMONTONS, GUILLAUME, a French ma-
thematician, born in Normandy, 1663, and
died, 1705. He devoted himself to the study
of natural philosophy; and constructed a
new thermometer, hygroscope, and other
philosophical instruments.

AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, born in
1644; author of "L'Augusto" and "Il Scos-
tri," tragedies, &c. &c.

AMORETTI, CHARLES, a mineralogist,
born at Oneglia, in the Milanese, 1740, and
died, 1816. He became one of the keepers of
the Ambrosian library, at Milan, and pub-
lished, in Italian, "A Tour from Milan to
the Three Lakes of Como, Lugano, and
Maggiore." He composed also a great number
of memoirs and tracts, for which he was re-
warded with the decoration of the order of
the Iron Crown.

AMORY, THOMAS, a dissenting minister
of eminence, born at Taunton, 1701, and
died, 1774, leaving behind several volumes
of sermons, and also the lives of Grove, Ben-
son, and Chandler.

AMORY, THOMAS, a singular character,
was son of Counsellor Amory, appointed
by William III. secretary for the forfeited
estates in Ireland. He led a very recluse
life in his house in Orchard Street, West-
minster, carefully shunning company, and
never stirring out till the evening. He was
the author of "John Buncle," "Memoirs,"
and other eccentric books. Died, 1789,
aged 97.

AMPERE, ANDRÉ MARIE, whose name is
imperishably connected with the great dis-
coveries in electro-magnetism, was born at
Lyons, 1775. In 1804 he was nominated pro-
fessor in the Polytechnic School of Paris;
and here, in connection with Oersted, Far-
aday, and other distinguished men of science,
with whom he was in constant correspond-
ence, he paved the way for those brilliant
discoveries that have already issued in the
electric telegraph, and promise an illimita-
ble extension of the boundaries of science.
Died, 1836.

AMURATH II., emperor of the Turks,
was son of Mahomet I., whom he succeeded
in 1421. He was an exceedingly warlike
prince, and among his numerous victories

was that of Varna, in 1444, when the Chris-
tians were defeated, and numbered among
their slain the king of Hungary. George
Castriot, celebrated by the name of Scander-
beg, at length put a period to the career of
Amurath, who died of chagrin at his re-
verses, in 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father,
Selim II., in 1575. On his accession, he
caused his five brothers to be murdered.
Died, 1596.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mus-
tapha in 1622. He recovered Bagdad from
the Persians in 1637; after which he put
30,000 of his prisoners to the sword. Died,
1640.

AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian of the
17th century, who wrote an elaborate work,
entitled "The Seven Climates, or a Geogra-
phical Description of the East."

AMYOT, JAMES, bishop of Auxerre, and
grand almoner of France, born at Melun, of
obscure parents, 1514, and died, 1593. He
left the university of Paris at the age of 23,
and was recommended to the Duchess of
Berri, by whose means he became professor
of Greek and Latin at Bourges. He was
afterwards appointed preceptor to the sons
of Henry II., and, while engaged in this em-
ployment, he translated the Lives of Plu-
tarch. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of
Cornelius de Compeigne, and conferred on
him the high offices above mentioned.

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a learned French
theologian, born at Bourguell, 1596, and
died, 1664; very generally respected, not
only for his moderation and abilities, but
also for his beneficence and charity. His
voluminous works are chiefly theological.

AMYRUTZES, a Peripatetic philosopher,
born at Trebizond. He was high in favour
with the emperor David, and accompanied
that prince to Constantinople, whither the
Turks carried him after their reduction of
Trebizond in 1461. Here he deserted both
his sovereign and his religion, and assuming
the name of Mahomet Beg, and embracing
the Mahometan creed, he was much em-
ployed by Mahomet II.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher,
flourished about 600 years B.C. He travelled
to Athens, where he was much esteemed by
Solon, and was the only stranger the Athe-
nians ever admitted to the honour of citizen-
ship. On his return to Scythia he attempted
to introduce some of the institutions and
customs of Greece; but while in the act of
performing a rite to Cybele, he was killed
by an arrow.

ANACLETUS, or CLETUS, reckoned by
Roman Catholics the third pope, succeeded
Sinus as bishop of the church of the Romans
in 79, and held that office till his death in
92, when he was enrolled among the saints
and martyrs.

ANACREON, a famous Greek lyric poet,
born at Teos, Ionia, about the 6th century
B.C. He was entertained by Polycrates at
Samos, and afterwards lived with Hippar-
chus, at Athens, whence he returned to Teos,
and remained there till the revolt of Histæus,
when he removed to Abdera, where he was
choked by a grape-stone in the act of drink-
ing. His poems are exquisitely beautiful,

lively, and natural. There have been several English translations, but the one in highest esteem is by Moore.

ANARIA, G. L., a noble Calabrian cosmographer, born in 1561; author of a celebrated work on demonology, published at Venice, "apud Aldum," 1589.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, born in Illyricum, 430, and died, 518. He was elevated to the throne in 491.

ANASTASIUS II., raised to the throne of Constantinople from the condition of secretary, 713, was a man of learning, and a zealous Catholic, yet he did not neglect the defence of the empire, then threatened by the Saracens. He was put to death by Leo, who had usurped the crown.

ANASTASIUS I., pope, a Roman, succeeded Siricius in 328, and died, 402. His epistle to John, bishop of Jerusalem, who had written to him in behalf of Rufinus, a presbyter of Aquileia, is extant, together with Rufinus' apology.

ANASTASIUS II., son of a Roman citizen, succeeded pope Gelastus in 496, and died in 498.

ANASTASIUS III., a Roman by birth, was raised to the papal chair, after Sergius, 911, and died two years afterwards.

ANASTASIUS IV., succeeded Eugenius III., 1153, and died the following year. Ten letters of this pope are preserved in the Collections of Councils by Labbé and Harduin, and in Du Chesne's History of France.

ANASTASIUS, THEOPOLITANUS, bishop of Antioch in the 6th century, banished by Justin the Younger for holding the opinion that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. He was afterwards restored to his see by Mauritius, and died, 599.

ANASTASIUS, called **BIBLIOTHECARIUS**, a Roman abbot, of Greek origin, of the 9th century; author of "Liber Pontificalis." He was principal librarian in the Vatican.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who contended against pope Leo for the equality of the two churches. Died, 458.

ANAXAGORAS, of Clazomenæ, a celebrated philosopher, born B.C. 500. He inherited a considerable estate in his own country, which he relinquished to indulge his thirst for knowledge at Athens, where he applied to the study of poetry and eloquence, and taught philosophy, having had among his pupils Euripides, the tragedian, and Pericles, the orator. His reputation, however, created him enemies, and he was condemned to death on a charge of atheism, but the sentence was commuted into banishment. Anaxagoras then withdrew to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy undisturbed until his death, which happened in his 72d year, B.C. 428.

ANAXANDRIDES, a Greek comic poet, said to have been the first who introduced love adventures on the stage. He was a native of Rhodes, and starved to death at Athens for libelling the government, B.C. 400.

ANAXARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher of the Eleatic sect of Leucippus. He was the friend and companion of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his Asiatic

expedition, and who admitted him to great freedom.

ANAXIMANDER, the friend and disciple of Thales, of Miletus, born, B.C. 610. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic; he also taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular; and to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander. He maintained that air is the first principle of all things; and Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sundial.

ANAXIMENES, of Lampsacus, a Greek historian and philosopher, son of Aristocles. He was one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in most of his campaigns, and afterwards wrote the history of his reign, and that of his father Philip.

ANCHIETA, Jos., a Portuguese Jesuit, surnamed the Apostle of the New World; born at Teneriffe, 1538, and died, 1597. At the age of 28, he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives.

ANCHWITZ, N., the Cracovian nuncio to the Polish Diet; a man as talented as base; who sold Poland to Russia and her partitionary colleagues, in 1782, and was hanged the year after, in an insurrection of the people.

ANCILLON, J. P. F., a celebrated historian, born in 1768; author of "Tableau des Révolutions du Système Politique," &c.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a learned French divine, born at Metz, 1617, and died, 1692. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired from Meaux, of which he had been for some time the pastor, to Frankfort, and thence to Hanau, where he attained to great celebrity by his theological writings and discoveries; and he afterwards accepted a situation in the French church at Berlin. His eldest son, Charles Ancillon, obtained through his influence the office of historiographer to the king of Prussia, and was afterwards made inspector of the French courts of justice. He was a man of much general reading, wrote several treatises, &c., and died, 1715.

ANCKARSTROM, or ANKARSTROM, JOHN JAMES, a Swedish military officer, who assassinated king Gustavus III. at a masked ball; for which crime he was scourged on three successive days, had his right hand cut off, and was then decapitated. Born, 1758; executed, 1792.

ANCONA, CYRACO D', an Italian antiquary, collector of inscriptions, and author of "Itinerarium Illyricum," born in 1420.

ANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON D', a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau, 1661, and died, 1725. He was educated in the Jesuits' College at Paris, and was admitted an advocate at the age of 17; but, falling in love with an actress, he married her, went upon the stage, and began to write for the theatres. Retiring from this employment in 1718, to his estate in Berry, he applied himself almost wholly to devotion, and composed a translation of the

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Psalms in verse, and a sacred tragedy. He was the author of 52 dramatic pieces, of which about one half still keep the stage.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, elected on the death of Tullus Hostilius, B.C. 634. During his reign, Rome was enlarged by taking in the walls of the Aventine Hill, and occupying the hill Janiculum, beyond the Tiber. He also built the bridge called Sublicius, erected a public prison in the forum, extended the territories of Rome quite to the sea, and built the town and port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. Ancus died after a prosperous reign of 24 years.

ANDERSON, ADAM, a native of Scotland, was for many years a managing clerk in the South-Sea House, a trustee for the settlements in Georgia, and in the court of the Scotch corporation in London. He wrote a work on the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce; and died, 1765, aged 75.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, an eminent scholar of the 17th century, born at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Paris; author of various treatises principally connected with his favourite science.

ANDERSON, Sir EDMUND, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas under queen Elizabeth, to which situation he was promoted in 1582. He sat on the trials of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, and of Davidson, the secretary, for issuing the warrant under which she was executed. Anderson's Reports, folio, 1644, is still a book of authority. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and died, 1605.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a native of Tundern, Sleswick. During 1644, and the six following years, he spent his time in travelling through the East, and visited the Arabias, Persia, India, China, the Japanese Islands, Tartary, and the Holy Land. The Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, on his return, having vainly endeavoured to induce him to commit his adventures to writing, employed his librarian, Olearius, to take down the account from his own mouth as he related them to his highness, the scribe being concealed behind the tapestry of the apartment. This work was afterwards published in Sleswick, 1669.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a young man of extraordinary talents, born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, in 1760, and died, 1796. His parents were peasants, and he worked as a day-labourer in the fields; his genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained of himself so great a knowledge of the mathematics, as procured him a clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterwards the situation of accountant-gen. Mr. Anderson published a "General View of the Affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the War in 1784;" and translated from the Greek of Archimedes, "Arenarius, or a Treatise on numbering the Sand."

ANDERSON, JAMES, an advocate at the Scottish bar, eminent for his learning and antiquarian research, born at Edinburgh, 1662, and died, 1798, through an apoplectic stroke. His first work, "An Essay, proving the Independence of the Crown of Scotland,"

published 1705, procured him the thanks of the Scottish parliament, under whose auspices he subsequently produced a series of the "Charters and Seals of the Scottish Monarchs from the earliest Antiquity down to the Union with England." But the book which gained him the greatest reputation was, "Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus."

ANDERSON, JAMES, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, born at Hibernston, near Edinburgh, 1739, and died, 1808. He published a series of "Essays on Planting," which procured him much reputation as an agriculturist; and, in 1780, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783, he removed to Edinburgh, and projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries; for which purpose he was employed by government to survey the coast of Scotland, and received great commendation for his services. Dr. Anderson was the author of a number of publications chiefly on agricultural affairs; he also wrote for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and was a monthly reviewer.

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and founder of the useful institution in that city bearing his name, was born in 1726, at Roseneath, in Dumbartonshire. His great characteristic was an ardent desire for the instruction of his fellow-men, and he was indefatigable in studying and exemplifying the application of science to mechanical practice; for which purpose, in addition to his academical labours, he taught his *anti-toga-class*, as he called it, twice every week, during the session, to the end of his life. He died in 1796, directing by his will that the whole of his property should be devoted to the establishment of an educational institution in Glasgow, to be denominated Anderson's University, for the use of the unacademical classes; which may justly be considered as the parent of the various Mechanics' Institutions which have of late years arisen throughout the country.

ANDERSON, JOHN, son of a merchant at Hamburg, of which city he himself became principal magistrate in 1725. He was employed in various negotiations to different European courts; and during his residence there, he cultivated an acquaintance with all whom he found distinguished for their literary attainments, and kept up a voluminous correspondence with them after his return. He died, 1743, aged 79. His principal work is, "The Natural History of Greenland, Davis's Straits, and the Countries situated in the Arctic Circle."

ANDERSON, LAWRENCE, one of the chief promoters of the reformation of religion in Sweden. He was chancellor to Gustavus Vasa; but having engaged in a conspiracy, he passed the years of life left to him by the king's clemency, in retirement. Died, 1552.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D., a native of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire; author of numerous works, critical and biographical. Of those most highly valued are the following:—"Lives of the British Poets," in 14 vols., published in 1795; "Works and Life of Tobias Smollett;" and the "Life of

Samuel Johnson." He was the friend and patron of genius wherever it appeared; to him Campbell dedicated his "Pleasures of Hope," as it was chiefly owing to him that that matchless poem was first brought before the world. Died, 1830.

ANDOCIDES, one of the ten Greek orators, whose lives are written by Plutarch; he flourished, B.C. 468.

ANDRE, C. C., a laborious German author; born in 1763; editor of the "Compendiose Bibliothek," 1789; and many works on history, botany, mineralogy, and geology.

ANDRE, J., born in 1741; one of the most celebrated German composers. Died, 1800. His son, J. A., was the first to employ lithography to the printing of music, 1801.

ANDRE, B., an ex-jesuit, born in 1745; editor of "Gazette Littéraire de Wurzburg," and author of many works, chiefly Latin, on Pedagogy, &c. &c.

ANDRE, JOHN, a major in the British service in the American war; who, being led to offer his services to negotiate between the noted General Arnold and general Sir Henry Clinton, was taken prisoner by the Americans within their lines; and, owing to his disguise and the nature of his mission, he said, with concern, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of all the spectators. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "Nothing, but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." A monument is erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

ANDRE, Y'VES MARI, a French Jesuit, and professor of mathematics at Caen; author of "Traité sur l'Homme," &c. Born, 1675; died, 1764.

ANDREA, CAVAL CANTI, a noble Italian, and voluminous author, remarkable for the copiousness and elegance of his style. He died in 1672, and left a collection of novels, an Italian biography, and many minor poems.

ANDREA, CECCHENI, a Tuscan; author of "Troja Distrutta," a tragedy, and several minor pieces, published in 1663.

ANDREA, SALVADORI, a Tuscan poet, born about 1600; left three volumes of comedies, masks, operas, and poems—"Il Medoro," "La Flora," "Le Fonti di Ardenna," &c.

ANDREADA, FERDINAND, a Portuguese admiral, who, in 1518, commanded the first European fleet that ever visited the coast of China.

ANDREÆ, JOHN GERHARD REINHARD, an ingenious naturalist of Hanover, born, 1724, and died, 1793. He published a "Tour in Switzerland," and a "Treatise on the several kinds of Earth in Hanover."

ANDREAS, JAMES, a German reformer, born at Wirtemberg, 1523, and died, 1590. He was at the diets of Ratisbon and Augsburg; secretary at the conference of Worms;

and afterwards made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen.

ANDREAS, JOHN, bishop of Aleria, in Corsica, born, 1417, and died, 1475. He was a zealous promoter of the art of printing, and superintended the impressions of several classical works at Rome.

ANDREINI, FRANCIS, a celebrated comic writer of Pistoia; author of "Le Bravure del Capitano Spavento," &c. Died, 1616.

ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, was a celebrated and beautiful improvisatore, comedian, and comic writer. She displayed great precocity of genius, was well versed in philosophy and languages, sang and played with exquisite taste, and was of irreproachable morals. Born at Padua, in 1562; died at Lyons, in 1604.

ANDREINI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of Francis; and author of several dramas and poems, among which is "L'Adamo," a mystery, which suggested (as it is said) to Milton, while at Milan, his Paradise Lost.

ANDRELINI, PUBLIO FESTO, a native of Italy, poet laureate to Louis XII., of France, and professor of poetry and philosophy in the university of Paris. Died, 1518.

ANDREOSI, FRANCIS, an eminent French engineer and mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1633. He assisted Riquet in forming the canal of Languedoc, the sole merit of which stupendous work has been unjustly claimed for him. Died, 1688.

ANDREOSI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, Count, a distinguished French military officer and engineer, and eminent also as a diplomatist, was descended from the subject of the preceding article, and born in Languedoc, 1761. He was a lieutenant of artillery at twenty; served with distinction in Italy and Egypt; and had reached the rank of inspector-general of the artillery when Napoleon ascended the throne. He was successively ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople; and received many marks of the imperial favour. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1814, Andreossi was recalled from his embassy to the Porte, and presented with the cross of St. Louis; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again attached himself to his old master; and was one of the commissioners chosen to treat with the allies by the provisional government. He wrote "Histoire Générale du Canal du Midi;" the "Campaign of the Gallo-Batavian Army on the Maine and Rednitz," &c. Died, 1828.

ANDREOZZI, G., one of the most celebrated composers of Italy. Born, 1767.

ANDRES, DON JUAN, a Spanish author, celebrated in the controversy respecting the Amalfian origin of the mariner's compass; author of a work on the "Origin of Letters," in Italian, and of another in Spanish, entitled "Cartas Familiares a se Hermano."

ANDRES DES VOSGES, J. F., born in 1744; author of "Le Tartare," "Paris," and many translations from English works.

ANDREW, JOHN, a learned bishop of Aleria, in Corsica; and editor of the works of Herodotus, Livy, and other classics. He died, 1493.

ANDREW, bishop of Crete, born at Damascus, and died about 720. He wrote com-

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at Paris, 1644.

ANDREW, of Ratisbon, an historian of
the 15th century, who wrote a chronicle of
the dukes of Bavaria, and a history of
Bohemia.

ANDREW, of Pisa, a sculptor and ar-
chitect, born in 1270, and died in 1345. He
built several grand structures at Florence
and Venice, and also obtained great repu-
tation as a painter, poet, and musician.

ANDREW, of Cyrene, an impostor who,
in the reign of Trajan, had the art to de-
ceive his fellow-countrymen, the Jews, into
a belief that he was ordained to be their
liberator. They accordingly revolted, and
horrible cruelties were committed on both
sides before they were reduced to obedience.

ANDREWS, HENRY, a self-taught ma-
thematician, born of poor parents at Fries-
ton, near Grantham, 1744, and died, Jan.
26, 1820. Having, while in a menial em-
ployment, occupied his leisure moments in
the study of astronomical science, he at-
tained therein great proficiency, and for
more than 40 years was a computer of the
Nautical Ephemeris, and the calculator of
Moore's Almanack.

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, an English
miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Jo-
seph Andrews, Esq., of Newbury, Berks,
where he was born, 1737, and died at Brompt-
ton, 1797. He received a private education,
and was early distinguished by an attach-
ment to literature and the fine arts, to the
former of which he may be said to have been
professionally attached until his death.

ANDREWS, LANCELLOT, an eminent En-
lish divine, bishop of Winchester in the
reigns of James I. and Charles I., born in
London, 1563; died at Winchester House,
Southwark, 1623, and buried in the church
of St. Saviour, in which an elegant monu-
ment was erected to his memory.

ANDREWS, MILES PETER, a dramatic
writer, son of a merchant in the city of
London, in whose counting-house he was
brought up; but having a decided turn for
theatrical amusements, and coming into a
considerable fortune by the death of an elder
brother, he bade adieu to mercantile pursuits,
and amused himself by writing for the stage.
He died suddenly in 1814.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, a medallie en-
graver, born at Bordeaux, 1761, and died at
Paris, 1822; considered as the restorer of the
art of engraving medals, which had declined
after the reign of Louis XIV.

ANDRIEUX, F. G. T. S., a clever and
voluminous French author, dramatist, poet,
and politician, born in 1753. He was mem-
ber of the legislative assembly in 1798; op-
posed to arbitrary power, he advocated
warmly the liberty of the press and the sys-
tem of "Ecoles Primaires." He was one
of the projectors and chief contributors of
the "Decade Philosophique," and was an
active member of the Institute and the
Académie Française. Among his dramatic
pieces are "Anaximander," "Les Etour-
dis," "Le Vieux Fat," and "Le Jeune
Homme à l'Epreuve," &c. &c.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean extraction,
who, pretending to be the son of Perseus,

the last king of Macedonia, took the name
of Philip, and was called Pseudo-Philip-
pus. Having obtained a signal victory over Ju-
ventus, the Roman prætor, he assumed the
kingly power; but in the end was conquered,
and served to grace the triumph of Metellus,
before whom he walked in chains.

ANDROMACHUS, of Crete, physician to
Nero; he wrote, in elegiac verse, a descrip-
tion of the Theriaca, a medicine which he
invented, and dedicated it to the emperor.

ANDRONICUS, of Cyresthes, a Greek
architect, who built the famous octagonal
temple of the winds, at Athens, which, till
lately, was used as a mosque by the Turks.
He is also said to be the inventor of the
weathercock.

ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the oldest dra-
matic author in the Latin language, who
flourished about 240 years B.C. Nearly all
his works are lost.

ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a follower of
Aristotle, and to whom we are indebted for
restoring and publishing the works of that
philosopher, B.C. 63.

ANDRONICUS, of Thessalonica, a learned
Greek of the 15th century, whose reputation
was great at Rome and Florence, where he
taught. Died, 1478.

ANDRONICUS I., emperor of the East,
was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis
Comnenus. He was of an active martial mind,
and eloquent; but had many vices. On
the death of his cousin, the emperor Manuel,
in 1163, he was chosen partner in the govern-
ment with Alexis II., who, being a mere
youth, soon fell a sacrifice to his coadjutor's
thirst of power; but the people, exasperated
at his various cruelties, proclaimed Isaac
Angelus emperor, put out the eyes of An-
dronicus, led him through the streets in
derision, and at length stabbed him, aged 73,
A.D. 1185.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS II., sur-
named the Elder, succeeded Michael VIII.,
in 1283; but was glad to find refuge in a
cloister, in 1325, his grandson having driven
him from the throne.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an
eminent French architect of the 16th cen-
tury, who designed the Pont Neuf, and com-
menced the building of it in 1578. He was
also employed, in 1596, to continue the gal-
lery of the Louvre; but was obliged to quit
France during the persecution of the Pro-
testants, and no further account of him is on
record.

ANDRY, NICHOLAS, a physician and me-
dical author, of Lyons, in the 17th century;
afterwards dean of the faculty of medicine
in the royal college of Paris, where he also
filled a professor's chair. He died in 1742.

ANEURIN, a British poet and chieftain
of the 6th century, supposed by some authors
to be the same with Gildas, the historian;
he took a part in the battle of Cattraeth,
which he made the subject of a poem; this,
and "Odes of the Months," form the whole
of his known works; and are to be found in
the Welsh Archaeology. Died, 570.

ANFOSSI, PASQUALE, an Italian musi-
cian, born at Naples, 1736; died, 1795. He
was composer to the theatre at Rome, and
afterwards travelled to Paris, where he pre-

sented to the Academy of Music his "Inconnue," adapted to French words.

ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, a celebrated historian, of Parma; died in 1570.

ANGELI, PETER, a distinguished modern Latin poet; born at Barga, Tuscany, 1517; died at Pisa, 1590.

ANGELICO, JOHN, an Italian painter; a Dominican; he painted the chapel of Nicholas V., who offered him the archbishopric of Florence, which he refused. Died, 1448.

ANGELIS, STEPHEN DE, an Italian mathematician; he was for some time a Jesuit, but quitted the order, and became a teacher of mathematics at Padua, where he died at the close of the 17th century.

ANGELO, FIORIOZZOLA, a Florentine poet, honoured by Clement VIIIth's friendship, and much esteemed; died in Rome, 1548; author of "Discorso degli Annulli," "I Lucidi," and "La Trinzuzia," comedies, and a great variety of other works. He is chiefly admired by his countrymen for the purity and beauty of his diction.

ANGELO, POLICIANO, born in 1454; author of numerous works, in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin; "Rusticus," "Orfeo Favola," &c.

ANGELO, MICHAEL DE BRONAROTTI, the descendant of a noble but reduced family in Tuscany, was born, in 1474, in the territory of Arezzo. He was endowed with extraordinary abilities, being incomparable as a painter, sculptor, and architect; while as a poet he was far above mediocrity. To record his great achievements here would be impossible. As a designer he is allowed to be without an equal, and his knowledge of anatomy was perfection itself. Many of the most splendid edifices in Italy owe their existence to his masterly hand; and as a painter, in his delineation of the grand and the terrible he has never been equalled. After a life of glory, spent in the most exalted pursuits, he died, immensely rich, at Rome, 1504, and was there buried; but the Grand-duke of Tuscany had his body removed to Florence, and re-interred with princely honours. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a discourse to the students of the Royal Academy in 1790, speaking of Michael Angelo, emphatically exclaimed—"to kiss the hem of his garment, to catch the slightest of his perfections, would be glory and distinction enough for an ambitious man!"

ANGELONI, FRANCESCO, an Italian historian, born at Terni, and died at Rome, 1652; principally known by an elaborate work, published in 1685, on the history of Rome, which he illustrated by a reference to ancient medals.

ANGELUCCI, THEODORE, an Italian poet and physician, who held a professorship at Padua, was a member of the Academy at Venice, and principal physician at Montagnana, where he died, 1600.

ANGELUS, CHRISTOPHER, a Greek, who, being driven from his own country by the Turks, found an asylum in England in 1608; and, under the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, he was placed in Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was of great service to the junior students, and where he

died, 1638. He published many works in Greek, English, and Latin.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, born at St. Petersburg, 1735; died at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1822. He came over to England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., with whom he lived in partnership upwards of 50 years. Mr. Angerstein exhibited much public spirit on several occasions, and was the first who proposed a reward of 2000*l.* from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of the life-boats. His celebrated collection of paintings esteemed inferior to none of the same extent in Europe, was purchased by the English government for 60,000*l.*, and forms the nucleus of a national gallery.

ANGILBERT, St., the son-in-law of Charlemagne, and afterwards abbot of St. Riquier. He had a great taste for poetry, but nothing remains of him except a history of his monastery. He died, 814.

ANGIOLELLO, JOHN MARIO, a Venetian historian of the 15th century, taken captive by the Turks, and made slave to Sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia, 1473, and wrote the history of Mahomet II., in the Turkish and Italian languages; also the history of Usman Cassan. He died about 1530.

ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, Duke of, natural son of Charles IX.; born, 1575; and died, 1630. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates, but the will was set aside in favour of Margaret de Valois. Charles, however, retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was made duke of Angoulême. He gained great reputation as a military commander, but was twice charged with treason, and the second time condemned to death, which sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment. He was, however, once more pardoned, and employed both in a military capacity and in various embassies; he also wrote his own memoirs.

ANGUIER, FRANCIS and MICHAEL, two sculptors, natives of Eu, Normandy. Francis, the eldest, was keeper of the royal cabinet of antiquities, and executed several great works, particularly the mausoleum of the Duke of Montmorency. Michael's best piece was a crucifix over the altar of the church of the Sorbonne. The former died, 1669; the latter, 1686.

ANGUILLARA, GIOVANNI DELL', one of the most esteemed modern Italian poets, born in 1517; author of "Edipo, Tragedia." His translations of the "Euclid" and "Metamorphoses" are standard Italian works.

ANGUISCIOLA, SOPHONISBA, a famous Cremonese painter, born in 1550. Her style as an author is said to have been as admirable as her paintings.

ANICH, PETER, a native of Inspruck, son of a labourer, born, 1723, and died, 1766. His early genius being discovered by Father Hill, a Jesuit, he gave him instructions, and in a short time he became an able astronomer and mechanic, and constructed various mathematical instruments.

ANICHINI, LEWIS, a celebrated me-

many works in

JULIUS, a distin-
guished artist, born at St.
Blackheath, Jan. 10,
England under
Andrew Thompson,
and in partnership
with Angerstein ex-
hibited on several occa-
sions proposed a re-
model at Lloyd's to
beasts. His cele-
brations esteemed in-
teresting in Europe,
English government
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the son-in-law of
wards abbot of St.
taste for poetry,
except a history
1, 814.

MARIO, a Venetian
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the slave to Sultan
ended in an expe-
rience wrote the history
Turkish and Italian
of Osman Cassau.

LES DE VALEIS,
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have been as ad-

of Inspruck, son
and died, 1706.
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dallist. His chief work is a medal repre-
senting the interview of Alexander the
Great and the High Priest at Jerusalem,
which Michael Angelo pronounced to be the
perfection of the art.

ANNA COMNENA, was the daughter of
the emperor Alexius Comnenus I., at whose
death she conspired to place the crown on
the head of her husband, Nicephorus Bri-
cennius, but without success. She then
turned her attention to literary pursuits, and
wrote the "Alexiad," a history of her father's
reign. Died, 1148.

ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of all the
Russias, daughter of the czar Ivan Alexio-
witch; born, 1693; succeeded to the crown
on the death of Peter II., 1730; and died,
1740. During her reign, Russia was on a
peaceable footing with all her neighbours,
without engaging in any of their quarrels,
except a war with the Ottoman Porte in 1737.

ANNE, of Austria, queen of France, eldest
daughter of Philip III. of Spain; born, 1604;
married to Louis XIII. of France, 1615, at
whose death, 1643, she was declared sole
regent during the minority of her son, Louis
XIV., who assumed the reins of govern-
ment, 1661. Anne then retired, passing the
remainder of her life in pious exercises, and
died in 1660.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Louis XI.
of France, and wife of Peter Beaujeu, duke
of Bourbon; appointed by her father's will
governante during the minority of his son,
Charles VIII. This preference excited a
civil commotion, which was terminated by
the defeat of the insurgent nobles, 1488.
The princess held the reins with much
firmness, and in general acted prudently.
She died, 1522.

ANNE, of Brittany, queen of France,
daughter and heiress of Francis II., duke of
Brittany; born, 1476; married to Charles
VIII., of France, 1491; and, on his death,
1496, to Louis XII.; and died, 1514. This
princess first instituted the order of maids
of honour to the queen, first had the prerogative
of guards and gentlemen of her own, and was
the first who gave audience to foreign am-
bassadors.

ANNE, of Cleves, daughter of John, third
duke of Cleves, and wife of Henry VIII. of
England, who divorced her. Died, 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, second
daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne
Hyde, was born in 1664; married to Prince
George of Denmark, 1683; succeeded to the
crown on the death of William III., 1702;
and died, 1714, aged 50. The contention of
parties during the reign of Anne was ex-
tremely violent, in consequence of the hopes
entertained by the Jacobites that she would
be induced by natural feelings to favour the
succession of her brother, the Pretender.
Her reign was also much distinguished for
learning; and the number of eminent writers
who flourished under her, several of whom
rose to high stations, has rendered it a sort
of Augustan age of English literature, though
neither her own disposition or acquirements
had any share in making it such.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR, earl of Anglesea,
and lord privy seal in the reign of Charles
II.; born at Dublin, 1614; and died, 1686.

At the commencement of the civil wars he
joined the royal party, and sat in the par-
liament at Oxford, 1643; but having made
peace with the republicans, he was sent com-
missioner to Ulster, 1645. He, however, took
an active part in the restoration of the king,
for which he was created earl of Anglesea,
made treasurer of the navy, and, shortly
afterwards, lord privy seal.

ANNESLEY, SAMUEL, an English divine,
born in Warwickshire about 1620; died, 1696.
At the time of the rebellion, he preached
some violent sermons against the crown and
church, for which he received the vicarage
of St. Giles, Cripplegate; but, in 1692, he
was ejected from it for nonconformity.

ANNETT, PETER, a deistical writer of
the 18th century; author of "The Free En-
quirer," and other works of a sceptical turn.
He was a native of Liverpool, and died, 1778.

ANNIUS, of Viterbo, a Dominican monk,
who wrote various books which he pretended
were the remains of eminent ancient authors,
particularly Manetho, Archilochus, and
Xenophon. For a time the imposture suc-
ceeded, and they were printed in 1406. An-
nius died at Rome, 1502.

ANNO, archbishop of Cologne in the 11th
century. He was chancellor to the emperor
Henry III., and regent during the minority
of Henry IV.; and from the exemplary
conduct he displayed in those situations, as
well as from the sanctity of his life, he ac-
quired the title of Saint.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE, a celebrated
historian, born at Paris, 1728; died, 1808.
Having distinguished himself as an able
teacher of theology and general literature,
he was appointed prior of the abbey de la
Roe, in Anjou, director of the college of
Senlis, and prior of Chateau Renard. During
the height of the revolution he was thrown
into prison, where he began his "Universal
History," which was afterwards published in
twelve volumes. At the formation of the
French Institute, Anquetil became one of the
original members, and obtained a situation
under government.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, ABRAHAM
HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, was
born at Paris, 1731; and died, 1805. In order
to gratify his taste for oriental literature, he
joined the expedition fitting out for India,
in 1764, as a private soldier; employed every
moment of his leisure in the study of the
Sanskrit; and made sufficient progress in
that tongue to translate the "Vendidad
Sade," a dictionary of the language. On
the taking of Pondicherry by the English,
he returned to Europe, visited London and
Oxford, and conveyed the various MSS. he
had obtained to Paris. He was then ap-
pointed oriental interpreter in the king's
library, with a pension, and devoted himself
to the publication of his researches.

ANSALDI, C. J., a celebrated *savant*, of
Placenza, born in 1700. His best antiquarian
treatises are in Latin.

ANSART, ANDREW JOSEPH, a French
historian and ecclesiastical writer; born,
1723; died, 1790. He became a Benedictine,
but being appointed to a place of trust in
his order, he decamped with the funds, and
joined the order of Malta.

ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburg and Bremen, born in France, 801; died, 804. He preached the gospel to the Danes and Swedes, and was very instrumental in converting the northern nations to Christianity.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I.; born at Aost, Piedmont, 1033; died at Canterbury, 1109, and canonised in the reign of Henry VII. He was originally a monk, and afterwards superior of the abbey of Bec, Normandy. Visiting England several times during his abbacy, he was called to attend William Rufus in a fit of sickness at Gloucester, which led to his appointment to the primacy. But differences arising between the king and the prelate, in consequence of the attachment of the latter to the pope, Anselm left the kingdom, and the king seized his revenues. On the death of William, he however returned to England, and was well received; but a new rupture arising, in consequence of the archbishop's refusing to be re-invested by the king, the dispute was referred to the pope, who decided in favour of Anselm. This was resisted; and at length the pope made a concession, by allowing the English bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities, which restored Anselm to favour.

ANSELM, of Paris, an Augustine monk, born, 1025; died, 1094. He was the original compiler of the Historical Genealogies of the House of France.

ANSELM, **GEORGE**. There were two of this name: the elder, a mathematician of some eminence in the early part of the 15th century; died, 1440. His grandson, who assumed the name of *Nepos*, was a physician at Parma, of which city he was a native, and died, 1523.

ANSON, **GEORGE**, Lord, a celebrated naval commander, was born at his father's seat in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697, and died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762. He entered early into the navy, and was made post-captain in 1724. Being ordered to the South Carolina station, he purchased land, and built a town there, called after his name. In 1739 he was appointed commodore of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean; and sailed from Portsmouth the following year with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victuallers; doubled Cape Horn in March, 1741, after losing two of his ships; and in June following arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders. This place he left in September, took some prizes, burnt Paita, and continued on the American coast, in expectation of falling in with the annual Acapulco ship, till May, 1742; when, having only his ship, the Centurion, left, he crossed the southern ocean for China, where he stayed several months, and returned in quest of the galleon, which he fell in with, and captured after a smart action. Having sold his prize in China, he sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead, June 15, 1744, passing in a fog through the midst of a French fleet, then cruising in the Channel. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, which were conveying a large fleet bound to the East

and West Indies. Two of these prizes were the Invincible and the Glory, which induced the captain of the former to say to the admiral, on giving up his sword, "Sir, you have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you." For these and other services, he was created a peer, and afterwards made vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, except for a short interval, until his death. In 1758, he again commanded the Channel fleet, and was appointed admiral, and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleets, for the purpose of conveying her majesty, queen Charlotte, from Cuxhaven to England.

ANSON, **PETER HUBERT**, a miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, 1744; died, 1810.

ANSPACH. Her Serene Highness **ELIZABETH**, Margravine of, was the youngest daughter of Augustus, earl of Berkeley. To a good and highly cultivated understanding, this lady joined the most prepossessing manners, and a large portion of feminine beauty. When little more than sixteen, lady Elizabeth married Mr. (afterwards earl of) Craven, by whom she had seven children; but after living together thirteen years, they separated from mutual feelings of dissatisfaction. Lady Craven made a tour, and took up her residence in the court of Anspach, where she established a theatre, wrote plays, directed the performance, and became a principal personage with the margrave: the margravine was generally confined to her chamber by ill health, and shortly after died. Lady Craven remained a visitor at Anspach, and accompanied the margrave in his excursions to other courts. Six weeks after the death of Lord Craven, his widow married the margrave, and both came to England. The margrave disposed of his principality to the king of Prussia, and having purchased Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, it became the scene of fashionable dissipation; the queen, however, refused to receive the margravine at her drawing-room, and no other influence could obtain her admission to the British court. In 1806 the margrave died, and after that event the margravine resided generally abroad. At Naples the king gave her two acres of ground, on which she erected a handsome villa, and there continued to reside until her death, which took place in 1828.

ANSTAY, **CHRISTOPHER**, a poet, was born in 1724; studied at Eton and Cambridge; and on succeeding to some patrimonial property, resided principally at Bath. He blended the avocations of a country gentleman with literary pursuits, and, among many other things, produced that humorous poem, "The New Bath Guide," which obtained a rapid and deserved popularity. Died, 1805.

ANSTIS, **JOHN**, an antiquary, and the author of various heraldic works, was born at St. Neots, Cornwall, in 1669, and educated at Oxford. He was member for St. Germain's, and in 1713 appointed garter king at arms. Died, 1744.

ANTAR, an Arabian chief and distinguished poet, who lived in the 6th century. His works, which form a portion of the fa-

these prizes were
ry, which induced
say to the admiral,
"Sir, you have
and Glory follows
services, he was
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1751 he was ap-
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died, 1810.

Highness ELIZ-
was the youngest
of Berkeley. To
and understanding,
possessing man-
feminine beauty.
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mous Moallakah, are devoted to the descrip-
tion of his warlike deeds, and his love for the
fair Abba. The celebrated Arabian romance,
entitled "Antar," by Asmai, affords a perfect
idea of the manners, opinions, and supersti-
tions of the early Arabians; and of this there
is an English version, entitled "Antar, a
Bedouen Romance, translated from the
Arabic by Terriek Hamilton," in 4 vols.
12mo.

ANTHEMIUS, a Lydian, eminent as an
architect, sculptor, and mathematician. He
was employed by the emperor Justinian; and
died in 534.

ANTHING, FREDERICK, the companion
in arms and biographer of the famous Mar-
shal Suwarrow, was born at Gotha, in
Saxony, and died at St. Petersburg, in 1805.

ANTHONY, ST., THE GREAT, the founder
of monastic institutions, was born A. D. 251,
at Coma, in Heraclea, a town of Upper Egypt.
In 305, having sold all his property and given
the proceeds to the poor, he withdrew into
the desert, whither a number of disciples
were attracted by his reputation for sanctity;
and thus was formed the first community of
monks. He afterwards went to Alexandria,
to seek the honour of martyrdom, amid the
persecutions then raging against the Chris-
tians; but as his life was spared, he again
retired to the desert; and died at the great
age of 105.

ANTHONY, of Burgundy, an illegitimate
son of Philip, duke of Burgundy. He served
with great credit in Switzerland, and against
the Moors in Africa; and was high in the
favour of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. of
France. Born, 1421; died, 1504.

ANTIGNAC, A., born in 1770; a favourite
French *chansonnier*, charged with celebrat-
ing both Bonaparte and the Bourbons.

ANTIGONUS, SOCHLEUS, a Jew, founder
of the sect of the Sadducees, about 300
years B.C.

ANTIGONUS, one of the generals of
Alexander the Great, and universally sup-
posed to be the illegitimate son of Philip,
Alexander's father. In the division of the
provinces after the king's death, he received
Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia; to which
Lycæonia was afterwards added. He was
the most powerful of those who shared the
Greæian empire, and was the first of them
who assumed the title of king, which he did
26 years after the death of Alexander. His
power at length became so very formidable
that a conspiracy was formed against him by
Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus; by
whom he was ultimately defeated, and slain
at the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 301.

ANTIMACO, MARK ANTHONY, a learned
Italian author of several Latin poems, and
a teacher of Greek at Mantua and Ferrara.
He translated much from the Greek, and
was a zealous promoter of classical learning.
Born, 1472; died, 1552.

ANTINE, MAUR FRANCOIS, a French
Benedictine monk; author of an essay on
the Art of verifying Dates, &c. Born, 1688;
died, 1748.

ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, king of
Syria and Asia. He conquered the greatest
part of Greece, of which some cities implored
the aid of Rome; and Hannibal, who had

taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to
make war against Italy; but his measures
were not agreeable to the advice of Hannibal,
and he was conquered and obliged to retire
beyond Mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine
of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues
being unable to pay the fine, he attempted
to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana,
which so incensed the inhabitants, that they
killed him with his followers, B. C. 187.

ANTIOCHUS, of Ascalon, a philosopher,
and disciple of Philo, the Platonist. He was
highly esteemed by Cicero for his mode of
education, and considered the best public
teacher of the Platonic philosophy.

ANTIOCHUS, a monk of Seba, Palestine,
who wrote in the 7th century 190 homilies on
the Scriptures, still extant.

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedon, pupil
of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of
Philip and Alexander. While Alexander
was abroad, he left Antipater in the govern-
ment of Macedon; and by his prudent man-
agement he kept all Greece in order. On
the death of his master, in the distribution
of his territories, Antipater obtained the
European provinces. Not long after the
confederate states of Greece attacked him,
but he subdued them, and subverted their
democratic forms of government, on which
he was called the father of Greece. He
died B. C. 318.

ANTIPATER, LETIUS CETIUS, a Roman
historian, who lived in the time of Græchus,
and wrote an account of the Second Punic
War.

ANTIPATER, of Sidon, a stoic philoso-
pher and poet, much praised by Cicero and
Seneca. He lived about 140 B. C.

ANTIPANES, a Greek comic poet, in the
time of Alexander, who gained three prizes
at the Olympic games.

ANTIPHILUS, a painter, rival of Apelles;
celebrated for a fine drawing representing a
youth blowing a spark of fire.

ANTIPHON, the Rhamnusian, an Athe-
nian orator, who flourished B. C. 430. He
was the first who laid down the rules of
oratory, and assisted in establishing the ty-
ranny of the four hundred; for which he was
put to death, B. C. 411.

ANTIQUARIUS, JAMES, a learned Italian
scholar of Campanus; he became chief mi-
nister to the dukes of Milan, and died, 1512.

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of
the Cynics, by whose means Melitus was put
to death, and Anytus banished, for their
persecution of Socrates. He was born at
Athens, B. C. 423.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE, of Lorraine,
archduchess of Austria and queen of France,
born at Vienna, in 1755, was the daughter of
the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa.
To a beautiful person, and a highly culti-
vated mind, she added the charms of gentle-
ness and feminine grace; and when she left
Vienna for Versailles, to give her hand to
the son of Louis XV., king of France, after-
wards Louis of unhappy memory, the capital
of her native land was filled with sorrow.
In 1770, when only 15 years of age, she was
married; and when her husband ascended
the throne she gained the affections of the
people by repeated acts of generosity. It

was, however, soon observed that her natural liveliness brought upon her the scandal of her enemies about the court, who attributed the undisguised frankness and cheerfulness of her nature to levity and indiscretion. An extraordinary occurrence added fuel to the flame of calumny, while it subjected the name of the queen to a disgraceful lawsuit. Two jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for a necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded, it was proved that she had never ordered the purchase. A lady of her size and complexion had impudently passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with a cardinal in the park of Versailles. Notwithstanding this, the enemies of the queen succeeded in casting a stigma on her; and the credulous and infatuated people laid every public disaster to her charge. On the 5th of October the Parisians rushed to Versailles, and breaking into the castle on the following morning, they murdered several of the body-guards, and uttered against the queen the most furious threats. In the middle of the night, a clergyman wrote to her, "Take measures for your preservation; early in the morning, at 6 o'clock, you are to be murdered." She remained tranquil, and concealed the letter. The infuriated mob rushed into her chamber; she fled to the king. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves with both their children, in the balcony. This spectacle made a momentary impression on the enraged people; but soon the cry resounded from every mouth, "No children! the queen—the queen alone!" She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king and returned to the balcony. This unexpected courage disarmed the mob; and their threats were followed by shouts of approbation. But the regicidal mania was now arriving at a fearful height, and those events which in the sequel deluged France with blood, were thickening around the royal family with all the fervid gloom of an approaching tempest. At length came the fatal 10th of August, 1793. Prepared for the worst, she exerted all her power to excite the king to meet death sword in hand; but he thought resistance was in vain, and was led, with his consort, before the legislative assembly, where she heard his deposition announced, and then accompanied him to the Temple. There, deprived of every semblance of royalty, and bereft of every comfort, she displayed the magnanimity of a heroine and the patient endurance of a martyr. At length the Convention ordered her to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having dissipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, corresponded with the foreign enemies of France, and favoured its domestic foes. To all these charges, and others still more infamous, she replied with firmness and decision, and a just indignation; and she heard her sentence pronounced with perfect calmness. On the following morning, when she ascended the cart which conveyed her to the scaffold, it was observed that grief had distorted her features, and in the damp, unwholesome

prison, she had almost lost one of her eyes. A deep silence reigned, and the people, before so furious, seemed to be filled with shame and awe. When she reached the top of the scaffold, she threw herself on her knees, exclaiming, "O God, enlighten and affect my executioner! Farewell, my children, for ever; I go to your father!" Thus perished the lovely Marie Antoinette, in the 38th year of her age, Oct. 16. 1793.

ANTON, C. GOTTLIEB, a learned German noble and magistrate, born in 1751; author of a variety of curious philological, historical, and critical works; among others, a "History of the Ancient Germans;" "On the Origin of the Slavonians;" of the "Order of Templars," &c. &c.

ANTONELLI, NICHOLAS MARIA, count of Pergola, who rose through various ecclesiastical promotions to that of cardinal, was born, 1697, and died, 1767.

ANTONI, SEBASTIANO DROLI, a Vicenzan noble author, born in 1665; author of "The Conspiracy of Brutus," a tragedy.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, an Italian poet, made a cardinal by Clement VIII., born at Rome, 1540; died, 1693.

ANTONIDES, or VANDER GOES, JOHN, a Dutch poet, born in Zealand, 1647; died, 1684. He is principally known by his poem in honour of the river Y, which flows through Amsterdam; in which city his works were collected and published, 1714.

ANTONINE, DE FORCIGLIONI, a Romish prelate and saint, born at Florence, 1389; died, 1459, and canonised 1523. He highly distinguished himself at the Council of Florence, where he disputed with the Greeks.

ANTONINI. ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers, natives of Italy, in the 17th and 18th centuries; they wrote in conjunction the history of Lucania; and Annibal was the compiler of an Italian grammar and dictionary.

ANTONINUS PIUS, TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS, emperor of Rome, was born at Lanuvium, 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; and died, 161. His reign was distinguished by tranquillity and by such excellent management, as procured him the title of *Pius*.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS ANNIUS AURELIUS, surnamed the Philosopher, born, 121; adopted by Pius Antoninus, whom he succeeded, in conjunction with Lucius Verus, as emperor of Rome; and died, 180. His death occasioned universal mourning throughout the empire; the Roman senate and people voted him a god, and his image was long afterwards regarded with peculiar veneration. This emperor's book of meditations in Greek and Latin has been often printed, and universally admired for the excellence of its morality.

ANTONINUS, a geographical author, the writer of a valuable Itinerarium, whose age is unknown. Burton published an excellent commentary on it, as far as relates to Britain.

ANTONIO or ANTONELLO, born at Messina, Sicily, 1423; died, 1475. He is said to have been the first artist who introduced oil painting into Italy.

ANTONIO, NICHOLAS, a Spanish historian, born at Seville, 1617; died, 1684.

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ANTONIUS, GODEFROY, a celebrated German lawyer, born in Westphalia, and died chancellor of the university of Giessen, where also he was a professor of law, 1618.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, a brave and eloquent Roman consul, who was afterwards appointed governor of Cilicia, and subsequently censor. He was one of the greatest orators among the Romans; and, according to Cicero, it was owing to him that Rome became a rival in eloquence to Greece. He was slain during the disturbances raised by Marius and Cinna, B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, the celebrated triumvir, born, B.C. 86, was son of Marcus Cretius, by Julia, a lady of the Cæsarian family, of distinguished merit. Anthony, on the death of his father, soon wasted his whole patrimony, then went into Syria, and assisted in the restoration of Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt; thence he proceeded to join Cæsar in Gaul, and on his return to Rome was made questor. When Cæsar made himself master of that city, he appointed Anthony to the government of Italy, and afterwards master of the horse. Anthony was also the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship; and, at the death of the latter, strove to get possession of the sovereign power, by ingratiating himself with the people and the army. In order to check his ambition, the patriots took the part of Octavius, the heir of Cæsar; and Anthony, being defeated in his endeavours to gain Macedonia, Syria, and also in an attempt upon Gaul, fled to the Alps, and afterwards formed with Lepidus and Octavius the second triumvirate; to which combination Cicero fell a sacrifice. Anthony was greatly instrumental to the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; he then went into Asia, where he bowed to the all-conquering charms and blandishments of Cleopatra; and, after his defeat at Actium, put an end to his own existence, B.C. 30, aged 56.

ANTONIUS, ÆLIUS NEBRISSENSIS, a Spanish writer, born at Lebrisa, 1442; died, 1522. He was an eminent professor at the university of Salamanca, and wrote the History of New Spain, and other works.

ANTONY, of Bourbon, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, born 1627; married Joan d'Albrat, queen of Navarre, 1548, who brought him in dowry the principality of Bearn, and the title of king of Navarre; and died from a wound received in the shoulder at the siege of Rouen, 1562.

ANTONY, ST., of Padua, a learned Franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon, 1195; died at Padua, 1231; and was canonised. His works were printed at the Hague, 1641.

ANTONY, of Pratovecchio, Tuscan, an eminent Italian lawyer, in the 15th century.

ANVARI, a Persian poet, born at Chorasman. He was well versed in astrology, and composed several books on that science; but having failed in a prediction, he retired from the court of the sultan Sangier, and died at Balke in 1206.

ANYSIUS, or ANISO, GIOVANNI, an Italian poet of some celebrity, born at Naples, about 1472; died 1540.

ANYTA, an ancient Greek poetess, some of whose compositions are preserved in a

collection of eminent female poets, published at Hamburg, 1734.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule Socrates in a comedy, and finally, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. When the people discovered their error, Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea.

APACZAI, JOHN, a native of Apatza, Transylvania, who studied the oriental languages at Utrecht, and afterwards taught mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Weissenburg. Died, 1659.

APEL, or APELLES, JOHN, a German lawyer, and one of the earliest preachers of the Reformation; born at Nuremberg, 1486, and died there, 1536.

APELBOOM, a Dutch poet of some celebrity, who died about 1780.

APELLES, the most celebrated among the painters of antiquity, was born, as Pliny affirms, in the Isle of Cos, though other writers name Ephesus as his native place. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great, who would suffer no other artist to paint his picture.

APELLES, a native of Syria, in the second century; the founder of an heretical sect, who denied the prophets, the law of Moses, and the resurrection.

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he collected and bought at a vast expense, about 90 years B.C. They were afterwards seized by the dictator Sylla, and carried by him to Rome.

APER, MARCUS, a Gaul by birth, and one of the finest orators of the first century; he died about 85.

APHITHONIUS, of Antioch, a rhetorician of the third century, who wrote a treatise entitled "Progymnasmatia Rhetorica," the best edition of which was published at Amsterdam, 1645.

APIAN, PETER, a German mathematician and astronomer, born in Misnia, 1495; died, 1589. Apian was the first who discovered that the tails of comets are always projected in a direction from the sun, and records his observations upon five which appeared in the years 1531, 1532, 1533, 1538, and 1539.

APICIUS, a noted epicure in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. It is recorded of him that he spent 2,500,000*l.* sterling in providing for the luxuries of his table; but finding his finances reduced to 250,000 crowns, he poisoned himself for fear of starving. There were, however, two other epicures of the same name; one who lived in the time of Sylla; and the other, whose extravagance and gluttonous propensities were less enormous, contemporary with Trajan.

APION, a learned grammarian and historian, born at Oasis, Egypt, in the first century, and was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. In his "Antiquities of Egypt," he attacked the Jews, and was answered by Josephus.

APOLLINARIS, CAIUS SULPITIUS, a native of Carthage, was professor of grammar at Rome in the 2nd century.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, bishop of Hierapolis, Phrygia, about 177, who wrote

an apology for the Christian religion, addressed to Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLINARIUS, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century, who wrote a history of the Hebrews in Greek heroic verse. He had a son who became bishop of Laodicea, and wrote a treatise against paganism, which he sent to Julian. He died about 382.

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens, flourished *n.c.* 104. Three books of his on the origin of the gods are extant.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, *b.c.* 408. Pliny mentions two pictures by him, one of a priest of Apollo at the altar, and the other of the shipwreck of Ajax.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated architect, was born at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Adrian. He was employed by the former in building the great stone bridge over the Danube and other structures; but, falling into disgrace with Adrian, he lost his life through that emperor's caprice.

APOLLONIA, a female Christian martyr, who, at a very advanced age, fell a sacrifice to intolerance at Alexandria, 248.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, a monk and poet of Navarre in the 15th century, who published an epic on the siege of Jerusalem, and other pieces.

APOLLONIUS, DYSCOLUS, a grammarian of Alexandria in the 2nd century, who wrote a work on syntax: a collection of historical curiosities is also ascribed to him. There was another grammarian of this name, who lived in the reign of Augustus Caesar, and compiled a *Lexicon Homerium*, printed at Paris, 1773.

APOLLONIUS, of Perga, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 240 years, *n.c.* He composed several curious geometrical works, of which his book on conic sections alone exists.

APOLLONIUS, RHODIUS, so called from the city of Rhodes, in which he presided over a school of rhetoric, was a native of Alexandria, and afterwards became keeper of the celebrated library there, in which situation he remained until his death, *n.c.* 240. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the Argonauts.

APOLLONIUS, TYANEUS, a philosophic empiric of Tyana, in Cappadocia; born about the Christian era. He visited Rome, where Vespasian became his dupe; but Domitian sent him to prison. He soon obtained his release, and died about the end of the 1st century.

APOLLONIUS, a Roman senator and Christian martyr, who lived in the reign of Commodus, and probably suffered death about 186.

APONO, or **ABANO**, **PETER OF**, an astrologer and physician, born at Abano, near Padua, 1250; died, 1316. He made himself celebrated by a work, entitled "*Conciliator Differentiorum Philosophorum et precipue Medicorum*."

APOSTOLIUS, MICHAEL, a learned Greek of the 15th century, who compiled a collection of the sayings of wise men, and another of proverbs.

APPAN, an ancient historian, born at Alexandria, whence he went to Rome, in the reign of Trajan, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the history of Rome in Greek.

APPIANI, ANDRÉ, a celebrated Milanese painter, born in 1750. His pieces are found in most of the palaces of Milan; but his masterpiece, in fresco, adorns the cupola of Santa Maria de S. Celso. Died, 1818.

APRECE, or **RHESE, JOHN**, a learned antiquary, born in Wales in the early part of the 16th century, and died in the reign of queen Mary. One of his works, entitled "*Fides Historiæ Britannicæ*," is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian collection.

APROSIO, ANGELICO, an Augustine monk, born at Genoa, 1607; died, 1681. He wrote a number of books, but is best known by a work, entitled "*Bibliotheca Aprosiana*."

APTHORP, EAST, a learned divine, born in New England, 1732, and died at Canterbury, 1816. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent him out as one of their missionaries to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which state he resided for a short time, and then returned to England, and obtained the living of Croydon, Surrey, about 1765. In 1778 he took the degree of D.D., and was appointed to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London; but, in 1793, he resigned his living on obtaining the valuable stall of Finsbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a Platonic philosopher in the 2nd century, born at Madaura, Africa. He composed several books, the chief of which is a romance, entitled "*The Golden Ass*," which has been translated into almost all the modern European languages.

AQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, duke of Atri, Naples, born about 1456, was celebrated both as a scholar and a soldier, and died, 1528.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, born at Naples, 1542, became general of the order of Jesuits, and died, 1615.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIO, a prelate of great reputed piety and learning, died archbishop of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, of Sinope, Pontus, an architect and mathematician in the time of Adrian, by whom he was employed in the rebuilding of Jerusalem, where he embraced the Christian religion, but was afterwards excommunicated for practising astrology, and turned Jew.

AQUILANO, SERAFINO, an admired Italian poet, born at Aquila, Abruzzo, 1466, and died, 1500.

AQUILANUS, SEBASTIANUS, a Neapolitan physician of Padua; died, 1543.

AQUINAS, ST. THOMAS, called the *Angelic Doctor*, descended from the counts of Aquino, in Calabria, Naples, was born 1224; died, 1274; and canonised 1323, by John XXII. His writings, which were held in the highest estimation, gave rise to a sect called, after him, Thomists.

AQUINO, CHARLES OF, a Neapolitan Jesuit, born, 1654; died, 1740. He was an eminent teacher of rhetoric at Rome.

AQUINO, or AQUIN, LOUIS CLAUDE OF, a distinguished musician, born at Paris, 1694; died, 1772. At the age of six he performed on the harpsichord before Louis XIV.; at eight the celebrated Bernier declared he could teach him no more; and at twelve, he became organist of a church at Paris.

AQUINO, PHILIP, a learned Jew of the

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17th century, born at Avignon, converted to the Christian faith, and received baptism at Aquino, Naples, whence he derived his name. He was celebrated for his skill in the Hebrew language; and was entrusted by Le Jay with the care of printing and correcting the Hebrew and Chaldee text of his Polyglot Bible.

ARABSCAH, a Mahometan historian, who wrote a History of Tamerlane, and a treatise on the divine unity. He was a native of Damascus, where he died, 1450.

ARABELLA STUART, commonly called the Lady Arabella, was the only child of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the brother of Henry lord Darnley, father to James VI., of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. This innocent victim of jealousy and state policy, while an infant, lost her father, and thus became heiress to a large estate. Several matches were projected for her at home and abroad; and her cousin, king James, was inclined to marry her to Lord Esme Stuart, whom he had created duke of Lennox, and whom, before his marriage, he considered as his heir; but this union was prevented by queen Elizabeth, who held the Lady Arabella under restraint, and regarded her with a jealous eye. On the death of that queen, an abortive conspiracy was formed for setting up Arabella Stuart in opposition to her cousin James. In 1610, she was privately married to Mr. William Seymour, grandson of the Earl of Hertford; by which union she fell under the royal displeasure, was placed in confinement at Lambeth, and her husband sent to the Tower. Shortly afterwards they separately made their escape; Mr. Seymour got safe to the Continent, but the Lady Arabella was overtaken, shut up in the Tower, and passed the remainder of her life in close and melancholy confinement, which finally deprived her of her reason; and she died September 27. 1615, aged 38.

ARAGON, TULLIA OF, a poetess of the 18th century; descended from an illegitimate branch of the royal family of Spain; and highly celebrated for her wit, beauty, and various accomplishments.

ARAJA, FRANCISCO, a Neapolitan musician and composer in the 18th century, who entered the service of the empress Catherine of Russia, and produced at St. Petersburg "Cephalo et Erocris," the first opera written in the Russian language.

ARAM, EUGENE, a man no less notorious for his studious habits and great attainments, than for the crime which brought him to an untimely end, was the son of a gardener, and a native of Ramskill, in Netherdale, Yorkshire. Though destitute of the advantages of education, and working at his father's humble trade, such was his desire to obtain knowledge, that he soon made considerable progress in the mathematics; then applied so sedulously to the Latin tongue, as to read the Roman classics; and afterwards studied Greek with great success. Thus qualified, in 1734 he became usher in a school at Knareborough, where he married. In 1744 we find that he taught Latin and writing in London, and transmitted the acts of parliament to be registered in Chancery; and, in 1757, he assisted in the free-school at Lynn. During this period he studied

history, antiquity, heraldry, and botany, wrote poetry, and became proficient in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages. In the following year he was apprehended at Lynn for the murder of one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knareborough, which took place thirteen years before, and for which he was tried at York, Aug. 8. 1759. He made a most skilful, argumentative, and eloquent defence, but was found guilty. The next morning he confessed the crime, attributing it to his suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Having ineffectually endeavoured to commit suicide in the night, by wounding himself in the arm, he was conveyed in a state of stupor to the gallows, and afterwards hung in chains in Knareborough Forest. The singular discovery of Clarke's mysterious murder, and its commission by a man of Aram's otherwise irreproachable character, learned acquirements, and scholastic habits, together with his remarkable defence, were of course calculated to excite a high degree of interest—an interest, indeed, not likely to subside, when we recollect that the melancholy tale has served as a basis for the enchanting fictions of a novelist and the exquisite pathos of a poet.

ARATOR, a Latin poet of the fifth century, born in Liguria, and patronised by Pope Vigilius, to whom he presented the Acts of the Apostles in Latin verse.

ARATUS, a Cilician poet and astronomer, born about 300 B.C. His poem, entitled "Phænomena," was translated by Cicero into Latin; and St. Paul quotes a passage from it in his speech to the Athenians.

ARATUS, of Sicyon, son of Clinias, born B.C. 273. His father fell in a tumult excited by Abantidas; and the escape of young Aratus, then only seven years of age, arose from his taking refuge in the house of the tyrant's sister, who humanely preserved him, and caused him to be brought up privately at Argos. On arriving at maturity, he determined to restore the liberty of his country, which he did without bloodshed. By his activity, he also brought about the Achaean league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. He wrote Commentaries of his own transactions and times; and died, B.C. 216.

ARBOGAST, LOUIS FR. ANT., a French geometriician, professor of mathematics at Strasburg, associate of the Institute, deputy to the National Convention, and member of many learned societies. Died, 1803.

ARBOGASTES, a Frank by birth, and a soldier of fortune, who raised himself by his merit to the title of count, under Gratian, after whose death he entered into the service of Valentinian the Younger and Theodosius; by the latter of whom he was sent into Gaul to oppose Victor, son of Maximus, whom he defeated and killed. Arbogastes then ingratiated himself with the army, who raised him to the post of general, without consulting the court; but, after the departure of Theodosius for Constantinople, he filled every post with his creatures, and reduced Valentinian to dependence upon his will. The young emperor was shortly afterwards found dead; and Arbogastes, not choosing to

assume the purple himself, being a barbarian by origin, set up the rhetorician Eugenius, whom he had raised to the rank of master of the offices. Theodosius immediately prepared for war against the usurper, whom he totally defeated. Arbogastes escaped to the mountains, where he wandered for some time, and at length put an end to his life, about 395.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT OF, founder of the abbey of Fontevraud, was born in the village of Arbrissel, Brittany, about 1047; died, 1117; and was buried in his own abbey.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, born at Glasgow, and died in the north of Ireland, where he had settled as a schoolmaster, 1734.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine, and a zealous reformer, was born in 1538, and died in 1583. He edited Buchanan's History of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion for the Reformation.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, a celebrated writer and physician in the reign of queen Anne, was born at Arbutnot, near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen, and admitted a fellow of the college. He engaged with Pope and Swift in many of their literary schemes, particularly in the satire under the title of "Martinus Scriblerus." In 1727, Dr. Arbuthnot published "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures," which valuable work was followed by an "Essay concerning Aliments," &c., and another on the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." So excellent a character did he bear with his contemporaries, that Swift thus pithily describes him: "He has more wit than all our race, and his humanity is equal to his wit." He died in 1735.

ARCERE, ANTHONY, a learned Frenchman, who applied to the study of the oriental languages, made a tour into the East, and returned richly furnished with manuscripts; but died of a fever, 1699, aged 35.

ARCERE, LOUIS STEPHEN, a French ecclesiastic, poet, and historian of the 18th century; chiefly known by his works on Rochelle and Amiens.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, the founder of the second or middle academy, was born at Pitane, in Eolia, B.C. 316. He maintained that "man knows nothing," and rejected as false and delusive the testimony of the senses.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedon, natural son of Perdiccas II., whom he succeeded, after murdering his brother Aleetas. He liberally encouraged literature and the arts, entertained and patronised Euripides and Zeuxis. He died about B.C. 398.

ARCHELAUS, a Greek philosopher, the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus, but removed afterwards to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer; author of a treatise on all the countries conquered by Alexander, in whose time he lived.

ARCHELAUS, a Christian divine, bishop of Mesopotamia, who flourished under Probus, about 278, and was a zealous champion for the Catholic faith against the Manichæans.

ARCHIAS, AULUS LICINIUS, a native of Antioch, chiefly known from the eloquent orations made by Cicero, to defend his right to the citizenship of Rome.

ARCHIDAMUS III., king of Sparta, son of Agesilaus, whom he succeeded, B.C. 361, and, in the sacred war, gave assistance to the Phocians. He was slain in a battle with the Messapians, after a reign of fifteen years.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician of the pneumatic sect, who flourished in the times of Domitian and Trajan. His works are frequently referred to by Galen.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist, born in the Isle of Paros, B.C. 680. The invention of the Iambic metre is attributed to him; and so virulent were his poems, that they were prohibited by the Spartan government.

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, was a native of Syracuse, and related to king Hiero. He was equally skilled in the sciences of astronomy, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics; his aptness in solving problems had become proverbial in Cicero's days, and his singular ingenuity in the invention and construction of warlike engines, is much dwelt upon by Livy. The combination of pulleys for raising immense weights, the endless screw, &c., were invented by him; but his genius for invention was never more signally displayed than in the defence of Syracuse, when it was besieged by Marcellus; for among other astonishing novelties, he produced a burning glass, composed of reflecting mirrors, by which he fired the enemy's fleet. At length, however, the city was taken by storm, and Archimedes, then in his 74th year, was among the slain, B.C. 212.

ARCHINTO, OCTAVIUS, a Milanese nobleman, born about the end of the 16th century, and died, 1656; he was employed in several political offices, and received from Philip III. of Spain the title of count de Barata.

ARCHINTO, CHARLES, a learned Milanese of noble family, born in 1669, founded an academy for the sciences and mechanics in his native city, which he enriched with an extensive library, &c.

ARCHON, LOUIS, an antiquary, chaplain to Louis XIV., born at Auvergne, 1645; died, 1717; author of a "History of the Royal Chapel of France."

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician of Tarentum, flourished about 400 B.C. He was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN, a Swedish historian, born at Helsingfors, 1695; died, 1777; he published various works, principally relating to the history of his own country.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN WILLIAM VON, a very voluminous German author; born, 1743; died, 1812. His two most important works are "Annals of British History," 20 vols., and a "History of the Seven Years' War."

ARCO, NICHOLAS, Count, a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 1479; died, 1546.

ARCON, J. C. ELEONORE LEMICAUD, a French officer, born at Pontarlier, 1733; died, 1800. He became general of a division, inspector of fortifications, member of the

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Institute, and senator; and was the inventor of the famous floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

ARCONS, CESAR OF, born in Gascony, and died, 1681; was advocate in the Parliament of Bordeaux, and published several treatises on philosophy and theology.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, born in the Isle of Corfu, and died, 1635; he wrote several pieces in defence of the Romish Church, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia, to settle some religious differences.

ARCUDI, ALEXANDER THOMAS OF, a Dominican of Venice, who wrote several works, chiefly biographical, of which the "Galatana Letterata" is the principal; he died, 1720.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine of the seventh century, who visited the Holy Land, and wrote an account of his travels.

ARCY, PATRICK, a military writer of the 18th century, was born at Galway. He entered into the military service of France in 1739, and served with distinction in Germany and Flanders. Died, 1779.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon of Newark-upon-Trent, to whom the credit of being the reviver of surgery in this country in the 14th century has been given.

ARDENE, ESPRIT JEAN DE ROME, a French author, born at Marseilles, 1684; where he died, in 1748.

ARDENE, JOHN PAUL, brother of the preceding, was a priest at Marseilles, and superior of a college; but more celebrated as a florist than as an ecclesiastic. On that pleasing subject he wrote some esteemed works; and also, "Letters on Physic," for the practice of ecclesiastics. Died, 1769.

ARDENE, JAMES, an English divine, made dean of Chester by Charles II., and died, 1691.

ARDINGHELLI, MARIA, a Neapolitan author, of noble origin, born in 1730. He was distinguished in algebra and the physical sciences.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, who lived B.C. 269, and practised with repute at Rome; but having introduced the use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.

ARENA, ANTHONY, a French writer of the 16th century, chiefly known by his poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V.; died, 1544.

ARENA, JAMES OF, a learned civilian and writer in the 13th century. He was professor of law at Padua and Bologna, and wrote Commentaries on the Digest and the Code.

ARENA, JOSEPH, an officer in the French service, born in Corsica; arrested at the opera, Aug. 10. 1801, and executed Jan. 31. following, for an attempt on the life of Buonaparte, then first consul.

ARENDT, MARTIN FREDERIC, a celebrated traveller, whose object was the cultivation of science, was born at Altona, in 1769. He commenced his travels in 1798, visiting the northern parts of Europe, and making researches into the antiquities of the countries through which he passed. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Italy, and Hungary; and it was his practice to carry all his papers with him, live on the

charity of others, and sleep in the open air. Died, 1824.

ARESI, PAUL, bishop of Tortona, Milan, born, 1574; died, 1644. He taught theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, at Rome and Naples, and wrote some philosophical and religious pieces.

ARETÆUS, a Greek physician in the time of Vespasian; his works are held in great esteem.

ARETIN, A. and J. G., brothers, born in 1769 and 1771; authors of several German works on the fine arts, "Magazin des Arts du Dessin," &c.

ARETIN, J. C., Baron, born in 1773; a laborious German bibliograph, curator of the Royal Library at Munich, and member of the most famous German academies. Among his works are, "Historical and Literary Memoirs;" "A History of the Jews of Bavaria;" "On the Effects of Printing;" and many curious treatises on mnemonics, a universal language, the divining rod, &c. He edited the "Aurora" in 1806, and published the "Nouvel Indicateur Littéraire," at Tubingen, in 1808. Died, 1824.

ARETINO, CHARLES, born in Tuscany, in the 15th century. He was secretary to the republic of Florence; and eminent both as a Greek scholar and a Latin poet. Died in 1470.

ARETINO, FRANCIS, a learned civilian of Italy in the 15th century.

ARETINO, GUIDO, a native of Arezzo, Tuscany, who lived in the 11th century, and is celebrated for having invented the musical gamut.

ARETINO, LEONARD, an Italian historian, born at Arezzo, 1370; died, 1443. He was secretary to several popes, and afterwards to the republic of Florence; added a Supplement to Livy on the Punic War, and wrote the History of Italy, &c.

ARETINO, PETER, an Italian satirical writer of great celebrity, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1492; and who, though occasionally as just as he was severe, may fairly be considered one of the most universal and reckless libellers that ever lived. Yet although he was so licentious a writer, that his very name is expressive of indecency and profligacy, he wrote many works of devotion, and gave the preference to the latter, whenever they accorded with his interest. His "Ragionamenti," a bitter satire on the scandalous lives of the nuns, married women, and mistresses of the cardinals, &c. was every where read with disgusting avidity. A multitude of satires on all the European sovereigns, earned him the title of "Scourge of Princes." By some he was bribed to silence; by others, punished. Licentiousness stains the wit of all his works, comedies, satires, sonnets, &c. &c. He died in 1557.

ARICI, CESAR, an Italian poet, born in 1785; author of an admired didactic poem, called "La Coltivazione degli Olivi."

ARION, a Lesbian poet of the 7th century, B.C.; the inventor of Dithyrambs; of whom numerous fables have been written. Of his writings, all that remains is a "Hymn to Neptune."

ARETIUS, BENEDICT, an ecclesiastic of

Berne, Switzerland; eminent as a botanist and theologian. Died, 1574.

ARGAIZ, or ARGAEZ, GREGORY, a Spanish Benedictine, in the 17th century, who published at Madrid an ecclesiastical history of Spain, which he attributed to St. Gregory, bishop of Granada, but which was afterwards proved to be a forgery.

ARGALL, RICHARD, an English poet in the reign of James I., patronised by Dr. John King, bishop of London.

ARGELLATI, PHILIP, a printer of Bologna, of which city he became a magistrate, was born in 1685. From Bologna he removed to Milan, to superintend the printing of Muratori's "Scriptores Italicarum Rerum," under the auspices of the emperor Charles VI., who granted him a pension, and made him one of his secretaries.

ARGELLATI, FRANCIS, son of the above, author of a work entitled "Decamerone," written in imitation of Boccaccio. Died in 1754.

ARGENS, JOHN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, Marquis of, a French miscellaneous writer, son to the solicitor-general of the Parliament of Aix, in which city he was born, in 1704. He at first chose the profession of arms, and was wounded at the siege of Kell, 1734, but afterwards turned his attention to literary pursuits; went to Holland, and was invited by Frederic William, king of Prussia, to his court, who made him one of his chamberlains. Died, 1771.

ARGENTERO, G., a celebrated Piedmontese physician, born in 1553; he translated Galen.

ARGENTIER, JOHN, an Italian physician, born at Quers, Piedmont, 1513; died at Turin, 1572.

ARGOLI, ANDREW, a mathematician, born at Tagliacozzo, Naples, 1570; died, 1653. He was professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of Chevalier of St. Mark.

ARGOLI, JOHN, son of the above, was a poet of some celebrity, and also an archaeological writer. He was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna; and died about 1660.

ARGUELLADA, RAYMOND, born in 1768: a liberal deputy of the Spanish Cortes. He was the chief framer of the Spanish Constitution, published at Cadiz in 1812.

ARGUELLES, AUGUSTUS, a Spanish patriot, born in 1775; joined the constitutional revolution which broke out at Cadiz in 1812, and drew up the official report of that event. He was suddenly arrested by Ferdinand VII., and sent to the galleys for ten years, by the king's arbitrary authority. He refused subscriptions from the English, on the ground that they had deserted or betrayed Spanish liberty.

ARGUSTIN, ANTONIO, a Spanish antiquarian, born at Saragossa, in 1517; author of "Dialogos de las Medallas."

ARGYROPYLUS, JOHN, one of the learned men who, in the 15th century, under the patronage of the Medic, contributed to the revival of Greek learning. In addition to his exertions as a teacher and lecturer, he published translations from Aristotle, and a commentary on the Ethics of that philosopher.

ARI FRODE, an Icelandic scholar of the 11th century, and the earliest of the Northern historians. Of his numerous writings only the Schedæ and Landnámabók remain.

ARIOSTI, ATTILIO, a Bolognese composer, who gave lessons to Handel, with whom and Bononcini, he composed the well-known opera of Muzio Scevola.

ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO, one of the most celebrated of the Italian poets, was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, and even in his childhood evinced his poetic genius. At Ferrara, where he was educated, he greatly distinguished himself; but his studies were directed less towards the law, for which profession he was intended, than towards literature. The cardinal Ippolito d'Este became his patron, but seems to have valued him rather as a scholar and man of business than as a poet; for when Ariosto presented a copy of his immortal Orlando, the cardinal inquired, "Where did you pick up this trumpery, master Ludovico?" Ariosto's writings were very numerous and various, but the "Orlando Furioso" is the basis of his fame. Born, 1474; died, 1533.

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, brother of the above; inferior to him in genius, but a respectable Latin poet. His works were published at Ferrara, in 1582.

ARIOSTO, HORACE, son of the last named; author of a poem entitled Alphaeus, several comedies, and a defence of the Orlando against the criticism of Pellegrini.

ARISI, FRANCIS, an eminent advocate of Cremona; author of various works, of which the most valuable is his "Cremona Literata." Born, 1657; died, 1743.

ARISTÆNATUS, a Greek writer of the 4th century. He is praised by Ammianus Marcellinus; but is only known now by two books of Amatory Epistles, of some elegance.

ARISTARCHUS, a critic and grammarian, a native of Samothrace, who flourished about a century and a half B.C. Having settled at Alexandria, he was made tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philometar. His criticisms were so severe that his name has become proverbial. He died at Cyprus in his 72d year; as some assert, by voluntary starvation.

ARISTARCHUS, the Samian, a Greek philosopher, supposed to have flourished about four centuries B.C. He is said to be the first who knew of the earth's rotatory motion on its own axis; and a work of his, of which an edition in Greek and Latin was published by Dr. Wallis, in 1688, treats of the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon.

ARISTEAS, a Jew, in the employment of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have assisted in the Septuagint translation of the Bible; and a history of it is attributed to him, but on no satisfactory grounds.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian patriot, whose unbending integrity procured him the name of "The Just." He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and opposed to the headlong democracy of the party headed by Themistocles. At the battle of Marathon he was next in command to Miltiades, and bore himself with great intrepidity. This caused him to be made archon in the fol-

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lowing year; but his rigid integrity in this station led to so strong an opposition by the popular party, that he was ostracised. He was recalled from banishment to oppose the Persians under Xerxes, and, both at Salamis and Plataea, exerted himself to the utmost to serve and save his country. A still higher proof was given of his love of justice by his efforts, though ineffectual, to save his rival, Themistocles, from banishment; and by the fact, that though he had borne all the highest offices of the state, he was very poor at his death, which took place in 467 B.C.

ARISTIDES, *ÆLIUS*, a native of Adriani, in Mysia; an orator of great practice and ability during the reigns of Antoninus, Aurelius, and Commodus. An edition of his works was published in two 4to. volumes, Oxford, 1722.

ARISTIDES, a Christian philosopher, of Athens, in the 2nd century. Jerome praises his "Apology for the Christian Faith," but none of his writings are known to be extant.

ARISTIDES, a painter of Thebes in the 3rd century B.C., famous for his power of representing the passions.

ARISTIDES, *QUINTILIAN*, a Greek musician, who, about the year 130, wrote a treatise on the music of his country.

ARISTIDES, of Miletus, an historian often mentioned by Plutarch; but his works were replete with licentious tales.

ARISTIPPUS, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophers, was born at Cyrene about four centuries B.C. He became a pupil of Socrates, but his mode of life was so effeminate as to induce that great man to compose the lecture on pleasures, which is preserved in the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon. Excellent as that lecture is, it had little effect on Aristippus; who, both in lecturing and living, made pleasure the chief good. At Corinth he was the companion of the courtesan Lais; and, at Syracuse, he was favoured by the tyrant, Dionysius, to whom, in common with many other philosophers, he paid his court. He established a school of philosophy at Cyrene, which continued for about a century, when it was merged into the sect of Epicurus.

ARISTO, of Chios, a stoic philosopher, B.C. 260, who held logic to be useless and physics incomprehensible.

ARISTO, an Aristotelian philosopher, of Ceos, B.C. 230. A work of his, entitled "Amatory Similies," is cited by Athenæus.

ARISTOGITON, a citizen of Athens, B.C. 516, who was executed, after being horribly treated, for conspiring with his friend Harmodius to slay the tyrants Hippias and Hipparchus. Hipparchus they succeeded in slaying; and Hippias, who put Aristogiton to death, was expelled the state about three years afterwards, when the statues of Aristogiton and Harmodius were placed in the forum, and it was decreed that no slave should ever bear the name of either.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek, son of Nicomedes, a descendant of the regal family of Messene, whose exertions caused the Messenians, in conjunction with the Argives and Argives, to commence the second Messenian war, B.C. 685, in order to shake off the yoke of Sparta. The Messenians, however,

were unsuccessful, and went over to Sicily, where they founded the city of Messina.

ARISTOPHANES, a dramatic poet of Athens, contemporary with Socrates, Plato, &c. in the 5th century, B.C. His comedies were marked by a severity of satire which made him at once feared and popular; and his description of Athenian manners was so exact, that when Dionysius, of Syracuse, wished to study the language and manners of Athens, Plato sent him the comedies of Aristophanes as the readiest means of doing so. Like most satirists, Aristophanes was unjustly personal, and his comedy of "The Clouds" was written in obvious desire to ridicule Socrates. He is said to have written fifty-four comedies, but of these only eleven remain, of which the critics deem "Plutus" the most perfect. Though his wit was debased by licentiousness, and his satire by personality, his style was beautiful. The time of his death is unknown.

ARISTOTLE, the great founder of the peripatetic sect of philosophers, was born at Stagira, in Thrace, B.C. 384. At the age of 17, he became a pupil of Plato, who called him the "*mind*" of his school. The fame of his abilities having reached Philip of Macedon, that prince made him tutor to his son, Alexander the Great; and he so carefully attended the young prince, that Philip rebuilt the town of Stagira, which he had razed, and restored the expelled inhabitants to their town and privileges. When Alexander set out on his expedition to Asia, Aristotle returned to Athens, and obtained leave to occupy the Lyceum as a school of philosophy, where he established the sect called, from his habit of walking as he lectured, the *peripatetic*. Envy of his abilities caused him to be accused of impiety, and he retired to Chalchis, remarking, in allusion to the judicial murder of Socrates, that he did not wish to see the Athenians a second time guilty of crime against philosophy. He remained at Chalchis till his death, in the 63d year of his age, B.C. 323. His writings are numerous and various; and of the art of logic, especially of the syllogism, he may almost be called the inventor. Both in physics and metaphysics he had many erroneous opinions, but that was the fault of his age rather than of his individual intellect; and looking at the extent of his writings, and the value of by far the greater portion of them, we must hold him to rank very high indeed among the most intellectual of mankind.

ARISTOXENUS, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle. His works are said to have been very numerous, but none have come down to us except his *Harmonic Elements*, which is considered to be the oldest musical treatise existing.

ARIUS, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the 4th century. Having maintained that the Son and the Father were essentially distinct, and that the Son was created out of nothing by the will of the Father, Alexander the bishop, in opposition to whose preaching he broached this doctrine, called a council, in which the doctrine was condemned, and Arius, and those who sided with him, excommunicated. He was, after much discussion, recalled from banishment

by the emperor Constantine, and was just about to be received again into the pale of the church, when he died suddenly. Of his writings, only two epistles are extant; and though there is a sect called "Arians," its doctrines are far more modified and less startling than those held by Arius.

ARKWRIGHT, **SIR RICHARD**, the inventor of machinery, by which our cotton manufactures have been increased to an almost incredible extent, was born at Preston, Lancashire, in 1732; and his first employment was that of a barber. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way at first by poverty and want of mechanical skill to reduce his inventions to practice, and afterwards by the unprincipled invasion of his rights by rival manufacturers, he realised a very large fortune; and his machines, but little improved upon, have been the cause of almost innumerable fortunes to be made by others. Mr. Arkwright was not knighted, as many suppose on account of his inventions, but on the occasion of presenting an address as high sheriff of the county of Derby, congratulating George III. on the failure of the attempt made on his life by Margaret Nicholson. Died, 1792.

ARLAND, **JAMES ANTHONY**, a Genevese painter of great merit. His last work was the "Amour of Jupiter with Leda," which, from some whim unexplained, he destroyed by cutting it to pieces. A copy of it was sold in the artist's lifetime for 600 guineas. Born, 1668; died, 1743.

ARJOTTO, **MAINARDO**, a facetious Florentine of the 15th century, and of whose witticisms a collection has been frequently printed, was a parish minister in the bishopric of Fiesole; who, though regarded as a religious buffoon by some, was as benevolent as he was jocose and witty. Born, 1395; died, 1483.

ARMELLINI, **MARIAUD**, a learned Dominican, born at Ancona, was the author of "Bibliotheca Benedictino Casinensis," and other works. Died, 1737.

ARMFELDT, **GUSTAV MAURICE**, Count, a Swedish statesman of some note. He was frequently involved in difficulties, but he surmounted them all, and at his death held several important offices in Russia. Died, 1814.

ARMINIUS, or **HERMANN**, who by his intrepidity and success acquired the title of "the Deliverer of Germany," was the son of Segimer, a chief of the Catti. Having been sent to Rome as a hostage, he was there educated, served in the Roman army, and for his valour was raised to citizenship and knighted. But his attachment to his native country induced him to revolt, and he became one of the most powerful leaders of the discontented German nations. He drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into that ambuscade in which he and nearly all his troops were slain, and completely baffled Germanicus; but after having for years withstood the vast power of Rome, Arminius was assassinated by one of his own countrymen, in the 37th year of his age, A.D. 21.

ARMINIUS, **JAMES**, or **HARMENSEN**, a Dutch divine, was the founder of the sect of

Christians called Arminians, whose distinguishing tenets are, that the merits of Christ extend to all mankind, and that the grace necessary to salvation is attainable by all. This striking opposition to the doctrines of Calvin, caused Arminius and his followers, who in Holland are called Remonstrants, to be much persecuted. He was learned, pious, eloquent, and the advocate of toleration. Born at Oudewater, in Holland, 1560; died, 1609.

ARMSTRONG, **JOHN**, a poet and physician, was born at Castleton, in Roxburghshire, in 1709. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany; in 1771 he made the tour of Italy, with Fusell the painter; and died in 1779. His chief work is the poem on "The Art of Preserving Health," which was very deservedly popular, and is, in fact, one of the best didactic poems in our language. His medical works and short poems had but limited success even in his own time. He lived on terms of intimacy with the wits and poets of the day, and contributed to Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* the beautiful stanzas descriptive of the diseases resulting from indolence.

ARMSTRONG, **JOHN**, a physician and medical writer, celebrated for his researches concerning the causes and phenomena of febrile diseases, was born at Bishopwearmouth, Durham, in 1784. He took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, in 1807, and was chosen physician to the Sutherland Dispensary in 1811; but finding that his professional works had blazoned his fame in the metropolis, he resigned his situation in 1818, and commenced practice in London. In 1821 he engaged with Mr. E. Grainger in the formation of a medical school in Webb Street, Borough, where he delivered lectures on the practice of physic. In 1826 he joined Dr. Boot and Mr. E. Bennett in establishing a new school of medicine in Dean Street, Soho, but shortly after relinquished his connection with it. He died in 1829, of phthisis pulmonalis. Few men were ever more anxiously devoted to the duties of their profession than Dr. Armstrong, and few have been so successful in their elucidation of medical science. His works are numerous, and highly valuable.

ARNALD, **RICHARD**, an English divine, author of "A Commentary on the Apocryphal Books." Died, 1756.

ARNALL, **WILLIAM**, a political writer during the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole. His chief work was the "Free Briton," in which the measures of Walpole were indiscriminately defended. He was a man of much talent, but great impudence; for though he is said to have received 11,000*l.* in less than 5 years, he died in great poverty at the early age of 23, in 1741.

ARNAUD, **DE MEREUIL**, a Provençal poet of the 13th century. His chief productions were amatory songs and sonnets. Died, 1220.

ARNAUD, **FRANCIS**, a French divine and man of letters. He chiefly wrote for journals. Died, 1784.

ARNAULD, **ANTHONY**, a French lawyer attorney-general to Catherine de Medici; author of "Avis au Roi Louis XIII. pour

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bien regner," and other works. Born, 1550; died, 1619.

ARNAULD, ROBERT, eldest son of the preceding, author of "Memoirs of his own time," and translator of the "Confessions of Saint Augustin." Born, 1580; died, 1674.

ARNAULD, ANTHONY, doctor of the Sorbonne, was brother of the preceding, and the 20th child of their parents. He deeply engaged in controversy with both Jesuits and Jansenists; and in addition to his numerous controversial and theological works, he wrote much in the *belles lettres* and philosophy. Born, 1612; died, 1694.

ARNDT, CHRISTIAN, logical professor at Rostock, in Germany; author of "Observations on the right use of Logic in Divinity," &c. Born, 1623; died, 1683.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, brother of the above, and his successor in the chair at Rostock; author of a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and other valuable works. Born, 1621; died, 1685.

ARNDT, C. GOTTLIEB VON, imperial Russian councillor, assistant to the empress Catherine II. in her literary employment, and author of a learned work on "The Origin of European Dialects," published in 1818. He died at Heidelberg in 1829.

ARNDT, CHARLES, son of the last-named, Hebrew professor at Rostock; author of Philological Discourses, *Bibliotheca Politico-Heraldica*, &c. Born, 1673; died, 1781.

ARNDT, JOHN, a native of Anhalt; author of a treatise on true Christianity. Born, 1555; died, 1621.

ARNE, DR. THOMAS AUGUSTINE, a celebrated composer of music. At the early age of 18, he produced an opera entitled "Rosamond," and shortly afterwards composed the music for a masque, entitled "Alfred," written by Thompson and Mallet. On the masque of *Comus* being adapted to the stage, Arne's music for it obtained him so high a reputation, and such constant employment, that a mere catalogue of the various works he was subsequently the author of, would demand a far larger space than we can afford. His sister was the celebrated Mrs. Cibber. Born, 1704; died, 1778.

ARNE, MICHAEL, son of the preceding, and, like him, a musical composer; author of the music of *Alcmena* and of *Cymon*.

ARNIGIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian poet, was originally a blacksmith, but at 18 years of age he devoted himself to literature, and distinguished himself so much, that the University of Padua gave him the degree of doctor. As a physician, which profession he followed, he was far less distinguished than as a poet. His works are numerous. Born, 1523; died, 1577.

ARNIM, LUDWIG ACHIN VON, a German poet, and writer of romances, was born at Berlin, studied at Göttingen, and passed his life in literary leisure and independence, at Heidelberg, Berlin, and his country seat. His chief works are "Ariel's Offenbarungen," "Der Knabe Wunderhorn," "Der Wintergarten," "Grafin Dolores," "Die Kronenwächter," "Die Gleichen." Died, 1831. His wife, Bettina Brentano, is still more celebrated than himself, both from her own writings, and the interesting relation in which,

when a child, she stood to the illustrious Goethe.

ARNOBIUS, an African rhetorician at Sicca, in the 3rd century. He embraced the Christian religion, and published a defence of it, which has been frequently reprinted.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American general, who during the early part of his career, devoted his best energies to promote the cause he had espoused, and who afterwards disgraced himself by treacherously betraying it, was bred a surgeon; but on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. He afterwards distinguished himself by his bravery, when commanding a flotilla on Lake Champlain, and on other occasions, and was promoted to the rank of general. He subsequently entered into negotiations with General Clinton, to whom he proposed to surrender a post of great consequence, with which Washington had entrusted him. But the capture of the officer [see ANDRE] sent by General Clinton, caused the plot to be discovered, and Arnold hastily escaped to the royalist quarters. He was employed under General Clinton against his former comrades, and had the rank of brigadier-general, when he retired to England, where he died, in 1801.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, a German peasant, whose energy and natural genius enabled him to become one of the most accomplished astronomers of his age. The only work he left was entitled "Signs of Divine Grace, exhibited in a Solar Miracle." Born, 1646; died, 1695.

ARNOLD, JOHN, an English watchmaker, and author of many inventions towards the accurate mensuration of time. Born, 1744; died, 1799.

ARNOLD, JOHN, a miller, celebrated in consequence of the interference on his behalf of Frederic the Great of Prussia. Believing that Arnold had been wronged of territorial land, by the decision against him of a lawsuit, Frederic reversed the sentence, and imprisoned the judges.

ARNOLD, DR. SAMUEL, a musical composer of eminence. He edited the works of Handel, and composed the "Prodigal Son," and other excellent oratorios. His opera of the "Maid of the Mill" still keeps the stage. Born, 1739; died, 1802.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, an English physician, eminent for his skill in the treatment of mental insanity. He was the author of "Observations on the Management of the Insane," "A Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated," &c. Born, 1742; died, 1816.

ARNOLD, REV. THOMAS, D.D., head-master of Rugby School, and professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, was born at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Dr. Arnold was a most accomplished scholar, a successful instructor of youth, and an author of sterling value. In proof of the latter it is necessary only to mention his admirable *History of Rome*, his

edition of Thucydides, and his various pamphlets on political and ecclesiastical subjects. From the time of his appointment to the head-mastership at Rugby, in 1828, the school, which had previously been at a low ebb, rose rapidly in public estimation, and at his death contained about 370 boys, including those on the foundation. Died, June, 1842, in the 47th year of his age.

ARNOLDE, RICHARD, a citizen of London in the 16th century, and author of a work entitled "Arnolde's Chronicle," containing much valuable information.

ARNOT, HUGO, an eminent Scottish writer. He was educated for the bar, but illness rendering him unfit for so laborious a profession, he devoted himself to literature. His "History of Edinburgh," and collection of celebrated criminal trials, show him to have possessed very considerable abilities. Born, 1749; died, 1786.

ARNOUL, an eminent French prelate of the 12th century; author of various works in prose and verse, to be found in the Spicilegium of D'Acheri and the Bibliotheca Patrum.

ARNOULT, an eminent Parisian actress and wit. She was admired by D'Alembert, Rousseau, and other literati of her time. Born, 1740; died, 1802.

ARNOULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and author. The most valuable of his works is "Le Précepteur," which was the model of Dodsley's Preceptor. Born, 1689; died, 1753.

ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; author of "Textus Roffensis," an account of the charters, &c., of his cathedral. Died, 1124.

AROMATRI, JOSEPH, an Italian physician; author of "Riposte alle Considerazioni di Alessandro Tassoni sopra le Rime del Petrarca." Born, 1586; died, 1660.

ARPINO, JOSEPHINO, an Italian painter, patronised by pope Gregory XIII. Born, 1560; died, 1640.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, who, when her husband, Cæcina Pætus, was ordered to put himself to death, for rebellion against the emperor Claudius, perceiving him hesitate, plunged a dagger into her bosom, exclaiming, "My Pætus! it is not painful."

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, who took up his residence at Rome in the 2nd century. He was patronised by the emperor Adrian; and the younger Pliny admired him so much as to address to him no fewer than seven of his epistles. The historical writings of Arrian were numerous, but two of them only remain entire, viz. seven books on the expedition of Alexander, and a book on the affairs of India; the latter being a sequel to the former. There are some historical fragments of Arrian in Photius. In addition to the above, we have, of Arrian's writings, "Enchiridion," a moral treatise, an epistle to Adrian, &c.

ARRIBAVENE, JOHN FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century; author of "Maritime Eclogues," &c.

ARRIGHETTI, PHILIP, an ecclesiastic of Florence; author of a life of St. Francis, and translator of the Rhetoric and Poetics of Aristotle into Italian. Born, 1582; died, 1662.

ARRIGHETTO, or ARICGO, HENRY, a Florentine poet and ecclesiastic of the 12th century. His poems are still popular for their pathos and elegance of style.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, an eminent geographer and hydrographer. His maps and charts are very numerous, and held in high estimation; and his tract, entitled "A Companion to the Map of the World," contains much valuable information. Born, 1750; died, 1823.

ARSACES I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy, and of the dynasty of the *Aracides*, flourished in the 3rd century B.C. In revenge for an ungrateful insult offered to his brother by the governor of a province, he raised the standard of revolt in Parthia against Seleucus; and, having succeeded in emancipating his countrymen, they elected him their king. He reigned prosperously for 38 years.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon of the 4th century, and tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The emperor coming into his study, and seeing the pupil sitting and the master standing, ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius; but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness; on which he fled into Egypt, where he died at the age of 95.

ARSILLI, FRANCESCO, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of a poem "De Poetis Urbaniis." Died, 1540.

ARTALIS, JOSEPH, a Sicilian gentleman, who distinguished himself for courage at the memorable siege of Candia; author of "La Pasife," an opera, and numerous poems. Born, 1628; died, 1679.

ARTAXERXES I. surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne B.C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of 51 years. He died B.C. 424.

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign B.C. 404. He died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, B.C. 359. He murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. In Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcass to the cats, made knife handles of his bones. This happened B.C. 338.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, or ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia, of the race of *Sassanides*, was the son of a shepherd. On the death of his grandfather he solicited the government, but being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated and slew Ardavan and his son. He married the daughter of Ardavan, who attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in

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a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being discovered to the king, he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. He died, A.D. 240.

ARTEAGA, STEPHEN, a Spanish Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a treatise on *Ideal Beauty*; a history of Italian theatrical music, &c. Died, 1700.

ARTEDI, PETER, a Swedish physician and naturalist. After his death, his "*Bibliotheca Ichthyologica*" and "*Philosophia Ichthyologica*" were edited by Linnæus. Born, 1705; accidentally drowned, 1735.

ARTEMIDORUS, DALDIANUS, an Ephesian; author of a *Treatise on Dreams*. He lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius.

ARTEMIDORUS, also an Ephesian; author of a geographical work, of which only some fragments remain. He flourished in the 1st century n.c.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Calra, and one of the allies of Xerxes at the famous battle of Salamis.

ARTEMISIA another queen of Calra, whose splendid monument to her husband, Mausolus, was the origin of the word *mausoleum*. Died, 351 n.c.

ARTEMON, the inventor of the battering ram and the testudo, was a native of Clazomene, and cotemporary with Pericles.

ARTEVELDE, JAMES, a rich brewer, of Ghent, who by his wealth, eloquence, and talents, acquired unbounded influence over his countrymen. Having compelled the Count of Flanders to take refuge in France, he formed an alliance with Edward III. of England, and strove to transfer the Flemish sovereignty to the Black Prince. Killed in a popular tumult, at Ghent, in 1345.

ARTEVELDE, PHILIP, son of the preceding, was chosen by the Flemings as their leader when they revolted against their count in 1382; but after having made himself master of Bruges, he was defeated and killed at the battle of Roebec in the same year.

ARTHUR, a British prince, whose history is so interwoven with romance, that it is difficult to separate the one from the other. He is stated to have succeeded to the rule of Britain, A.D. 516; and to have been slain in combat with his nephew, Mordred, in 542.

ARTIGAS, DON JOHN, born at Monte Video, in 1780; first entered the Spanish service; quitted it, and was foremost among those who fought for independence. He subsequently, however, became an object of suspicion to the government of Buenos Ayres; and, being declared a traitor, took up arms, and possessed himself for some years of the territory called the Banda Oriental; but having sustained a defeat he was compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he died in 1826.

ARTIZENIUS, HENRY, professor of rhetoric and history at Nimeguen; author of a treatise "*De Nuptiis inter Fratrem et Sororem*," &c. Born, 1702; died, 1750.

ARTIZENIUS, JOHN HENRY, son of the above, professor of law at Utrecht; author of a work "*On the Jurisprudence of the Netherlands*," and editor of the works of Arator, &c. Born, 1734; died, 1797.

ARTIZENIUS, OTHO, paternal uncle of the last named, professor of the *Belles Lettres* at Amsterdam; author of a dissertation "*De Millario Aureo*," &c. Born, 1703; died, 1763.

ARTUSI, GIOVANNI MARIA, an ecclesiastic of Bologna; author of "*The Art of Counterpoint*," and other musical works.

ARUNDEL, MARY, Countess of, a learned lady of the 16th century. She translated the apophthegms of the seven wise philosophers from the Greek into Latin.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V., a persecutor of the Lollards and Wickliffites, and a chief party in procuring the horrible *Act De Heretico Comburendo*. Born, 1383; died, 1413.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of, lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; but he left England at the beginning of the civil war, and died at Endow, in 1646. The celebrated Arundellian marbles, presented to the university of Oxford by his grandson, were, with many other valuable relics of antiquity, brought from the Levant at his expense.

ARUNDEL, BEAUCHAMPE, daughter of Le Earl of Worcester, and wife of Lord Arundel; is memorable for having defended Wardour Castle against the parliamentary army under Sir Edward Hungerford. Born, 1583; died, 1640.

ASAPH, ST., a British monk of the 8th century, author of the *Life of Vertiger*, &c. It is from this saint that the Welsh word has its name.

ASCHAM, ROGER, a learned Englishman of the 16th century, who had the honour of directing the studies of queen Elizabeth. Of his writings, the most valuable is his treatise, entitled "*The Schoolmaster*." Died, 1548.

ASCHAM, ANTHONY, sent by Cromwell, in 1650, as envoy to Spain, where he and his interpreter were assassinated by some royalist exiles. He was author of a "*Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments*."

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician; author of "*Commentaries on Hippocrates*," &c. Died, n.c. 93.

ASCOLI, LECCO DE, a Bolognese mathematician of the 14th century; buried to death at Florence, on an accusation of heresy, in 1358.

ASDRUBAL, the son-in-law and successor of Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, in the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. He extended their conquests in that country, and built New Carthage, now Carthagena. After governing there for eight years, he died by assassination, n.c. 220.

ASELLI, CASPAR, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. He first discovered the system of vessels called lacteals.

ASGILL, Sir CHARLES, a military officer, who was to have suffered death by order of Washington, in retaliation for the death of the American captain Hardy, but was spared at the intercession of the queen of France. Died, 1825.

ASGILL, JOHN, an English barrister, expelled from parliament on account of his blasphemous writings. He fell into poverty,

and, for about 30 years, remained a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench. Died, 1783.

ASH, JOHN, LL.D., an Anabaptist divine; author of a well known English dictionary. Born, 1724; died, 1779.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, bart., and for many years the head of the great mercantile house, Baring Brothers and Co., was born in 1774. After due initiation into business in London, he proceeded to the United States to conduct the Transatlantic department of the concern, where he acquired all that special information and general knowledge which he afterwards turned to account in the consolidation of his fortune, and ultimately in the political service of his country. His political life commenced in 1812 as member for Taunton, which he continued to represent till 1820; after which he sat for Callington in successive parliaments till 1831, and in 1832 he was returned for North Essex. Lord Ashburton commenced life as a Whig. In the House of Commons he spoke frequently on all subjects directly or indirectly connected with commerce; and, as might have been expected, his position procured him a deferential hearing even from those who were most opposed to his views. On the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, he became president of the Board of Trade; and in 1835 he was raised to the peerage. In 1842 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel as a special commissioner to settle the disputes about the Maine territory, which then threatened to involve this country in a war with America; and it is but fair to admit that the success of his mission was eminently owing to his personal influence. Lord Ashburton continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel, until the final measure of free trade in corn was proposed in 1846. His position as a peer and a great landowner probably induced him to view with a different eye the consequences of a measure, to which as a mere merchant he would have lent his support; but whatever might be his motives, certain it is that he became strenuously opposed to a free trade in corn, which a great part of his life had been spent in promoting. During a long life devoted to activity, both mercantile and senatorial, he found leisure to cultivate the fine arts, of which he was a most liberal patron; and his collection of ancient pictures was unsurpassed by that of any private individual in the empire. Lord Ashburton married, in 1798, the daughter of William Bingham, esq., of Philadelphia, and by that lady, who survived him, he left a numerous family. Died, May 13, 1848.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, a celebrated English antiquary of the 17th century. Misled by the notorious Dr. Dee, he dabbled for a time in alchemy; but fortunately for both his fame and fortune he abandoned that delusive pursuit, and began to collect materials for the admirable "History of the Order of the Garter," which he afterwards published. Having obtained, by deed of gift, the curiosities of Tradescant, the famous gardener, he presented them, and subsequently his books and MSS., to the university of Oxford; and thus laid the foundation of the valu-

able Ashmolean Museum. Born, 1617; died, 1692.

ASHWELL, GEORGE, an English divine of the 17th century; author of several religious works. Born, 1612; died, 1693.

ASKEW, ANNE, one of the victims of the horrible persecutions in the time of Henry VIII. She was burned to death, having previously undergone the torture of the rack, in 1646.

ASKEW, ANTHONY, a physician and scholar of the 18th century; author of an appendix to the Greek Lexicon of Scapula, &c. Born at Kendal, 1722; died, 1784.

ASPASIA, a celebrated Greek lady, a native of Miletus, frequently but erroneously designated as a courtesan, whose beauty and accomplishments had so powerful an influence, that she numbered even the grave and moral Socrates among her acquaintance; and to marry her the great Pericles divorced his wife.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, an American physician, was born in 1743, in Massachusetts, and took his degree at Harvard College, where he was educated. In the war of independence he was appointed a surgeon in the army; and at the battle of Lexington he fought as a volunteer. He was greatly instrumental in promoting inoculation for the small-pox; yet when vaccine inoculation was introduced, he warmly adopted the practice, although it greatly reduced his professional emoluments. Died, 1823.

ASSELYN, JOHN, a Dutch painter: who chiefly excelled in battle-pieces and historical paintings. Born, 1610; died, 1650.

ASSEMANI, STEPHEN, nephew of the preceding; keeper of the Vatican library, and author of "Acta Sanctorum Martyrum."

ASSER, a rabbi of the 5th century; one of the compilers of the Babylonian Talmud. Died, 427.

ASSERIUS MENEVENSI, a learned ecclesiastic, the tutor, friend, and biographer of Alfred the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Sherborne. His "Annals" contain, at once, the fullest and most authentic account of the life of his august sovereign and friend. Died, 909.

ASTELL, MARY, the daughter of a merchant at Newcastle, and a woman of very considerable talent as a polemical disputant. She obtained great popularity among the high church party as one of the most strenuous impugners of the principles of Locke. Born, 1668; died, 1731.

ASTLE, THOMAS, an eminent archaeological writer; author of a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Writing," &c. &c. Died, 1803.

ASTLEY, PHILIP, author of "Remarks on the Profession and Duty of a Soldier," "A System of Equestrian Education," &c.; but better known as the founder, and for many years the manager, of the Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge. Born, 1742; died, 1814.

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, a brave commander of the royalist troops in the reign of Charles I., who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Edge-hill, &c. He was governor of Drogheda in 1649, when it was taken by Cromwell, and is said to have had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg.

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A New Universal Biography.

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ASTON, Sir THOMAS, a brave and loyal subject, who, in the civil wars, raised a troop of horse for the king's service; and was high sheriff of Cheshire, in 1635. He was killed while attempting to escape after being captured by the republicans, in 1645.

ASTORGA, Marquis, a Spanish grandee, declared a traitor by Napoleon in 1808.

ASTORI, JOHN ANTHONY, a Venetian scholar of the 17th century; author of numerous dissertations on Greek and Roman literature.

ASTORINI, ELIAS, a Neapolitan professor of mathematics; author of a translation of Euclid, and a Dissertation on the Life of the Fœtus, &c. Died, 1702.

ASTRUC, JOHN, an eminent French physician of the 17th century; author of the Natural History of Languedoc, some medical treatises, &c. Born, 1684; died, 1766.

ATAHUALPA, sometimes written ATABALIPA, the last inca of Peru, who was barbarously put to death by the Spaniards, in 1533.

ATAIDE, Dom LOUIS OF, a Portuguese noble and military officer, who was appointed viceroy of India in 1569, at a period when all the native powers were combined to expel the Portuguese. His efforts to quell the revolt were successful, and he returned; but on being sent out a second time, he died at Goa, 1580.

ATANAGI, DENIS, an Italian author and editor, of the 16th century. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excellence of History," an edition of the Rhetoric of Aristotle, &c.

ATHANASIUS, ST., one of the fathers of the Christian Church, was a native of Egypt, and successor of Alexander in the bishopric of Alexandria. His defence of the doctrine of the Trinity against Arius and his followers involved him in much difficulty and suffering, which he bore with extraordinary patience and fortitude. Of his numerous writings the most valuable are "The Abridgment of the Scriptures," and "The Life of St. Anthony." The creed called by his name is supposed by many to have been written long after his death. Born, 296; died, 373.

ATHELSTAN, an illegitimate son of Edward the Elder, and his successor on the throne of England, in 925.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher of the 2nd century. He became a convert to Christianity, and Clement of Alexandria was among his pupils. He wrote an "Apology for the Christians," and a treatise "On the Resurrection of the Dead."

ATHENEUS, a learned grammarian, born at Naucratis, in Egypt, in the 3rd century. The only work of his now extant is "The Deipnosophists, or the Table Talk of the Sophists."

ATHENEUS, of Byzantium, an engineer in the time of the emperor Gallienus; author of a treatise on the Machines of War.

ATHENAI, empress of the West, the daughter of an Athenian sophist, but whose learning and beauty induced Theodosius the Younger to marry her, and she took the name of Eudoxia. The emperor, however, became jealous of her, and she was banished to Jerusalem, where she died, in 400. Among

her writings was a poetical translation of part of the Old Testament.

ATHIAS, JOSEPH, a Jewish printer of Amsterdam in the 17th century; editor of the Bible in Hebrew, English, Spanish, and German.

ATIOL, JOHN MURRAY, Duke of, is chiefly remarkable for the events which rose out of his hereditary connection with the Isle of Man. In 1781 he petitioned parliament, complaining of his father's transfer of the sovereignty of that island to the English crown in 1763, for the sum of 70,000*l.*, and an annuity of 2,000*l.* during the lives of him and his duchess, and praying for a bill to amend it. The question was lost in consequence of a counter-petition from the island; but the duke was named captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Isle of Man, from Feb. 4, 1793. In 1805 he presented another petition, which met with great opposition on the part of the inhabitants of the island. However, a grant of one-fourth of the customs was made to the duke, in hereditary succession, with an increase of the annuity. He died in 1830, aged 75.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer of some note, was born at Glasgow 1801. Among other works, he published (in two senses, for he was a bookseller as well as an author) the Chameleon and the Ant, a weekly periodical, and was an extensive contributor to many of the local publications. Died on his way to Barbadoes, 1833.

ATKYN, Sir ROBERT, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, who aided in the defence of Lord William Russell, and conducted that of Sir W. Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, when prosecuted for signing the orders to print Dangerfield's narrative of the Popish Plot. He also distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II., and at the Revolution was made chief baron of the Exchequer. He subsequently was made speaker, which office he held till 1693. Born, 1621; died, 1709.

ATKYN, Sir ROBERT, son of the above, author of "The ancient and present State of Gloucester." Born, 1646; died, 1711.

ATKYN, RICHARD, of the same family with the above; author of the "Origin and Growth of Printing." Died, 1677.

ATRATUS, HUGO, an English cardinal of the 13th century; a skilful mathematician and natural philosopher; author of "Canones Medicinales," &c.

ATTARDI, BONAVENTURE, provincial of the Augustines in Sicily and Malta, in the 18th century; author of "Bilancia della Verita," &c.

ATTENDOLO, DARIUS, a military officer of the 16th century; author of a "History of Duelling." Poems, &c.

ATTENDOLO, JOHN BAPTIST, a secular priest and poet of Naples; author of "Observations on the Poetical Works of Petrarch," &c. Died, 1592.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, an English prelate, and a preacher of consummate abilities, was born in 1602, at Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell, and was educated at Westminster School, whence he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1691 he took

holy orders, and in 1693 was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lecturer at St. Bride's. In these situations, and as preacher at Bridewell, he attracted much notice by the eloquence of his discourses; but his constant advocacy of high church principles exposed him to the attacks of Hoadley, and often of others of less repute. In 1700 he began a controversy on the powers and rights of convocations, in which he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the party with which he sided, that he received the degree of D.D., and the thanks of the lower house of convocation. On the accession of queen Anne, he was made her chaplain in ordinary, and shortly afterwards he received the deanery of Carlisle. His rise henceforth was rapid; he was successively made preacher at the Rolls Chapel, a canon of Exeter, dean of Christ Church, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, which last preferment he owed to the recommendation of Lord Oxford. Hitherto his course had been invariably prosperous; but the death of queen Anne altered the whole complexion of his circumstances. His high church principles were sufficiently well known; and it is asserted that he was imprudent enough to boast, that if a sufficient guard could be obtained, he would proclaim the Pretender, and that too in full canonicals. Be this true or false, it is certain that he took several occasions to render himself obnoxious to George I., and was sufficiently active in correspondence with the friends of the Pretender to involve himself in a "Bill of Pains and Penalties." He died an exile, at Paris, in 1731.

ATTEBURY, Lewis, LL.D., elder brother of the above; author of some sermons, tracts against Popery, &c. Born, 1656; died, 1731.

ATTICUS, son of Julius Atticus, and a descendant from the family of Miltiades, acquired so much reputation as a teacher of eloquence at Athens, that he was invited by Titus Antoninus to superintend the education of his adopted sons Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He subsequently became consul, prefect of the free cities of Asia, &c. He employed his great wealth in public works; but at the close of his life he retired to Marathon, his native place, where he died, A.D. 185.

ATTICUS, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, whose vast wealth enabled him to aid men of all parties, while his prudence prevented him from siding with any of them in their public measures. He thus escaped injury amid the contentions of Cinna and Marius, Caesar and Pompey, and in the horrible times of the Triumvirate. Of the ability and influence of Atticus, we may form some opinion from the correspondence between him and Cicero. He is said to have written "Annals" of great value; but it is for his prudence, his wealth, and, above all, his friendship with Cicero, that he is now remembered. Died, A.C. 33, aged 77.

ATILIA, king of the Huns, surnamed the Scourge of God. His ruling passion was war; and the Romans learned to tremble at his name, so terrible were the injuries he inflicted on them. On the last occasion of

his invading Italy, he spread terror and desolation over all Lombardy, and the fugitives thence founded the afterwards mighty city of Venice. Died, 453.

ATTIRET, John Francis, a French Jesuit and painter. Being appointed missionary to Peking, he acquired great favour with the emperor Kien Long, of whose gardens he wrote a very amusing account. Born, 1702; died, 1768.

ATWOOD, George, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician; author of a "Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches," and many other valuable works on mechanical and mathematical science. Born, 1745; died, 1807.

ATWOOD, Thomas, an eminent musician and composer, born in London, in 1767; commenced his musical education under Dr. Nares, in the choir of the chapel royal, where he early attracted the notice, and gained the patronage of the royal family. In 1783 he set out for Naples, and after studying for a time with Filippo Cincque and Latilla, he proceeded to Vienna, where he reaped great advantages from the celebrated Mozart. In 1796 he was appointed organist of St. Paul's cathedral, and composer to the chapel royal; he also held the situation of organist at the chapel of the Pavilion, Brighton. His compositions consist of several dramatic pieces, numerous services and anthems, songs, glees, sonatas, and other pieces for the pianoforte. He died March 24, 1838, and was buried in St. Paul's.

AUBAT, Abbé, censeur royal in 1784; a sarcastic French fabulist, whom Voltaire pronounces first after La Fontaine.

AUBLET, J. B. C. F., an able French botanist; author of "Histoires des Plantes de la Guienne Française." Born, 1720; died, 1778. It was in honour of him that Linnaeus gave the name of *Verbena Aubletia* to a species of vervain.

AUBREY, John, an eminent English topographer and antiquary of the 17th century. He left a vast number of MSS., evincing great research; but he only published one work, entitled "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions. Many of his MSS. are in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Died, about 1700.

AUBRIET, Claude, a French painter of natural history subjects. Died, 1740.

AUBRIOT, Hugh, a French merchant, mayor of Paris, and superintendent of finance to Charles V. He was imprisoned for heresy, but the populace, who had risen against the taxes termed Maillottes, released him, and he escaped to Burgundy. It was from him that the French reformers had the name of Huguenots.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight of the time of Charles V., who, according to tradition, was basely murdered, in 1371, by his companion in arms, Richard de Maclaire. The murder was discovered by means of a dog of the deceased, who showed the most hostile disposition to the murderer. The king compelled Maclaire to fight with his accuser, the dog, in order to decide the case; and the murderer was conquered. From this story the drama of "The Dog of Montargis" has been taken.

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AUBRY, JOHN BAPTIST, a French prior, who was deprived of his situation at the revolution; author of "Questions Philosophiques sur la Religion Naturelle," &c. Born, 1735; died, 1800.

AUBRY, MDLLE., a figurante of the French opera, who, in 1793, publicly personated the "Goddess of Reason" at Paris.

AUBRY, C. L., a Parisian librarian, and profound mathematician, born in 1746; author of a work addressed to the legislative body in 1790, "On Weights and Measures;" and another "On the Decimal System."

AUBRY, JOHN FRANCIS, a French physician of the 18th century; author of "Les Oracles de Cos," a review of the practice of Hippocrates, and other ancient physicians.

AUBRY DUBONCIET, N., a deputy of the Tiers Etat in 1789; and author of several works on political economy.

AUBRY, F., one of the French Committee of Public Safety in 1794, who aimed at counter-revolution. He deprived Buonaparte, after the siege of Toulon, of military employments, and reduced him to great distress; the latter revenged himself afterwards, by preventing his re-entry into France, after his deportation to Cayenne, on the return of some of his fellow-victims.

AUBRY DE GOUGES, MARIE-OLYMPIE, a female republican, celebrated for her beauty and talents, born in 1755. She founded the popular female societies called Tricoteuses, and was a perfect enthusiast in her political opinions. At length she was put to death by Robespierre's party, in consequence of their licentious and cruel profligacy having urged her to denounce them in a pamphlet called the "Trois Urnes." She died with heroic spirit. She is the author of the "Mémoires of Madame de Valmont;" of "L'Esclavage des Nègres," a melodrame; "Le Mariage de Chérubin," a comedy; and "Molière chez Ninon," an epical piece, &c.

AUCHMUTY, SIR SAMUEL, a distinguished English general. He served with great zeal and ability in North and South America, and when commanding in India, reduced to the dominion of Great Britain the rich settlements of Java and Batavia. On his return to Europe, he was appointed to the command in Ireland, where he died in 1822.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, an able negotiator, was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, bart., of West Auckland, Durham. He was appointed under-secretary of state in 1772; went to Ireland in 1780 with Lord Carlisle, as chief secretary; in 1788 was ambassador to Spain; and in the year following was ambassador to Holland. He wrote "The Principles of Penal Law," "The History of New Holland," and numerous other valuable works. Born, 1744; died, 1814.

AUDE, JOSEPH, knight of Malta, born in 1755; secretary to the Neapolitan philosophical minister, Carraccioli, and subsequently to the French Pliny, Buffon, whose life he published in 1788. He is the author of several dramas; "La Héline Anglaise," "Le Retour de Camille," "Le Nouveau Ricco," and some melodramas; "The Exiles of Siberia," &c.

AUDEBERT, GERMAIN, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of "Roma," "Venetia," and other Latin poems. Died, 1508.

AUDEBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated French engraver of natural history, born in 1739. The spirit of his engravings of monkeys, snakes, birds, &c. is inimitable. Died, 1800.

AUDIFREDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous Italian astronomer, born in 1714; author of "Demonstrazione delle Stazioni della Cometa, 1769," &c.

AUDIFFREY, THERESE, born in Guine, in 1757. When returning thither, at 18, from Bordeaux, she was subjected, through the effect of her youthful beauty, to the rejected love of the captain of the vessel, but was relieved from his offered violence by Sonnini and the chevalier Audiffrey, the latter of whom she married; and becoming one of the richest proprietors in Cayenne, she saved Pichegri, and the numerous deported victims of the 18th Fructidor, from being starved to death.

AUDINOT, founder of the Théâtre Audinot, and the inventor of melodramas, was born at Nancy, about 1760. He was a favourite actor in, as well as author of, many of the latter. He died at Paris, in 1801.

AUDLEY, THOMAS, chancellor of England during part of the reign of Henry VIII., and disgracefully subservient to the evil will of that king. Died, 1544.

AUDRAN, the name of a family of French artists, of whom the following are the most eminent—CHARLES AUDRAN, the elder, was born at Paris, in 1694; and died in 1673. His works are numerous and excellent.

CLAUDE, a nephew of the preceding, was born, at Lyons, in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the royal academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.—GIRARD, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born, at Lyons, in 1640; studied under Le Brun at Paris; and engraved that artist's pictures in a masterly style. He died in 1703.—CLAUDE, nephew of Girard, was born, at Lyons, in 1685. He was celebrated for ornamental designs; appointed king's painter; and died in 1734.—JOHN, brother of Claude, was born in 1667; studied engraving under his uncle; and died, at Paris, in 1756.

AUDRAN, P. G., was born in Dauphiny, about 1770; and made professor of Hebrew at the College de France, in 1790. This scholar taught himself Hebrew by the synoptical and analytical method first applied by Dumarsais and De Gebelin to grammatical science; and was the author of a "Grammaire Hébraïque."

AUDRIEN, YVES M., a French ecclesiastic, who joined Robespierre, declared for the revolution, and proposed his "Plan d'Education," to withdraw the education of youth from the priesthood. In 1800, while proceeding to his bishopric, he was dragged out of his carriage by the Chouans, and assassinated.

AUGE, DANIEL AUGENTIUS, a French

author of the 16th century. He translated portions of St. Macarius and Synesius from the Greek, and wrote numerous dialogues on oratory, &c.

AUGER, ATHANASIVS, a learned abbd, and professor of rhetoric at the college of St. Rouen, was born at Paris, in 1734. He published several political works (among others, "Catéchisme du Citoyen François," &c.) in favour of the revolution. His learned publications are numerous: "Constitution des Romains;" "De la Tragédie Grecque;" the complete works of Isocrates, Lysias, Xenophon, &c. Died, 1792.

AUGER, LOUIS SIMON, born at Paris in 1772, was a man of extensive learning, being the conductor of several journals, and one of the principal authors of the Universal Biography. He committed suicide in 1829.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, duke of Castiglione, and a marshal of France, was born at Paris, in 1757. Having entered the army early in life, he distinguished himself, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1794. At the battles of Castiglione and Arcole, in 1796, his personal bravery was eminently conspicuous; and, in short, through all the campaigns of Napoleon from that time till the memorable retreat from Russia in 1813, he displayed great skill, and filled the most important stations; receiving as a reward for his services the baton of a field marshal and a dukedom. On the abdication of the emperor, he was among the first to offer his allegiance to the Bourbons, for which he was amply rewarded; yet, it is said, he was equally ready on Napoleon's return from Elba to serve his old master, who, however, rejected his services, and declared him a traitor. He died in 1816.

AUGURELLO, GIOVANNI AURELIO, an Italian poet and professor of the *belles lettres*; author of "Chrysopæia," and other poems, Latin and Italian. Born, 1440; died, 1524.

AUGUSTIN, St., bishop of Hippo, and one of the fathers of the Christian Church, was born at Tagaste, in Africa, A. D. 354. He was in his youth attached to the Manichean doctrines, and of very loose morals; but his conversion from his errors was complete and permanent; and he wrote with great zeal, and very voluminously, against all the sects which the Church held to be heretical. He died in 430.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, St., styled the Apostle of the English, was sent by pope Gregory I. at the head of 40 monks to preach the gospel in England. He landed in 595; and so rapid was his success, that the pope made him archbishop of Canterbury, Kent being the first scene of his invaluable labour. Elated by the success of his mission, he endeavoured to bring the Welsh bishops, who were descendants of the British converts of the second century, under the jurisdiction of the Church of Rome, to which they had never submitted; but they asserted their independence, and 1200 monks of Bangor were soon after put to the sword by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, at the instigation, it is said, of the offended prelate. He died early in the 7th century, but the year of his death is variously given.

AUGUSTIN, ANTHONY, a Spanish prelate of the 16th century; author of some treatises on law and on medals. Died, 1586.

AUGUSTULUS, ROMULUS, the last emperor of the West, was raised to the throne by his father, the patrician Orestes, who deposed Julius Nepos, in 476; but his reign was little more than nominal, and of very short duration; being soon after conquered and dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who spared his life, and allowed him a pension.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS JULIUS CESAR OCTAVIANUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Octavius and Accia, niece of Julius Caesar, who, on the death of his father, which happened when he was only four years old, adopted him as his son. When Caesar was assassinated, Octavius (for by that name he was called before his accession to the throne), was in Epirus, whence he immediately returned to secure his inheritance, and entered into an alliance with Anthony and Lepidus, though he at first was inimical to the former. The triumvirate thus formed shed the best blood of Rome; and Octavius was fully as guilty as either of his associates. At length Lepidus was deposed, Antony hurried to ruin and death, and Octavius, then 36 years of age, became emperor, with the title of Augustus. As emperor, his course was wise and beneficent; literature and the arts flourished under his auspices; good laws were enacted; and he was in many respects deserving of the lavish praise heaped upon him by the writers of that time. Born, B. C. 63; died, A. D. 14.

AULISIO, DOMINIC, a Neapolitan professor of civil law, but more celebrated as a linguist, and for his great proficiency in general science and the *belles lettres*. He was author of "Commentaries on Civil Law," a "History of the Rise and Progress of Medicine," &c. Born, 1639; died, 1717.

AULNAGE, F. H. S. DE, a Spanish writer, born in 1739; author of a work on ancient pantomime, and of "Histoire Générale des Religions," &c.

AULUS GELLIUS, a grammarian in the reigns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; chiefly remembered for his "Noctes Atticæ."

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD, or RICHARD DE BURY, was the tutor of Edward III., by whom he was made bishop of London, lord high chancellor, lord high treasurer, &c. He was a munificent patron of learning, and the author of a learned work, entitled "Philobiblon." Born, 1281; died, 1345.

AUNOY, Countess of, a lively French authoress of the 17th century. Died, 1705.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant, and born in Pannonia, about the year 220. Having throughout an active life greatly distinguished himself as a skilful, valiant, and successful general, he was chosen emperor on the death of Claudius II. in 270. He drove the Barbarians from Italy, conquered Tetricus, who had assumed the purple in Gaul, and vanquished the celebrated Zenobia, of Palmyra, and carried her a prisoner to Rome; but while on his march towards Persia, in 275, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops.

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AURELIO, LOUIS, an Italian monk of the 17th century; author of an account of the Bohemian rebellion. He also abridged the Universal History of Tursellinus, and other works. Died, 1637.

AURIA, VINCENTIO, a Sicilian author of the 17th century. His principal work is a history of eminent Sicilians. Born, 1625; died, 1710.

AURIGNI, GILES, a French lawyer and poet of the 16th century; author of a poem, entitled "Tuteur d'Amour," and some other works of no great value.

AURUNGZEBE, the Great Mogul, or emperor of Hindostan, was the third son of Shah Jehan. His early life was marked by gravity and seeming devotion, but these were merely the disguise of an ambitious and crafty spirit. He deposed his father, put to death two of his brothers, and the son of the elder of them, and assumed the sovereign authority. Ill, however, as he obtained his power, he used it with skill and courage. He subdued Golconda, the Carnatic, Visapour, and Bengal, and routed the pirates who had infested the mouth of the Ganges. His achievements obtained him the respect of European as well as Asiatic powers. But the close of his life was embittered by the rebellious conduct of his sons, who aimed at deposing him, as he had deposed his father. Born, 1613; died, 1707. After the death of Aurungzebe, the might and splendour of the Mogul empire rapidly declined.

AUSEGIUS, a French abbot of the 9th century, who made a collection of the capitularies of Charlemagne and his son Louis, which has been several times reprinted. Died, 834.

AUSONIUS, DECIUS MAGNUS, a Roman poet of the 4th century; son of Julius Ausonius, a physician of Bordeaux. He early gave proof of genius, and was appointed tutor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian; and when his pupil came to the throne, he made him prætorian prefect of Gaul, and subsequently raised him to the consulship. His poems are various both as to subject and merit; but though they contain much that is beautiful, they are but too frequently deformed by licentiousness.

AUSTEN, JANE, the celebrated authoress of "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and other prose fictions, was the daughter of a clergyman in Hampshire. Born, 1775; died, unmarried, 1817.

AUSTREA, D. JUAN, a Spanish admiral, born in 1545; remembered as the conqueror of the Turks at Lepanto.

AUVERGNE, ANTHONY, a French musician and composer of the 18th century, who composed the first comic opera ever performed in France. Died, 1797.

AYALOS, FERDINAND, marquis of Pescara, a brave Neapolitan soldier, and the author of a "Dialogue on Love," which he wrote while a prisoner of war, and dedicated to his wife, the beautiful Vittoria Colonna. Born, 1489; died, 1525.

AYALOS, ALPHONSO, marquis del Vasto, nephew of the preceding, was born at Naples, in 1502, and obtained the command of the imperial army at his uncle's death,

for the brilliant valour he displayed at the siege of Pavia. Died, 1546.

AVAUX, CLAUDE DE MESNE, Count of, a celebrated French diplomatist, and an accomplished scholar. Died, 1650.

AVELLANEDA, ALPHONSUS FERNANDEZ DE, a Spanish writer, who, to the great annoyance of Cervantes, wrote a continuation of the first part of Don Quixote.

AVELLONE, F., an Italian dramatic writer, born in 1756, whose pieces are numerous, and many of them successful; "Lanterne Magique," "Jules Willenvel," &c.

AVERANI, BENEDICT, a Florentine, was a learned and voluminous prose writer and poet. Born, 1645; died, 1707.

AVERANI, JOSEPH, brother of the above; author of various scientific treatises, and of a defence of Galileo.

AVENTINE, JOHN, a native of Bavaria; author of the "Annals of Bavaria," and of a curious work, entitled "Numerandi per Digtos," &c. Born, 1466; died, 1534.

AVENZOAR, or EBN ZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, born at Seville; author of a medical compendium, entitled "Al Theier."

AVERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', comptroller-general of France in the 18th century; author of "Code Penal," and other useful works. He was guillotined in 1794, on a charge of having caused the scarcity of wheat which then afflicted France.

AVERROES, or AVEN ROSCH, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 12th century. His talents caused him to be made chief ruler of Morocco by the caliph, Jacob Almanzor, but being accused of heresy by the Mahometan priests, he was imprisoned and otherwise persecuted. Again, however, he acquired both the royal favour and the popular confidence, and died at Morocco, in 1198, in possession of the highest honours below the sovereignty. He was author of a paraphrase of Plato's Republic, and several other works.

AVESBURY, ROBERT OF, an English writer of the 14th century; author of a history of Edward III.

AVIANO, JEROME, an Italian poet of the 16th century.

AVICENNA, otherwise EBN-SINA, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 11th century. Of his numerous works the most valuable are his "Commentaries on Aristotle." He died in great poverty, 1037.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, a Latin poet of the 4th century.

AVIGNY, C. J. L., a national French poet, born at Martinique, in 1760; author of "Jeanne d'Arc," "Le Départ de la Pérouse," and some successful dramas, "Les Lettres," "Les Deux Jockeys," "Doria," &c. His best prose production is on the progress of the British power in India, inserted in Michard's "Histoire de Mysore."

AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, who for the space of 40 years journeyed through the Andalusian mountains and forests, enforcing by his precepts and example the doctrines of the gospel; on which account he acquired the appellation of the Apostle of Andalusia. Died, 1569.

AVILA Y ZUNIGA, LOUIS D', a distin-

gulated diplomatist, warrior, and historian, under Charles V. He wrote "Commentaries" on the wars of his sovereign, who so much admired them, that he deemed himself more fortunate than Alexander, in having such an historian.

AVIRON, JAMES LE BATHIELIER, a French lawyer of the 18th century; author of "Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy."

AVISON, CHARLES, a composer and musician; author of "Essays on Musical Expression," &c. Died, 1770.

AVITUS, MARCUS MÆCILIUS, raised to the empire of the West on the death of Maximus, in 455, but deposed after a reign of only 14 months.

AVOGADRO, LUCIA, an Italian poetess, whose early talents won the praise of Tasso. Died, 1568.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a learned, brave, and eloquent Spanish statesman, was born in Murcia, in 1332. After serving under four Castilian monarchs, both in the council and the field, and distinguishing himself also as a man of erudition, he died in 1407.

AYALA, a Dutch physician who practised at Antwerp in the 16th century; author of a "Treatise on the Plague," "Carmen pro vera Medicina," &c.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, and favourite wife of Mahomet. On the death of her husband she resorted to arms to oppose the succession of Ali; but though conquered by him she was dismissed in safety, and died in retirement at Mecca, in 677. The Mussulmans venerate her memory, and designate her *the prophetess*.

AYLMER, JOHN, bishop of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was a ready, but not very rigidly principled writer; and was more disposed to intolerance than is consistent with the character of a true Christian. Born, 1521; died, 1594.

AYLOFFE, Sir JOSEPH, an able antiquary of the 18th century. He was keeper of the state papers, and author of "The Universal Librarian," besides numerous other works. Born, 1708; died, 1781.

AYMON, JOHN, a Piedmontese priest of the 17th century. He abjured Papacy for the doctrines of Calvin, but returned to his original faith, and had a pension from the Cardinal de Noailles. Availing himself of his intimacy with the librarian of the royal collection at Paris, he stole some MSS., one of which, an account of the synod of Jerusalem in 1672, he published in Holland. He wrote a "Picture of the Court of Rome," and some other works.

AYRAULT, PIERRE, a French lawyer of the 18th century; author of a treatise "De Patris Jure," occasioned by the seduction of his son by the Jesuits, and other works. Born, 1538; died, 1601.

AYRTON, EDMUND, a composer of cathedral music, and one of the directors of the Commemoration of Handel. Born, 1734; died, 1806.

AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, son of the Dean of Bristol, by a sister of the first Lord Lyttleton. He was the author of a volume of travels on the continent, and the tragedy of Semiramis. Died, 1779.

AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL, an industrious literary character of the last century. He contributed largely to the British Critic and other periodicals; and compiled a variety of laborious indexes, of which his index to Shakspeare is the principal. He was curate of St. Giles's, and lecturer at Shoreditch. Born, 1745; died, 1804.

AYSCUE, Sir GEORGE, a distinguished admiral in the time of Cromwell, and one of the coadjutors of Blake in his famous action with the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp. At the restoration he was made rear-admiral of the Blue; and being captured in Alcmarle's action off Dunkirk, remained many years a prisoner.

AYTON, Sir ROBERT, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, a poet of considerable merit, was born in 1570. He wrote in Greek, Latin, and French, as well as English. Died, 1638.

AZAIS, P. H., born in 1766; author of a "Système Universel," and the editor of several literary and political works, "Le Mercure," "Aristarque," &c.

AZARA, DON JOSEPH NICHOLAS D', a Spanish grandee, born in Arragon, 1721; ambassador, first to Rome, and next to France; a good writer in Spanish, Italian, and French; a ripe antiquarian, and a great patron of the fine arts. His "Suite de Pierres Gravées," published in Spain, is much esteemed. He translated into Spanish "Middletton's Life of Cicero," "Bowles's Natural History of Spain," "Seneca," and "Bodon's Horace." He died suddenly, by his fireside, in 1804.

AZARA, FELIX D', a Spanish naturalist and traveller of the 18th century; author of a "Natural History of Paraguay," and other valuable works. Born, 1746; the time of his death is uncertain.

AZNAR, count of Gascony, distinguished for quelling an insurrection of the Navarrese Gascons in 824; but being discontented with Pepin, king of Aquitaine, for whom he put down the insurgents, he subsequently, in 831, seized on a part of Navarre, and became the founder of the kingdom of that name. Died, 836.

AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, a Sardinian, born in 1760. He was the author of "Système Universel du Droit Maritime de l'Europe, &c.," a work of the highest merit, written in the purest French. Made president of the Genoese board of trade by Napoleon, he fell with his patron, and retired to private life. Died, 1827.

AZZO, FORTIUS, an Italian jurist of the 13th century; author of "A Summary of the Codes or Institutes." He is said to have been executed for killing a man in a personal conflict.

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BAAIDIN, MAHOMET GEBET AMALI, a Persian doctor; author of "A Summary of Canon and Civil Law," which he wrote by order of Abbas the Great, and in his name.

BAAN, JOHN D', a Dutch portrait painter, who was employed in England under the patronage of Charles II. Died, 1702.

BAAN, JAMES, son of the above, and of the same profession. Died, 1700.

BAARSDORP, CORNELIUS, physician to the emperor Charles V.; author of "Methodus Universæ Artis Medicæ." Died, 1565.

BAART, PETER, a Fleming of the 18th century; author of "Flemish Georgies," &c.

BABA, a Turkish impostor of the 13th century, who affected to have a mission from Heaven. He had many followers in Natolia, which country he overran; but his success was only temporary, and his sect sunk into obscurity.

BABACOUSCHI, a mufti of the city of Caffa, in Mauria, who died in the year of the Hegira, 783. His real name was Abdurahman Mosthafa; and he was author of a work, entitled "The Friend of Princes."

BABEK, KHOREMI, a Persian impostor, surnamed the Impious, who, in the early part of the 9th century, appeared as the apostle of a new religion. For 20 years he baffled all the attempts that were made to put him down; but at length he was taken prisoner, and suffered a cruel death, in 837.

BABIN, FRANCIS, a French divine and professor of divinity at Angers; editor of "The Conferences of the Diocese of Angers." Died, 1734.

BABINGTON, ANTHONY, a gentleman of good family and fortune in Derbyshire, who was detected in a conspiracy to assassinate queen Elizabeth, for which he was executed in 1586.

BABINGTON, GERVASE, a bishop of Worcester, at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. He was a learned and pious man, and a considerable benefactor to the library of Worcester cathedral. He successively held the bishoprics of Llandaff, Exeter, and Worcester.

BABINGTON, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent physician, and lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Guy's Hospital, was born in 1757; and after a long life of usefulness in his profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, died in April, 1833, aged 76. He was the author of "A New System of Mineralogy," besides some other scientific treatises.

BABEUF, FRANCIS NOEL, a violent partizan of the French revolution. He conducted a journal called "The Tribune of the People," the object of which was to overthrow society as at present constituted; and his share in a conspiracy for this purpose being proved, he was condemned to be guillotined, 1797.

BABUR, or BABR, MOHAMMED, a sovereign of the Mogul empire, in Western Tartary and Khorassan, who ascended the throne in 1494, and who, in 1525, invaded and con-

quered Hindostan. He died in 1530, and his posterity reigned over India for two centuries and a half. Babur was the great grandson of Tamerlane.

BACAI, IBRAHIM BEN OMAR, author of lives of eminent men, &c. Died, 835 of the Hegira.

BACCANI, BENEDICT, professor of ecclesiastical history at Modena, and author of various learned works. Born, 1657; died, 1721.

BACCALARY SANNA, VINCENT, marquis of St. Vincent, an able commander and statesman under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain; author of "Memoirs of Philip V." &c. Died, 1720.

BACCHUS, sometimes called BALUS, a king of Corinth, who ruled with such moderation and equity, that to commemorate him his successors were called Baccheids.

BACCHUS, king of Mauritania, son-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed into the hands of the Romans under Sylla.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 450 years B.C. He was the cotemporary and rival of Pindar; and Horace is said to have imitated him in some of his Odes.

BACCIO, ANDREW, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of several treatises on poisons, antidotes, &c.

BACCIO, FRANCISCO BARTOLOMEO, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born at Savignana, near Florence, in 1469. He is considered the inventor of the jointed lay figure, used by painters; and is the first who painted draperies with grace and correctness. Died, 1517.

BACELLAR, ANTHONY BARBOSA, a Portuguese poet, historian, and civilian; but who is chiefly remembered for a work in defence of the house of Braganza, which paved his way to fortune, and established him as a favourite at the court.

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, a German musician of first-rate merit. He is said to have equalled Handel as an organist; and as a scientific composer he has attained a celebrity rarely excelled. He had 11 sons, all of whom followed their father's profession. Born, 1685; died, 1754.

BACHAUMONT, FRANCIS LE COIGNEUX DE, a French lawyer and poet, co-author with Chap' e of a lively and spirited piece, in prose and verse, entitled "A Journey to Montpellier." Born, 1624; died, 1702.

BACHAUMONT, LOUIS PETIT, a French writer; author of a voluminous work, entitled "Secret Memoirs towards a History of the French Republic of Letters," &c. Died, 1771.

BACHELIER, NICHOLAS, a French sculptor, pupil of Michael Angelo. Several of his productions are in the cathedral of Toulouse, his native city. Died, 1554.

BACHELIER, JOHN JAMES, a French painter, born in 1724, was director of the royal porcelain manufactory of Sevres, and the discoverer of an encaustic composition

for the preservation of marble statues. He established a school for gratuitously teaching the art of drawing. Died, 1805.

BACHMEISTER, H. L. C., a miscellaneous writer, born at Hernhorn, in the principality of Nassau-Dillenburg, in 1738; author of "An Abridgment of the Geography of the Russian Empire," "A Collection of Memoirs relating to Peter I.," "The Russian Library," 11 vols. &c. Died, 1806.

BACICI, JOHN BAPTIST GAULI, an Italian painter, chiefly of scriptural subjects and portraits. Born, 1639; died, 1709.

BACKER, JAMES, a Dutch historical painter of great ability. Born at Antwerp, in 1630; died, 1660.

BACKER, JACOB, a portrait and historical painter. Born at Harlingen, 1609; died, 1651.

BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM, an English astronomer and alchemist; author of "The Complaint of Nature," "The Golden Fleece," &c. Died, 1662.

BACKHUYSEN, RUDOLPH, or LUDOLPH, an eminent painter, whose sea-pieces are worthy of the highest praise. He studied nature attentively in all her forms, and gave to every subject such transparency and lustre, as placed him above all the artists of his time, except the younger Vanderelde. Indeed, it is said to have been his frequent custom, whenever he could procure resolute mariners, to go to sea in a storm, in order to store his mind with images of the angry elements, and to work incessantly on his return, while they were vividly impressed on his memory. Born at Emden, 1631; died, 1709.

BACKLER D'ALBE, Baron AUBERT LOUIS, an eminent French military geographer and engineer; author of a "Chart of the Theatre of War in the first Campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy," &c. Born at St. Pol, 1761; died at Paris, 1824.

BACON, ROBERT, an English friar; divinity lecturer at Oxford; author of "The Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury," &c. Died, 1248.

BACON, ROGER, a celebrated English friar and philosopher. He was born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, in 1214, and received his education at Oxford and Paris. He was so ardent in his pursuit of knowledge, that he expended 2000*l.* in the course of 20 years. His attainments caused him to be much persecuted by his ignorant contemporaries, who imputed them to magic. Several of his works remain in MSS., but the chief of them are collected in one folio volume, entitled "Opus Majus." Considering the time at which he lived, he was unquestionably a very great man; for though his natural philosophy is in some particulars erroneous, it is quite clear that he at least approximated to the discovery of the telescope, the camera obscura, and gunpowder; and he not only detected the error of the calendar, but actually suggested the reformation afterwards made in it by pope Gregory XIII. Died, 1292.

BACON, Sir NICHOLAS, keeper of the great seal, and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth. He was the first lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor. Born, 1510; died, 1579.

BACON, ANNE, second wife of the above; a lady remarkable for her intimate acquaintance with both the ancient and modern languages. She translated "The Sermons of Ocklinus" from the Italian, and "Bishop Jewell's Apology for the Church of England" from the Latin. Born, 1528; died, 1600.

BACON, FRANCIS, an eminent statesman, and still more eminent philosopher, son of the lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, by his second wife. During the reign of Elizabeth he made no great progress, but on the accession of James I. he was knighted, and made one of the king's counsel. In the following year he was made solicitor-general; and during the 14 years following he continued to rise till he became high chancellor of Great Britain, baron Verulam, and viscount St. Alban's. His fall was as sudden as his rise had been great: being accused of corruption in his office, he was dismissed and heavily fined; and though he was subsequently noticed by Charles I., he spent the remainder of his life in obscurity. It is rather as a philosopher than as a statesman that he demands our admiration. His works are invaluable, and too numerous to be mentioned here; but if none of them existed but his "Novum Organum Scientiarum," he would have earned himself a deathless name. Born, 1561; died, 1626.

BACON, ANTHONY, elder brother of the chancellor, a skilful politician, and a friend of the Earl of Essex. As he spent the greater portion of his time abroad, and was much devoted to learned pursuits, he became personally acquainted with most of the foreign literati, and was also honoured with the friendship of Henry IV. of France.

BACON, Sir NATHANIEL, half brother of the chancellor. He possessed great ability as a landscape painter. Died, 1615.

BACON, PHANUEL, an English divine; author of some dramas, and a poem, entitled "The Artificial Kite." Died, 1783.

BACON, JOHN, an eminent English sculptor, and the inventor of a method of making statues in artificial stone. His chief works are a bust of George III., in the hall of Christchurch, Oxford, Lord Chatham's monuments in Guildhall and Westminster Abbey, and those of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Howard in St. Paul's. Born, 1740; died, 1799.

BACON, or BACONTHORPE, JOHN, called the resolute doctor, an English monk; author of a "Compendium of the Law of Christ," &c. Died, 1346.

BACQUET, a French advocate; author of various law treatises, of which an edition, in 2 vols., was published at Lyons, in 1744. Died, 1597.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, an English divine and author of no mean celebrity, but chiefly known by his critiques in the Monthly Review. Born, 1747; died, 1788.

BADEN, JAMES, professor of Latin and eloquence in the university of Copenhagen; author of a Danish and German Dictionary, a translation of Tacitus, &c. Born, 1735; died, 1805.

BADEN, RICHARD DE, chancellor of Cambridge in 1336, when he founded University Hall. That building being burnt down, a

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new edifice was erected by the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who gave it the name it still bears of Clare Hall.

BADENS, FRANCIS, a portrait and historical painter, born at Antwerp, 1571 ; died, 1603.

BADIA, DOMINGO, a Spanish traveller, was born in 1703. Being well skilled in Arabic, he determined on travelling in the East ; and having submitted to a well-known Mussulman rite, he was personally qualified for the task, and assumed the name of Ali Bey. Under this disguise he visited Tripoli, Egypt, Mecca, and Syria undiscovered, and was everywhere received with favour, as a true believer. It is now known that he was employed as a political agent by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of Buonaparte ; and on his return to his native country he espoused the French cause there. After the battle of Vittoria, he took refuge in France, and died there in 1824.

BADILE, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, celebrated for the accuracy and colouring of his portraits, but deriving still greater honour from having two such disciples as Paul Veronese and Baptista Zelotti. Born, 1480 ; died, 1560.

BADUEL, CLAUDE, a French Protestant divine ; author of some theological treatises, &c. Died, 1561.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, chiefly of sea pieces. Died, 1687.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, an English navigator of the 17th century, famous for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, was born in 1584. He visited West Greenland in 1612, again in 1615, and made a voyage to Spitzbergen in 1614. In 1623 and 1624 he ascertained the limits of that vast inlet of the sea, since distinguished by the appellation of Baffin's Bay.

BAGDEIN, MAHOMET, an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century ; author of a treatise "On the Division of Superficies," of which there is a Latin version by John Dee.

BAGE, ROBERT, an English novelist, was born at Derby, in 1728 ; and died at Tamworth, in 1801. During the greater part of his life he followed the occupation of a paper maker, "Mount Kenneth," "Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," &c. owe their existence to him.

BAGFORD, JOHN, a book collector and antiquary. Several of his letters are in the British Museum. Born, 1651 ; died, 1716.

BAGGER, JOHN, a very learned Dane, bishop of Copenhagen, and author of several treatises in Latin and Danish. Born, 1646 ; died, 1693.

BAGGESEN, EMANUEL, a Danish poet. He usually wrote in the German language ; and his chief productions are a pastoral epic, entitled "Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise," and a mock epic, called "Adam and Eve," but his songs and short poems are very numerous and popular. Born, 1764 ; died, 1828.

BAGLIONE, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter of the 17th century, distinguished for his works in fresco ; many of which adorn the walls and ceilings of the Roman Church. Died, 1644.

BAGLIONI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian sol-

dier of fortune in the 16th century. He was put to death by Leo X., in 1520.

BAGLIVI, GEORGE, an illustrious Italian physician, born at Apulia, and elected professor of anatomy at Rome ; was author of "The Praxis Medica," and several works connected with his profession, all of which were written in Latin. Born, 1667 ; died, 1706.

BAGNIOLI, JULIUS CÆSAR, an Italian poet ; author of "The Judgment of Paris," a poem, &c. Died, 1600.

BAGOAS, a eunuch, at first the favourite, and afterwards the murderer, of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia. He was put to death by Darius Codomanus, B.C. 336.

BAGOPHANES, a governor of Babylon, who, when Alexander approached the city, caused all the streets to be strewed, and incense to be burnt on the altars.

BAGOT, LEWIS, an English prelate, and brother to the first Lord Bagot, was born in 1740. He was at first a canon of Christchurch, Oxford, then dean, and successively became the bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph. He was the author of "Sermons on the Prophecies," &c. Died, 1802.

BAGRATON, K. A., a Russian prince and councillor, who especially distinguished himself in the campaigns in Italy under Suwarrow, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow in 1812.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, an English civilian of the 17th century. In the commencement of the rebellion he sided with the Parliament, but subsequently became a royalist. He wrote several works on law and politics.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, son of the preceding, was a clergyman, and an opponent of Baxter.

BAGSHAW, WILLIAM, an English divine, ejected from his living for non-conformity, in 1682. He was the author of some works on practical divinity. Died in 1703.

BAHLER, JOHN, a French priest, and the author of some Latin poems, which are in the collection of De Brienne. Died, 1707.

BAIRD, CHARLES FREDERIC, a German divine and author. He was born at Bischofs- werda, and studied at Leipsic, where a prosecution having been commenced against him at Vienna for the heterodoxy of his writings, he fled to Prussia ; and at length he settled at Halle, took a farm and an inn, and openly avowed himself a deist. Died, 1792.

BAIAN, or BAION, ANDREW, a native of Goa, who was converted to Christianity, and ordained a priest at Rome about 1630. He translated the *Æneid* into Greek verse, and the *Lusiad* into Latin.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, a German divine ; author of a "Compendium of Theology," &c. Born, 1647 ; died, 1694.

BAIER, JOHN JAMES, a German physician, and director of the botanical garden at Altdorf ; author of "De Hortis celeberrimis Germaniæ, et Horti Medici Academici Altdorfani Hist." &c. &c. Born, 1677 ; died, 1735.

BAIF, LAZARUS, a French abbot, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris, in the 16th century ; author of treatises "De Re Navali," "De Re Vestiaria," &c.

BAIL, LOUIS, a French divine of the 17th century; author of an Account of celebrated Preachers, a "Summary of Councils," &c.

BAILEY, NATHAN, an English lexicographer, was a schoolmaster at Stepney. Besides several school books, he was the author of "Dictionarium Domesticum;" but his principal work was an Etymological English Dictionary, which may fairly be regarded as the basis of Dr. Johnson's unrivalled work. Died, 1742.

BAILEY, PETER, author of "Sketches from St. George's Fields," "The Queen's Appeal," &c. Died, 1823.

BAILLET, ADRIAN, a learned French writer and critic; author of "Jugemens des Savans sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs," "Lives of the Saints," &c. &c. Born, 1649; died, 1706.

BAILLIE, ROCHE, surnamed La Riviere, physician to Henry IV. of France, and author of "A Summary of the Doctrines of Paracelsus." He pretended to great skill in astrology. Died, 1605.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1599. He was one of the deputation sent to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud; and also one of the commissioners sent from the General Assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. His letters, and a journal of his transactions in England, were published in 1775. Died, 1662.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M. D., a celebrated anatomist and physician. He succeeded Dr. Hunter as lecturer on anatomy, in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshank, at St. George's Hospital; he was also one of the physicians in ordinary to their majesties George III. and IV., and was held in high esteem among his professional brethren. He was the author of several highly esteemed works, as well as of many important papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.; and he presented to the College of Physicians a valuable museum of anatomical specimens. Died, 1823.

BAILLIE, Colonel JOHN, an active and able officer of the East India Company, went out to India as a cadet, in 1791. At the commencement of the Mahratta war he was selected to superintend the various important negotiations on which depended the establishment of the British power in the province of Bundelcundy, and in this he was eminently successful, having effected the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of 225,000*l*. On returning to England, Colonel Baillie was, in 1820, elected M.P. for Hendon; and subsequently represented the burghs of Inverness, &c. Died, 1833.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, engraver, and author, of Leyden. Born, 1630.

BAILLY, JOHN SYLVANUS, a learned French astronomer, was born in 1736. At the Revolution, he was made president of the first national assembly; he next became mayor of Paris; but his conduct in repressing tumult, and showing sympathy with the royal family, made him unpopular. He resigned his office, and in 1793 he was denounced by the anarchists of the day, and guillotined.

BAILY, FRANCIS, famous in the annals of astronomical science, was the son of a banker at Newbury, and for many years well known on the Stock Exchange, in which busy arena he realised an ample fortune. The Astronomical Society was organised by him, and throughout life he was the most considerable contributor to its memoirs. Systematic order and steady perseverance were the secrets of his success. Died, Aug. 30, 1844, aged 70.

BAINBRIDGE, Dr. JOHN, an eminent physician and astronomer, born in 1582. He gained considerable reputation by his work entitled a "Description of the late Comet in 1628," and was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. Died, 1643.

BAINES, EDWARD, who has secured for himself an honourable place among the friends of civil and religious liberty in the 19th century, was born at Walton-le-Dale, in Lancashire, 1774. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer at Preston; but before his term of apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds, where he found employment on the Leeds Mercury, of which by prudence, diligence, and intelligence he subsequently became the proprietor. The zeal and ability with which for many years he conducted this great member of the Provincial Press marked him out as a fit representative of Leeds; and in 1833, on Mr. Macaulay's resignation of his seat for the borough, he was triumphantly elected, and held that distinguished position till the close of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1840, when his impaired health induced him to retire. Both in parliament and the press, Mr. Baines never ceased to advocate the cause of freedom, good government, charity, and religion. Though decided in his opinions, he was most catholic in his disposition; and he was most ready to co-operate with men of all parties and sects for the objects of which he approved. Besides fulfilling the multifarious duties of a journalist, he found time to devote himself to literature; and his "History of the Reign of George III." and "The County Palatine of Lancaster" are enduring monuments of his patience and research. Died, 1848.

BAIRD, Sir DAVID, a distinguished English general, was of Scottish descent, and entered the army as an ensign in the 2d foot in 1772. He served in the East Indies for many years; and among other brilliant achievements in which he was engaged, was the celebrated taking of Seringapatam, and the siege of Pondicherry. In 1801 he was sent, with a large body of troops, from India, to assist the British army in Egypt, and joined General Hutchinson a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In 1802 he returned with his troops across the desert to India; and obtaining permission to return to England, arrived in 1804, after having been captured on his passage by a French privateer, and retaken. In 1805 he commanded the expedition which took the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; and he was subsequently at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was wounded. On the death of Sir John Moore, at Corunna, the command devolved upon General Baird, who lost his arm. For his gallantry on this occasion he

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was made a baronet. He subsequently was governor of Kinsale and of Fort St. George; and died in 1829.

BAJAZET I., sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant; defeated and made prisoner on the plains of Angora by the famous Tamerlane. Died, 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks. His reign was turbulent; he was much engaged against the Venetians and other Christian powers, and his latter years were embittered by the enmity of his son Selim, by whom, after he had resigned the crown to him, he was poisoned in 1512.

BAKER, DAVID, an English monk of the Benedictine order, originally a Protestant, but being converted to the Romish faith, he came to England as a missionary from Italy, where his conversion took place. He wrote an exposition of Hylton's "Scale of Perfection." Died in 1641.

BAKER, Sir RICHARD, author of a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," &c. Born, 1568; died, 1645.

BAKER, THOMAS, a divine and antiquary; author of "Reflections on Learning," &c. &c. Born, 1656; died, 1740. He lost the living of Long Newton at the accession of king William III., for declining to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

BAKER, HENRY, a diligent and ingenious naturalist. He was originally brought up as a bookseller, and married one of the daughters of the celebrated Daniel De Foe. He obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society, for his microscopical experiments on saline particles; and wrote "The Universe," a poem, "The Microscope made Easy," &c. Born, 1704; died, 1774.

BAKER, DAVID ERSKINE, son of the above, was author of the "Companion to the Playhouse," subsequently enlarged by Stephen Jones, and published under the title of "Biographia Dramatica." Died, 1774.

BAKER, Sir GEORGE, M. D., born in 1722, was a physician of considerable reputation, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to the king, created a baronet in 1778, elected president of the College of Physicians in 1797, and died in 1800.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a country gentleman of small fortune, who acquired considerable notoriety as a grazer at Dishley, in Leicestershire. He greatly improved his breeds of cattle and sheep; but it was objected to his stock that they were "too dear for any one to purchase, and too fat for any one to eat." Born, 1726; died, 1795.

BAKKER, PETER HUZINGA, a Dutch poet; author of a poem on the Inundation of 1740, and of numerous songs and satires on England. Born, 1715; died, 1801.

BALASSI, MARIO, a Florentine painter. His copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration" was astonishingly exact. Born, 1604; died 1667.

BALBI, ADRIAN, one of the most distinguished geographers of modern times, was born at Venice, 1784. Devoted from his earliest years to geographical and statistical researches, he first gained a prominent place in the literary world by his "Essai Statistique

sur le Royaume de Portugal," &c. (1822). This was followed, in 1823, by his "Atlas Ethnographique du Globe," &c. in which he embodied all the researches of the most celebrated German philologists and geographers; and continuing to prosecute his studies with unabated ardour in Vienna and Paris consecutively, he at last gave to the world, in 1832, the "Abrégé de Géographie," a work which comprises the whole compass of geographic science, and has made his name famous throughout Europe and America. His latest years were passed at Padua, in the pursuit of his favourite science. Died at Venice, 1848.

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CAELIUS, chosen emperor of Rome, in conjunction with Maximus, in 237; and murdered by the soldiery in the following year.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, a Castilian, one of the first who visited the West Indies. He established a colony on the isthmus of Panama, where he built the first town on the continent of South America, penetrated into the interior, discovered the Pacific Ocean, and obtained information respecting the empire of Peru. Jealous of his talents and success, rival adventurers accused him of disloyalty, and he was put to death in 1517, by Pedrarias Davila, the Spanish governor of Darien.

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a Spanish poet, and bishop of Porto Rico, in America. Died, 1627.

BALBUS, LUCIUS CORNELIUS THEOPHANES, a native of Cadiz, whose military exploits caused Pompey to obtain for him the privileges of a Roman citizen; and he subsequently became consul, being the first foreigner on whom that dignity was conferred.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, a Scotch divine, who accompanied James I. to England. He was made dean of Rochester and bishop of Durham, but in the civil wars he was a severe sufferer, being driven from place to place for shelter. He wrote the "Declaration of Charles I. concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," &c. Died, 1642.

BALCHEN, JOHN, an English admiral, who was lost, with all his crew, on board his ship the Victory, in a violent storm off Jersey, October 3, 1744.

BALDERIC, bishop of Dol in Britany, in the 12th century; author of a history of the Crusade to the year 1099.

BALDI, BERNARD, an Italian mathematician and poet; author of Italian poems, lives of mathematicians, &c. Born at Urbino, 1553; died, 1617.

BALDI DE UBALDIS, an Italian lawyer and author. Born, 1319; died, 1400.

BALDI, JAMES, a German Jesuit and poet. Born, 1603; died, 1668.

BALDI, LAZZARO, a Tuscan painter, employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. Died, 1708.

BALDINGER, ERNEST GODFREY, a German physician; author of a "Dissertation on the Maladies of Soldiers," and numerous other works, chiefly medical. Born, 1738; died, 1804.

BALDINUCCI, PHILIP, a Florentine artist and connoisseur; author of "A General

History of Painters," &c. Born, 1634; died, 1696.

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bishop of London, and lord high chancellor in the reign of Edward I., author of a "History of British Affairs," which was extant in Ireland's time, but is now lost. Died, 1307.

BALDOCK, ROBERT DE, a divine, who was favoured by Edward II. He shared his royal master's misfortunes, and died in Newgate.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, an English writer of the 16th century; one of the chief authors of "The Mirror for Magistrates."

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, and died there, 1201. His writings were published by Tiesler, in 1663.

BALDWIN I., a distinguished leader in the fourth Crusade. On the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was elected emperor of the East; but being taken prisoner by the Greeks, he was never afterwards heard of.

BALDWIN II. succeeded his brother Robert as emperor of the East in 1228. On the taking of Constantinople in 1261, by Michael Palæologus, Baldwin escaped to Italy, where he died, 1273.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded to that dignity in 1100, took Antipatris, Casarea, and Azotus, in 1101, and Acre in 1104. Died, 1118.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded the above in 1118; Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., having renounced his claim to the throne. Baldwin II. was taken prisoner by the Saracens in 1124, and gave them the city of Tyre as his ransom. Died, 1131.

BALDWIN III. succeeded to the throne in 1143. He took Ascalon and other places from the infidels. Died, 1163.

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amaury, succeeded his father on the throne of Jerusalem in 1174. He subsequently resigned in favour of his nephew. Died, 1185.

BALDWIN V., nephew and successor of the last named, was poisoned in 1186.

BALE, JOHN, a Carmelite of Norwich, who embraced the Protestant faith, and became a zealous writer against Popery. In the reign of Edward VI., he was made bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, and endangered his life by his zealous efforts to reform his diocese. During the reign of Mary, he found safety in Switzerland; and on his return to England at the accession of Elizabeth, he obtained a prebend of Canterbury. Of his numerous works, the most important is a Latin account of eminent British writers. Born, 1495; died, 1563.

BALE, ROBERT, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich; author of "Annales Ordinis Carmelitarum," &c. Died, 1503.

BALECHOU, NICHOLAS, a French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation. Born, 1710; died, 1765.

BALEN, HEINRICH VAN, a Dutch painter, whose "Judgment of Paris" and "Drowning of Pharaoh" are much admired. John van Balen, his son, was a distinguished historical and landscape painter. Born, 1660; died, 1692.

BALES, PETER, a skilful penman, em-

ployed by Secretary Walsingham to imitate writings. He published a work called "The Writing Master." Born, 1547; died, 1600.

BALESTRA, ANTONY, a Veronese historical painter. Born, 1606; died, 1720.

BAIFOUR, ALEXANDER, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland. He was the author of "Highland Mary," besides other novels and poems, and for many years a contributor to various Scottish periodicals. Born, 1767; died, 1820.

BAIFOUR, Sir ANDREW, an eminent botanist and physician, and one to whom medical science in Scotland owes a lasting debt of gratitude for a botanic garden, museum, &c., was born in 1630, at Dennilme, Fife, and died in 1694.

BAIGUY, JOHN, an eminent divine of the Church of England, and a theological writer, was born at Sheffield in 1680, and in 1727, became a prebendary of Salisbury. He engaged deeply in the Bangorian controversy; and among his several works may be noticed "An Essay on Redemption," a "Letter to a Deist on the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue," &c. Died, 1748.

BAIGUY, THOMAS, son of the above, prebend and archdeacon of Winchester; author of "Divine Benevolence, asserted and vindicated," a sermon on church government, &c. Born, 1716; died, 1795.

BALJOL, Sir JOHN DE, a native of Durham, who, on the marriage of the daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. of Scotland, was made one of the guardians of the royal pair. He founded Baljol College, Oxford; and having sided with Henry III. against his revolted barons, the latter seized upon his lands. Died, 1260.

BALJOL, JOHN DE, son of the preceding, laid claim to the crown of Scotland on the death of queen Margaret. His claim was disputed by several competitors, one of whom was the famous Robert Bruce. But Edward I., to whom the matter was referred, decided in favour of Baljol. He soon gave offence to Edward; and being defeated by him in a battle near Dunbar, he was sent, together with his son, to the Tower of London. The intercession of the pope having procured his release, he retired to France, where he died in 1314.

BALL, JOHN, a puritan divine, who, while he disapproved of the discipline of the Church, wrote against separation from it on that ground. Born, 1585; died, 1640.

BALLANDEN, JOHN, a Scotch divine of the 16th century; author of various works, both prose and verse, and translator of Hector Boethius's History of Scotland. Died, 1550.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, a printer of considerable note in Edinburgh, and at whose press the whole of the productions of Sir Walter Scott were printed, was a native of Kelso, where he first opened an office for the "Kelso Mail," of which he was the editor. On removing to Edinburgh he engaged in various important works, the principal of which were those of the great novelist; and for many years he also conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." He survived his friend and patron but a few months, dying in January, 1833.

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A New Universal Biography.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, brother of the preceding, acted during the early career of the mysterious "author of Waverley" as his confidant, and managed all the business of the communication of his works to the public. He is also remembered by his contemporaries as "a fellow of infinite humour," whose anecdotes were as inexhaustible as his mode of telling them was unrivalled. Died, 1821; aged 45.

BALLARD, GEORGE, originally a tailor, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he acquired so much skill in the Saxon language, that some gentlemen allowed him a pension, and procured him a situation in the university of Oxford. He wrote "Memoirs of learned British Ladies." Died, 1755.

BALLARD, VOLANTE VASHON, a rear-admiral of the British navy, was born in 1774. On entering naval life he accompanied Vancouver on his laborious voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, in which he was absent from England nearly five years. In 1807, when captain of the *Blonde* frigate, he captured five French privateers. He afterwards distinguished himself at the taking of Guadaloupe; and eventually attained the rank of rear-admiral, in 1825. Died, 1832.

BALLERINI, PETER and JEROME, two priests and brothers, natives of Verona, who, in the 18th century, conjointly wrote some works, and edited several editions of ecclesiastical authors.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, a skillful French goldsmith. He executed some very fine works after antique vases, &c., for Louis XIV. and Cardinal Richelieu, and was made director of the mint for casts and medals. Born, 1615; died, 1678.

BALMEZ, JAMES LUCIEN, a Spanish ecclesiastic, whose political, theological, and philosophic writings have acquired for him a high reputation both at home and abroad, was born at Vich, in Catalonia, in 1810. From his earliest years he was destined for the priesthood, and having in his 16th year entered the university of Cervera, he soon attracted notice by his amiable demeanour, the fertility of his mind, and the universality of his acquirements. Quitting the university in 1833, laden with honours and matured in learning, he retired to his native town, and in 1837 was there nominated to the chair of mathematics, which he filled with equal zeal and ability. In 1840 he published a *brochure* on the property of the clergy, which made a great sensation at Madrid; and from this time forward his labours in behalf of the cause to which he had devoted himself were indefatigable. He published papers on the condition of Spain, wrote in periodicals, conducted a review at Barcelona, and finally edited at Madrid the ablest journal in Spain, entitled "El Pensamiento de la Nacion," wherein his object was to restore the Roman Catholic Church to her former dignity and influence; to reconcile and unite all the friends of monarchy, whether belonging to the Carlist or Christina parties; and to found the institutions of the country on an enlarged and permanent basis. But valuable to his country as were all these and

other emanations from his pen, they are far eclipsed by his "Protestantism and Catholicism compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe," which has been translated into French, German, and English, and may be safely pronounced to be one of the most elaborate works of modern theological literature. Died at Vich, 1848.

BALTHAM, or BELESALÉ, HUGH DE, bishop of Ely, and founder of Peterhouse College at Cambridge. Died, 1290.

BALTHASAR, CHRISTOPHER, a French advocate of the 17th century, who renounced his profession to embrace and advocate the Protestant faith, which he defended with great ability against Baronius and others.

BALTHASAR, J. A. FELIX DE, president of the municipal council of Lucerne; author of "A Defence of William Tell," &c. Died, 1810.

BALTHAZARINI, an Italian musician, greatly caressed at the court of Henry III. of France. His ballet of "Ceres and her Nymphs" is supposed to be the origin of the French ballet héroïque.

BALTUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, librarian of Rheims; author of "A Reply to Fontenelle's History of Oracles," &c. Born, 1667; died, 1743.

BALUE, JOHN, a native of France, made a cardinal by pope Paul II., and imprisoned for 11 years in an iron cage by Louis XI. for having engaged in treasonable correspondence with the Duke of Burgundy. Died, 1491.

BALUZE, STEPHEN, a French writer; author of "Lives of the Popes of Avignon," &c. Born, 1631; died 1718.

BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a French writer of great reputation, which he chiefly owed to the elegance of his style; author of "Letters," "The Prince," "The Christian Socrates," &c. Born, 1594; died, 1654.

BALZAC, HONORÉ DE, one of the most distinguished as well as prolific novel writers of modern times, was born at Tours, 1790. Having completed his studies at Vendôme, he published, between 1821 and 1829, twenty or thirty volumes under various pseudonyms, with very equivocal success; but after this trying apprenticeship, he put forth all his powers under his own name, with what result those who have read "La Peau de Chagrin," "Les Chouans," "La Physiologie de Mariage," "Le Père Goriot," "La Femme de Trente Ans," &c., can best testify. Since that period his productions succeeded one another with wonderful rapidity; and it may be truly said that his literary strength grew with his years, for his "Médecin de Campagne," and his "Parents Pauvres," his last work, bear the impress of genius in every page. In addition to his romances, Balzac wrote some theatrical pieces, and for some time edited and contributed to the *Revue Parisienne*; but it is only his romances that exhibit unquestionable evidence of his great genius. His design was to make all his productions form one grand work, under the title of the "Comédie Humaine," the whole being a minute dissection of the different classes of society; and for this task he was eminently qualified, possessing, as he did, the secret of probing the human heart to its profoundest

depths, and of laying bare with a masterly hand all its mysteries and all its passions. Since the revolution of 1848, Balzac was engaged in visiting the battle-fields of Germany and Russia, and in collecting materials for a series of volumes, to be entitled "*Scènes de la Vie Militaire*." Next to his celebrity as an author, the most remarkable feature in his career was the deep passion which he formed for a Russian princess, who finally compensated him for long years of untiring devotion by the gift of her hand in 1848. Died, Aug. 19, 1850.

BAMBRIDE, CHRISTOPHER, archbishop of York, was sent ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II., who made him a cardinal. Died of poison administered by his servant, 1514.

BAMFIELD, FRANCIS, a nonconformist divine; author of a work on the observance of the Sabbath. He was committed to Newgate for holding a conventicle, and died there, 1684.

BAMPFYLDE, Sir CHARLES WARWICK, bart., a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire, and during 7 successive parliaments one of the members for Exeter. In 1823, when he was 71 years of age, he was assassinated close to his own house, in Montague Square, by a man named Moorland, who blew his own brains out immediately after.

BANCHI, SERAPHIN, a priest of the Dominican order at Florence, to whom a fanatic, named Berriere, disclosed his intention to assassinate Henry IV. Banchi's information saved the king, who rewarded him with the archbishopric of Angoulême.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, archbishop of Canterbury; a distinguished opponent of the Puritans and a supporter of the English Church. Born at Farnworth in Lancashire, 1544; died, 1610.

BANCROFT, JOHN, nephew of the above, bishop of Oxford, and builder of the palace of Cuddesden for the bishops of that see. Died, 1640.

BANDELLO, MATTHIEW, a Dominican monk of the Milanese. He wrote tales in the manner of Boccaccio, and proceeding to France obtained the bishopric of Agen. Died, 1561.

BANDINELLI, BACCIO, a Florentine sculptor and painter. His copy of the Laocoon is highly esteemed. Born, 1487; died, 1559.

BANDINI, ANGELO MARIA, an Italian antiquary and bibliographer; author of "*De Florentini Juntarum Typographia*," &c. Died, 1800.

BANDURI, ANSELM, a Benedictine, born in Dalmatia, but studied and wrote in France; author of "*Antiquities of Constantinople*," &c. Died, 1743.

BANIER, ANTONY, a French writer; author of an "*Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity*," &c. Born, 1673; died, 1741.

BANISTER, JOHN, the first performer of any celebrity upon the violin; composer of the music of Davenant's opera of "*Circe*." Died, 1679.

BANISTER, JOHN, an English physician of the 16th century; author of various surgical treatises. Died, 1624.

BANKES, Sir JOHN, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. His lady, with the family, being at their seat at Corfe Castle, were summoned to surrender it, but she successfully defended it against the parliamentary troops, till relieved by the arrival of Lord Carnarvon, with a body of horse. Sir John died in 1644.

BANKS, JOHN, a bookseller, and author of a "*Critical Review of the Life of Cromwell*," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1751.

BANKS, JOHN, an English dramatist of the 18th century; author of the "*Earl of Essex*," a tragedy, &c.

BANKS, Sir JOSEPH, an eminent English naturalist, and for many years president of the Royal Society, was the son of W. Banks, esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, where he was born in 1743. His enthusiasm in the study of natural history may be judged of from the fact, that it led him to accompany Cook in his first circumnavigation of the world. Sir Joseph wrote but little, and, excepting papers in scientific periodicals, published only one small work, a treatise on the "*Blight, Mildew, or Rust in Corn*." Died 1820.

BANKS, THOMAS, an eminent English sculptor. Among the best of his works are "*Caractacus taken Prisoner to Rome*," and "*Achilles mourning the Loss of Briseis*." He also executed the admirable monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote. Born, 1735; died, 1805.

BANNIER, JOHN, a Swedish general. He served under Gustavus Adolphus; and at the death of that prince became commander-in-chief. Born, 1601; died, 1641.

BANNISTER, JOHN, an admirable comic actor, the son of Charles Bannister, well known as a singer and a wit, was born in London, in 1760. Having been favourably noticed by Garrick, he made his debut at Drury Lane Theatre, as "*Master J. Bannister*," when twelve years of age; he then quitted the boards for a time, but obtained a permanent engagement in 1779. At first he aspired to tragedy, and gave it a decided preference; but his talents so clearly lay in the opposite direction, that on the death of Edwin he at once supplied his place, giving proofs of first-rate powers, and establishing himself as a public favourite. To name all the various parts in which he excelled his contemporaries, would occupy too much of our space; but we have a vivid recollection of him in *Sylvester Daggerwood*, *Lingo*, *Trudge*, the *Three Singles*, *Bobadil*, *Dr. Pangloss*, *Job Thornberry*, *Colonel Feignwell*, *Walter* in "*The Children in the Wood*," and many others; and we do not hesitate to pronounce, without disparagement to the living, that he never has had his equal. Being much afflicted with the gout, he retired from the stage in 1815, having had the good fortune to earn a competence by his profession, and the prudence to keep it. He died Nov. 8, 1836, aged 76, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Nature had done much for Bannister, physically as well as mentally: his face, figure, and voice were excellent; his spirits exuberant; and an open manly countenance was a faithful index to the heart of "*Gentleman Jack*."

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BANTI, SIGNORA, a celebrated Italian singer, who enjoyed great popularity both in Germany and England. Died, 1806.

BAPTIST, a portrait painter of Antwerp, who was much employed in this country. Died, 1691.

BAPTISTE, JOHN, surnamed **MONNOYER**, a Flemish painter, employed by William III. to decorate Kensington Palace. Born, 1635; died 1699.

BAPTISTE, JOHN GASPARD, born at Antwerp, was the disciple of Boschaert; and was engaged by Sir Peter Lely and Kneller to paint the postures and draperies of their portraits. Died, 1691.

BAPTISTIN, J. B. S., a Florentine composer and musician, who first made the violoncello popular in France. Died, 1716.

BARAZANO, REDEMPTUS, a Barnabite monk; he was a skilful mathematician, and correspondent with Lord Bacon, who highly esteemed him. He was author of "Urano-scopia," "Campus Philosophicus," &c. Born, 1590; died, 1622.

BARATIEU, JOHN PHILIP, a native of Ansrup, remarkable for the precocity and extent of his learning; author of "Critical Dissertations," "Anti-Artemonius," &c. &c. Born, 1721; died, 1740.

BARBA, ALVAREZ ALONZO, a Spanish priest of the 17th century; author of a "Treatise on Metallurgy."

BARBADILLO, ALPHONSO JEROME DE SALAS, a Spanish dramatist of the 17th century; author of "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," comedies, &c.

BARBARINO, FRANCESCA, an early Italian poet; author of "Documenti d'Amore." Born, 1264; died, 1348.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a Venetian writer; author of a treatise "De Re Uxorix," translations from Plutarch, &c. Born, 1398; died, 1454.

BARBARO, ERMALAO, nephew of the above, bishop of Verona; translator of portions of Æsop into Latin. Died, 1470.

BARBARO, ERMALAO, grandson of Francis, ambassador from Venice to the emperor Frederic, who knighted him. He was expelled the republic on the pope making him patriarch of Aquileia. He translated the rhetoric of Aristotle, and commented on Pliny. Born, 1454; died, 1493.

BARBARO, DANIEL, nephew of the last named, joint patriarch of Aquileia; author of a treatise "On Eloquence," &c. Born, 1513; died, 1570.

BARBAROSSA, ARUCH, a famous pirate, the history of whose exploits would fill many pages. He proclaimed himself king of Algiers and Tunis, and took possession of the kingdom of Tremeeen; but was defeated by Gomez, governor of Oran, and put to death, in 1518.

BARBAROSSA, HEYRADIN, brother of the above, whom he succeeded in the kingdom of Algiers. He commanded the navy of the Turks, and reduced Yemen and other places to their dominion. Died, 1547.

BARBAULD, ANNA LETITIA, was the daughter of the Rev. John Alkin, and one of the best and most popular female writers of the age; authoress of Hymns, and Early Lessons for Children. She also edited some

standard novels, &c.; and appended to them some clever notices, biographical and critical. Born, 1743; died, 1825.

BARBAZAN, ARNOLD WILLIAM, was a brave and noble French general, whose valour, probity, and disinterestedness during a long and successful career under the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. gained for him the glorious appellation of "the Irreproachable Knight." Died, 1432.

BARBAZAN, STEPHEN, a French writer; author of a "Father's Instructions to his Son," and editor of various old French tales and fables. Born, 1695; died, 1770.

BARBATELLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, particularly excellent in delineating flowers, fruits, and animals. Born, 1542; died, 1612.

BARBERINO, FRANCIS, an Italian poet; author of "Precepts of Love." Born, 1264; died, 1348.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES, a French physician, whom Locke compared to our own Sydenham; author of "Questiones Medicæ Duodecim," &c. Born, 1629; died, 1690.

BARBEYRAC, JOHN, nephew of the above; professor of law at Berne, and subsequently at Groningen. To the performance of his duty as a lecturer, he added most laborious exertions as an author. He translated the most valuable portions of Grotius, Puffendorf, and other able civilians into French, and wrote a "History of Ancient Treatises," &c. Born, 1674; died, 1747.

BARBIERI, JOHN FRANCIS, also called **GUERCINI**, an eminent historical painter. Born, 1590; died, 1666.

BARBIERI, PAUL ANTHONY, brother of the above, an eminent painter of still life subjects. Died, 1640.

BARBOSA, ARIAS, a learned Portuguese professor of Greek at Salamanca; author of a treatise "On Prosody," and some Latin poems. Died, 1640.

BARBOSA, PETER, chancellor of Portugal; author of treatises "On the Digests." Died, 1596.

BARBOSA, AUGUSTIN, son of the last named, bishop of Ugento; author of a treatise "De Officio Episcopi," &c. Died, 1648.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet and divine, chaplain to David Bruce, of whose life and actions he wrote a history. Born, 1320; died, 1378.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, a writer of the 16th century, whose place of nativity is disputed by England and Scotland; the translator into English of the "Navis Stulticior, or Ship of Fools." Died, 1532.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, a Quaker, and one of the most eminent writers of that sect; author of "An Apology for the Quakers," &c. Uniting all the advantages of a learned education to great natural abilities, he became the redoubted champion of his religious principles; and as he travelled with the famous William Penn through England, Holland, and Germany, he was extensively known and everywhere highly respected. His writings, indeed, not only tended to propagate the doctrines of the Society of Friends, but tended materially to rectify public opinion concerning them, and to procure for them greater indulgence from

the government. Born at Gordons town, in Scotland, 1648; died, 1690.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to France, and became professor of law at Angers, where he was considered one of the most eminent civilians of his time. He was the author of various treatises on the rights of popes and kings. Died, 1605.

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the last named; author of "Euphormion," a Latin satire; "Argenis," a romance, &c. &c. Born in France, 1582; died at Rome, 1621.

BARCLAY, JOHN, an eccentric divine of the Church of Scotland, was born at Turriff, in the county of Aberdeen, in 1645. He completed his education at King's College, Aberdeen, and was appointed minister of the parish of Cruden, in Aberdeenshire, in 1675. He was the author of a rare and curious work in verse, now very scarce, called "A Description of the Roman Catholic Church." Died at Cruden, in 1710.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806 and 1807, bore a distinguished share, and was made a field-marshal. He succeeded Kutusof as commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and led them into France in 1815. He was at one time minister of war, and ultimately was honoured with the title of prince. Died, 1818.

BARCOCHAB, or **BARCOCHEBAS**, a Jewish impostor, who, under the pretence of being the real Messiah, obtained many followers, overrunning Judæa, and putting many Romans to the sword; but he was at length defeated and slain by Julius Severus in 134.

BARDAS, uncle and guardian to the emperor Michael III., put to death for endeavouring to seat himself on his nephew's throne, by Basilus, the Macedonian, in 806.

BARDAS, surnamed **SCALERUS**, a general of the emperor, John Zimisce. After many vicissitudes, consequent on his aiming at the purple, he was taken into favour by the emperor Basil.

BARDIN, PIERRE, a French writer; author of "Le Grand Chambellan de France," &c. He lost his life while attempting to rescue a drowning man, 1637.

BAREBONE, **PRaise GOD**, an M.P., and one of the most furious and notorious fanatics of Cromwell's time, from whom the Barebone's parliament derived its name.

BARENT, DIETRICH, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. Born, 1534; died, 1582.

BARERE, BERTRAND, one of the most notorious if not conspicuous actors in the first French revolution, was born in 1755 at Tarbes in Gascony, where his father possessed the small estate of Vieuzac. He was educated for the bar at Toulouse, practised as an advocate with considerable success, and besides occupying himself with literary pursuits of a trivial character, wrote a dissertation which procured him a seat in the Toulouse Academy of Sciences. In 1785 he married a young lady of good fortune. Three years later he paid his first visit to Paris; and the states-general having just then been summoned, he went back to his

own province, and was there elected one of the representatives of the third estate. Among the crowd of legislators which at this conjuncture poured from all the provinces of France into Paris, Barère made no contemptible figure. His opinions, though popular, were not extreme; and his learning, his manners, his conversation, and his powers of eloquence were all calculated to gain him favour and esteem. But as the monarchical party became weaker and weaker, he gradually estranged himself more and more from it, and drew closer and closer to the Republicans. On the termination of the labours of the national assembly, he became a member of the high court of appeal; and when, in 1792, the legislative assembly invited the nation to elect an extraordinary convention, Barère was chosen one of its members by his own department. He voted for the death of the king, "sans appel et sans sursis," in words that have been oft repeated, "L'arbre de la liberté ne croit qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans." After the fall of the monarchy, he acted with the Girondists, to whom he made himself useful by the ease and fluency with which he could draw up reports. But ready to side with the strongest on all occasions, he soon made common cause with the Mountain, whose bloodthirsty designs he remorselessly carried out; and he bore a large share in the infamous schemes subsequently planned during the "Reign of Terror," earning for the levity with which he discharged his disgusting office the nicknames of the Witting of Terror and the Anacreon of the Guillotine. He fawned on Robespierre up to the 8th of Thermidor, and on the 9th he moved that Robespierre should be beheaded without a trial. On the fall of the convention he was sent a prisoner to the isle of Oleron; but he made his escape to Bordeaux, where he remained four years in obscurity; and on the establishment of Napoleon's government he enlisted in its service, and for some years officiated in the double capacity of a hireling writer and a spy. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, he again became a royalist. During the hundred days he was chosen by his native district a member of the chamber of representatives; but on the final return of the Bourbons, in 1815, he was compelled to retire into Belgium, where he resided till 1830. The revolution which then called Louis Philippe to the throne enabled him to return to France; but he was reduced to extreme indigence, and a small pension from the king and the government alone saved him from the necessity of begging his bread. Died, 1841. [Those who wish to see an instance of the literary tomahawk skillfully applied will find it in an article devoted to Barère's life and character in the Edinburgh Review, vol. lxxix.]

BARETTI, JOSEPH, a native of Turin, who resided many years in this country, and wrote the English language with ease and purity. Dr. Johnson procured him the situation of Italian teacher in Mr. Thrale's family. His works are very numerous, but the most valuable is his Italian and English Dictionary. Born, 1716; died, 1789.

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BARHAM, Rev. RICHARD HARRIS (better known by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby), was a native of Canterbury, in which city he received his early education, and completed it at Brazenose College, Oxford. Although he adopted the clerical profession, and performed the duties of his sacred calling with strict propriety, he was by nature a humourist, and attempted not to restrain the flow of wit and fancy with which his mind was surcharged. He was a minor canon of St. Paul's, and occupied the house attached to the canonry of the Rev. Sydney Smith, with whom he was on terms of the most cordial friendship, and whom in many respects he much resembled. His other church preferment was the rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, London. "As an author he contributed much, and during many years, to several popular periodicals, the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *Literary Gazette* among the number, but his most popular series of papers were given to Bentley's *Miscellany*, under the title of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' since collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. His popular novel, 'My Cousin Nicholas,' was also published in 3 vols. Of his poetical pieces it is not too much to say, that for originality of design and diction, for quaint illustration and musical verse, they are not surpassed in the English language." Died, aged 56, June 17, 1845.

BARKER, EDMUND HENRY, an eminent classical scholar, and one of the most industrious of modern writers. He was a leading supporter of the *Classical Journal*, the *British Critic*, and *Monthly Magazine*; and his articles, chiefly on recondite points of philology and antiquities, were his mere *nugæ delicæ*, with which he amused the intervals of his more serious labour of editing Stephens's "Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ," a gigantic performance. Besides his greater work, he edited *Prolegomena* to Homer, *Lemprière*, and other school books. Born, 1788; died, 1839.

BARKER, GEORGE, F. R. S., of Springfield, Birmingham, a gentleman of the legal profession, whose memory is entitled to respect and gratitude, for the success of many of the excellent institutions which do honour to his native town, and from his zeal in the promotion of the arts, manufactures, and sciences. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining acts for making what was then called 'that gigantic absurdity, the Birmingham Railroad,' and its now confederate line, the Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. He was the bosom friend of Mr. Watt and of M^r. Boulton, and their confidential adviser in the vast projects which have been so productive of honour and wealth to themselves and to this country." He died, Dec. 6, 1845, aged 69.

BARKER, MATTHEW HENRY (better known to the public under his assumed name of The Old Sailor), was the author of several naval novels and sketches; among which are "Tough Yarns," "Jem Hunt," "The Victory," "Land and Sea Tales," &c., besides "The Life of Nelson," and numberless communications in prose and verse, to various highly respectable periodicals. He went to

sea at the age of 16, but never arrived at higher promotion than the command of a hired armed schooner; and finding himself unemployed at the end of the war, he tried his hand at authorship. His delineation of nautical scenes is allowed to be replete with humour and characteristic truth. Died, June, 1846, aged 56.

BARKER, ROBERT, known as inventor of the panorama, was born in Kells, in Ireland, 1740. While viewing the scenery round Edinburgh, whither he had removed as a portrait painter, he was struck with the idea of representing similar views in a circular painting, in which he ultimately succeeded, and thereby eventually realised a considerable fortune. Died, 1806.

BARKHAM, JOHN, an English antiquary, said to be the real author of the "Display of Heraldry," published under the name of Gwillim. Born, 1572; died, 1642.

BARLAAM, a learned divine of Calabria in the 14th century. He wrote alternately for the Greek and Latin Church; his advocacy of the latter being purchased by the bishopric of Geraci, in Italy. Died, 1348.

BARLAUD, ADRIAN, a Dutch critic, and professor of eloquence at Louvain; author of a "Chronicle on the Dukes of Brabant," "Notes on Terence, Menander," &c. &c. Died, 1542.

BARLOW, THOMAS, bishop of Lincoln in the reign of Charles II., James II., and William III. He was a man of the most versatile and accommodating principles, if we may judge by his acts. Under the first-named king he wrote against popery; under the second he wrote in favour of the royal power to dispense with the penal laws against it; and under the third he was among the most active in punishing non-juring clergymen. He wrote "Cases of Conscience," &c. Born, 1607; died, 1691.

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an English artist; an excellent painter of animals. Died, 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, a native of the United States of America, and one of the deputies sent by the Constitutional Society to address the French Convention. He was also, in 1811, appointed ambassador to Napoleon; and being invited by the Duke of Bassano to a conference with the emperor at Wilna, he proceeded thither, but the privations he was compelled to endure on his journey, and the fatigue of travelling night and day, caused his death. He was a political writer and a poet, his principal work being "The Columbiad."

BARLOWE, WILLIAM, bishop of Bath and Wells, deprived by queen Mary for having married, but made bishop of Winchester on the accession of queen Elizabeth. Died, 1558.

BARLOWE, WILLIAM, son of the above, archdeacon of Sarum; he was well skilled in natural philosophy, and was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone. Died, 1625.

BARNARD, JOHN, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln in the reign of Charles II.; author of a "Life of Dr. Heylyn," &c. Died, 1683.

BARNARD, Sir JOHN, lord mayor of London, and one of its representatives in parliament for 40 years. He was an able

speaker, and a remarkably conscientious and religious man; and so greatly was he respected by his fellow citizens, that they erected a statue to his memory in the Royal Exchange. Born at Reading, 1685; died, 1764.

BARNARD, THEODORE, a Dutch painter who settled in England; said to have painted the kings and bishops in Chichester cathedral.

BARNAVE, ANTHONY PETER JOSEPH, an eloquent and popular member of the French national assembly. He was charged with the conveyance of the king from Varennes to Paris; on which occasion he conducted himself with great delicacy. Though he had retired to private life, he was arrested by the faction then in power, and guillotined in 1794.

BARNES, JOSHUA, a learned divine, educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and Emanuel College, Cambridge; author of the "Life of Edward III.," and a poem "On the History of Esther," and editor of the works of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer. Born, 1654; died, 1712.

BARNES, ROBERT, D. D., chaplain to Henry VIII.; burned to death in Smithfield for Lutheranism, in 1540; author of a treatise on Justification, &c.

BARNES, THOMAS, a gentleman of first-rate literary ability, and principal editor of "The Times," which journal owes much of its celebrity and influence to the powerful political leaders that came from his pen, as well as to the rare skill and discrimination he evinced in the general control and adaptation of the articles furnished by his conditors, &c. Notwithstanding the share he necessarily took in the strife of politics, it is recorded to his honour that he retained the friendship of all who had once intimately known him, how much soever they might chance to differ on questions of public interest. Mr. Barnes was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. and M. A. degrees. Died, 1841, aged 55.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN D'OLDEN, a Dutch statesman, put to death by Maurice, prince of Orange, on an ill-sustained charge of having plotted to betray his country to Spain. Beheaded, 1619.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, a distinguished naval commander, was born at Baltimore, in 1759. When a boy he made several voyages to Europe; and in 1776, when not 17, he was presented with a lieutenant's commission on account of his bravery. During the struggle for American independence, Barney took several vessels, and performed numerous acts of gallantry; and after numerous adventures arrived in Philadelphia in 1782, when he again entered on active duty, and continued a successful career till the end of the war. In 1795 he received the commission of captain in the French service, and commanded a French squadron, but resigned his command in 1800, and returned to America. In 1813 he was appointed to command the flotilla for defence of the Chesapeake. During the summer of 1814 he kept up an active warfare with the British; but he was made prisoner. Died, at Pittsburgh, 1818.

BARO, PIERRE, a French Protestant divine, who came to England in the 16th century, and was chosen Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge; author of some polemical works in Latin.

BAROCCIO, FREDERICO, an Italian painter, chiefly of scriptural subjects. Born at Urbino, 1528; died, 1612.

BARON, BONADVENTURE, the assumed name of Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, who became a Franciscan monk; author of Latin poems, and a body of divinity. Died, 1696.

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, confessor to Clement VIII., who made him cardinal and librarian of the Vatican; author of "Ecclesiastical Annals." Born at Sora, 1588; died, 1607.

BAROZZI, JAMES, a celebrated architect, successor to Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's; author of "Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture," &c. Born, 1507; died, 1577.

BARRAL, PETER, a French abbé; author of a "Dictionary of Roman Antiquities," &c. Died, 1772.

BARRAL, LOUIS MATTHIAS DE, bishop of Troyes, was a native of Grenoble. He emigrated at the Revolution; but returning to France in 1801, Buonaparte made him bishop of Meaux, and afterwards archbishop of Tours, and almoner to the Empress Josephine. Died, 1816.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANCIS JOHN NICHOLAS, Count de, was originally a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc, and served for some time in India. Embracing revolutionary principles, he assisted at the attack on the Bastille, and voted in the National Convention for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. He subsequently became one of the chiefs of the government, but retired from public life when Buonaparte assumed the direction of affairs. For some years he resided at Rome, but returned to France in 1814, and remained there till his death in 1820.

BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a native of France, who, after serving in the Russian navy with credit in his youth, returned to his own country on the breaking out of the French revolution, joined his countrymen in arms, and was eventually appointed interpreter to the French government; but having indulged his vein of sarcasm on the legitimacy of the First Consul, he was put under arrest. He escaped the vigilance of his enemies, and got to London, where he published a "History of the First Consulate." He translated into French Sir Sydney Smith's pamphlet on the expedition into Egypt; for which the English government rewarded him. While at Dublin, in 1829, he committed suicide.

BARRET, GEORGE, a landscape painter, of considerable eminence. He was born in Dublin, but passed most of his life in England, and was a chief founder of the Royal Academy. Born, 1730; died, 1784.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, an English topographer; author of a "History of Bristol." Died, 1789.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, the first Viscount Barrington; author of "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Man-

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ers," &c. Born 1678; died, 1734.

BARRINGTON, DAINES, fourth son of
Viscount Barrington, was bred to the law,
and rose to the office of second justice of
Chester. He was author of "Observations on
the Statutes," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1800.

BARRINGTON, SAMUEL, youngest brother
of the last-named, entered early into the
navy, and became rear-admiral of the
white. He took St. Lucia, in the face of a
superior force; and was conspicuous for his
zeal and courage at the memorable relief of
Gibraltar, by Lord Howe. Died, 1800.

BARRINGTON, SHUTE, bishop of Dur-
ham, was the sixth son of the first Viscount
Barrington, and born in 1734. He engaged
in some controversial disputes both with the
Calvinists and Romanists; but though hos-
tile to the doctrines of the latter, he was a
liberal benefactor of the French clergy who
took refuge in England during the Revolu-
tion. Died, 1826.

BARROS, JOHN DE, a learned Portuguese,
treasurer of the Indies, and author of a "His-
tory of Asia and the Indies." Died, 1570.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., a learned divine
and mathematician; author of numerous
mathematical and theological works; and
one who, for versatility of knowledge, had few
rivals. King Charles II. used to say of him,
that he was an unfair preacher, for he ex-
hausted every subject upon which he dis-
coursed. Born in London, 1630; chosen
vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1657; died,
1677.

BARROW, Sir JOHN, Bart., F.R.S., for
many years secretary to the Admiralty, a
great traveller, and a voluminous writer of
travels, biographies, &c.; was born near
Ulverston, in Lancashire, June 10th, 1764.
At an early age he displayed a decided in-
clination for mathematical pursuits, and
after passing some years as superintending
clerk of an iron foundry in Liverpool, he
became mathematical teacher at an academy
in Greenwich, whence he was appointed,
through the interest of Sir George Staunton,
secretary to the embassy destined for China,
under Lord Macartney, in 1792. In this ca-
pacity his talents and acquirements were
duly appreciated; and when Lord Macartney
was, in 1797, appointed to the government
of the Cape of Good Hope, he secured Mr.
Barrow's services as private secretary, and
subsequently appointed him auditor-general
of public accounts, an office which he held
till the Cape was evacuated by the English
in 1803. In 1804 he was appointed, by
Lord Melville, secretary to the Admiralty;
and with the exception of a few months,
during the Whig administration, in 1806-7,
he continued to fill this office, down to his
retirement, in 1845. He was created a bar-
onet during the short administration of Sir
Robert Peel, in 1835. Besides contributing nu-
merous articles on miscellaneous subjects to
the Quarterly Review and the Encyclopædia
Britannica, he published the Lives of Lord
Macartney, Lord Anson, Lord Howe, and
Peter the Great; Travels in China, Voyage
to Cochin China, the Mutiny of the Bounty,
his own autobiography, &c. The general
aim of his writings was to convey inform-

ation, to promote the arts and sciences, and
to stimulate research and enquiry; and he
had the great privilege to live to see the most
beneficial effects produced by his honest
and faithful labours. We should not omit
to state that Sir John was the constant and
successful advocate at the Admiralty of those
voyages of discovery which have enlarged
the bounds of science, and conferred so much
honour on the British name and nation.
Died, Nov. 23, 1849.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French eccle-
siastic, and of some note as a man of letters
during the French Revolution, was born in
1741. He was for some years editor of "Le
Journal Ecclesiastique;" but as the prin-
ciples he there advocated were opposed to
the revolution, he was obliged to fly to Eng-
land, where, in 1794, he published his "His-
tory of the French Clergy," &c.; but his best
known work is entitled "Memoirs for a His-
tory of Jacobinism, Impiety, and Anarchy,"
in 5 vols. 8vo.; a production in which fact
and fiction are so closely interwoven as
to destroy its authenticity. He returned
to France in 1802, and died there in 1820,
aged 79.

BARRUEL DE BEAUVERT, ANTHONY
JOSEPH, Count de, was born at the castle of
Beauvert, near Marseilles, in 1756. In 1790
he belonged to the national guard at Bag-
noles; and on the flight of the royal family
to Varennes he offered himself as a hostage
for Louis XVI. In 1795 he was editor of
the journal entitled "Les Actes des Apô-
tres;" for which he was sentenced to depor-
tation, but escaped. For a time during the
consulate he was under the surveillance of
the police; but at length obtaining the pro-
tection of the Empress Josephine, he was
appointed to an office in the department of
Jura; where he died in 1817. He wrote the
Life of Rousseau, and various works relative
to the Bourbons during their exile.

BARRY, GERALD, better known as Giral-
dus Cambrensis; author of "Topographia
Hibernica," "Itinerarium Cambria;" &c.
He flourished in the 12th century, but the
date of his death is not known.

BARRY, JAMES T., a painter of consider-
able genius, and a skilful writer on his art,
was born at Cork, in 1741. The celebrated
Edmund Burke was his friend and patron;
by whose means he was enabled to travel, and
study the great masterpieces of art in Italy.
Died, 1806.

BARRY, SPRANGER, a celebrated actor;
and, for a time, the rival of Garrick, who,
however, in the higher walks of the drama,
greatly excelled him. Born, 1719; died, 1777.

BARTAS, WILLIAM DE SALLUST DU, a
French poet, warrior, and statesman; con-
fidentially employed by Henry IV.; author of
"The Week of the Creation," &c. Died,
1590.

BARTH, JOHN, a French naval officer,
remarkable for his skill and daring as a pri-
vater. Born at Dunkirk, 1651; died, 1709.

BARTHELEMI, NICHOLAS, a monk of the
15th century; author of a treatise "On the
Active and Contemplative Life," &c.

BARTHELEMON, FRANCIS HIPPOLITE,
a musical composer and violinist, was born
at Bordeaux, in 1741, but resided chiefly in

London, and was for many years leader of the Opera-house. As a composer he was remarkable for rapidity; and as a performer for taste and execution. Died, 1808.

BARTHELEMY, JOHN JAMES, the learned author of "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece;" was born at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; died, 1795.

BARTHEZ, PAUL JOSEPH, an eminent French physician, was born at Montpellier, in 1734, where he founded a medical school, which acquired great reputation throughout Europe. For many years he practised in Paris, and was consulted upon the most important cases: he also wrote in the *Journal des Savans*, the *Encyclopédie*, &c.; and was a member of almost every learned society. During the revolution he suffered greatly in his fortune; but Napoleon, who knew his great merits, restored him, in his old age, to wealth and honours. Died, 1806.

BARTHOLDY, JACOB SOLOMON, a Prussian diplomatist, born a Jew, but after travelling in Greece he abjured Judaism, and became a Protestant. In 1807 he served against the French as an officer in the landwehr of Vienna, and wrote a tract called "The War of the Tyrol," which produced a great sensation. Died, 1826.

BARTOLI, or BARTOLUS, a learned civilian, who flourished in the 14th century, and is said to have contributed more than any of his predecessors to the elucidation of legal science. Born, 1312; died, 1356.

BARTOLI, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit; author of a "History of the Jesuits," &c. Born at Ferrara, 1608; died, 1685.

BARTOLI, COSMO, an Italian writer of the 16th century; author of a "Life of Frederic Barbarossa," &c.

BARTOLO, an Italian lawyer of the 14th century; professor of law at Pisa, and author of numerous works on law and other subjects.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCIS, an engraver of first-rate merit, was born at Florence in 1728; came to England in 1764; admitted a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; went to Lisbon, at the invitation of the prince-regent of Portugal, in 1802; and there died in 1815. The productions of his graver are numerous, highly esteemed, and eagerly sought after.

BARTON, BERNARD, the celebrated "Quaker poet," was born near London, 1784. In 1810 he became a clerk in Alexander's bank, at Woodbridge, where he officiated almost to the day of his death. His first volume of poetry was published in 1811, and this was succeeded by numerous others, most of them devoted to homely subjects, but all of them animated by the purest feeling and the most glowing fancy. But it was not only for his merits as a poet that Bernard Barton deserves to be held in remembrance. He was endowed with every quality which endears a man to all that come within his influence. His genial good humour and vast stores of information made him a welcome guest wherever he appeared; and the native sincerity of his character, which was set forth in every act of his life, was enhanced by a benignity, liberality, and charity, in entire accordance with the precepts of his faith. Died, Feb. 10. 1840.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a religious impostor, called the *Holy Maid of Kent*, was a poor country girl, born at Allington in that county, who, instructed by priests, declared she was divinely inspired, denounced the heresies of the reformed religion, and pretended to the gift of prophecy; but having included the king (Henry VIII.) in her predictions and denunciations, she and her associates were tried and executed for high treason, 1584.

BARTRAM, JOHN, an eminent American botanist, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1701. He formed a botanic garden near Philadelphia, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in America; and so intimate an acquaintance had he with the vegetable kingdom; that Linnaeus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." Died, 1777.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, a son of the preceding, was also a distinguished naturalist. At the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through the Floridas, Carolina, and Georgia, for the purposes of making researches in natural history, and transmitted to his employer in London the valuable collections and drawings which he had made. His "American Ornithology" may be considered the precursor of Wilson's invaluable work. Died, 1823.

BARWICK, JOHN, an English divine, who exerted himself with considerable zeal and ability on the royal side in the civil wars. Born 1612; died, 1684.

BARWICK, PETER, brother of the above, an eminent physician; author of a "Defence of Harvey's Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood," &c. Died, 1705.

BASEDOW, JOHN BERNARD, a German writer, and professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres. His novel plans of education excited great attention in Germany; and in the seminary he established at Dessau, called "The Philanthropinum," many excellent teachers were formed, and great good effected. Born, 1723; died, 1790.

BASEVI, GEORGE, a distinguished architect, was born 1795. Among the edifices built or restored by him are the churches in the early English style at Twickenham and Brompton, the Norman church at Hove, near Brighton, and St. Mary's Hall, at Brighton, in the Elizabethan style. Belgrave Square, in the metropolis, was erected from his designs; and he was joint architect with Mr. Smirke of the Conservative Club, in St. James's Street. Having gone to inspect the West Bell Tower of Ely Cathedral, then under repair, he accidentally fell through an aperture, and was killed on the spot, Oct. 16. 1845.

BASIL, St., surnamed the Great, to distinguish him from other patriarchs of the same name, was born, in 326, in Caesarea, in Cappadocia; and is honoured by the Greek Church as one of its most illustrious patrons. He is chiefly remembered for his ascetic doctrines, and his zeal to promote monastic discipline. Died, 379.

BASILIIUS I., the Macedonian, emperor of the East; killed by a stag while hunting, in 836.

BASILIIUS II., succeeded John Zimisces,

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in 976. He was guilty of abominable cruelty in his war with the Bulgarians. Died, 1025.

BASILUS, an impostor, who excited a revolt in the eastern empire, in 934, and was burnt to death at Constantinople.

BASLOWITZ, JOHN, emperor of Russia; he added Astracan to his empire, and was the first who assumed the style and title of Czar. Died, 1584.

BASIRE, ISAAC, a learned divine, prebend of Durham. On the breaking out of the civil war he lost all his preferments; on which he made a journey to the Morea, where he preached with great success among the Greek Christians; and on his return wrote an account of his travels. Born, 1607; died, 1676.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, a celebrated letter-founder and printer; and one to whom the typographical art is much indebted. It has been remarked, however, that his books are far more elegantly than correctly printed. Born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706; died, 1775.

BASKERVILLE, SIR SIMON, an English physician of great eminence and wealth; knighted by Charles I. Died, 1641.

BASNAGE, BENJAMIN, a French Protestant divine; author of "A Treatise on the Church." Born, 1580; died, 1652.

BASNAGE, ANTHONY, son of the above; imprisoned at Havre de Grace on account of his religion. Born, 1610; died, 1691.

BASNET, EDWARD, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, who exchanged his clerical for a military habit, and served under the lord deputy against O'Neill, the rebel. He died during the brief reign of Edward VI.

BASSANI, GIAMATTISTA, a musical composer of the 17th century.

BASSANO, or BASSAN, JAMES, an Italian painter, chiefly of landscapes. Born, 1510; died, 1592.

BASSANO, HUGHES BERNARD MARET. Duke of, a celebrated French political writer and statesman, was the son of an eminent physician at Dijon. On the first outburst of the French revolution he enthusiastically embraced its extreme principles, and published a paper under the title of the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, which he continued until a bookseller started the *Moniteur*, of which Maret was appointed editor, and which speedily became the official organ of the government. He became acquainted with Buonaparte just as that extraordinary man began to rise into celebrity and influence, and was placed by him in the important office of *chef de division* in the foreign office. In 1792 he was sent to England, ostensibly to secure the neutrality of the British government, but in reality to hoodwink that government until the moment should arrive at which it could be securely, as well as efficiently assailed. But the English minister of that day was too clear-sighted even for French diplomacy. Both Maret and the French ambassador, Chauvelin, were pe-remptorily ordered out of England; and the former, soon after his return home, was sent as ambassador to Naples, but was captured on his way thither by the Austrians, and detained as a prisoner until 1795, when he and the Marquis de Lemonville were exchanged with the French government for a

daughter of the ill-fated Louis XVI. Being decidedly attached to Buonaparte, both by feeling and by policy, Maret took a bold and active part in the long and complicated intrigues which were set on foot for the overthrow of the directory and the introduction of the consulate; and when the establishment of the latter crowned the success of those intrigues, he was made secretary to the consular council of state. Subsequently he was for some time private secretary to Buonaparte, to whose dictation, it is said, not a few of his articles in the *Moniteur* were actually written. In 1811 he was made *Duc de Bassano* and minister of foreign affairs; and in 1812 he conducted and signed the well-known treaties between France, Austria, and Prussia, preparatory to the fatal expedition to Russia. When the emperor was sent to Elba, in 1814, the Duc de Bassano retired from public life; but immediately after the return of the emperor, he joined him, and was very nearly being taken prisoner at Waterloo. On the utter ruin of Napoleon, the duke was banished from France, but at the revolution of July, 1830, he was recalled, and restored to all the honours of which he had been deprived. In 1838 he was made minister of the Interior, and president of the council, but the ministry of which he formed a part, survived only three days. Born, 1758; died, 1839.

BASSET, PETER, chamberlain to Henry V. of England; author of a history of that king, which is still extant in MS.

BASSI, LAURA MARIA CATHARINE, a learned Italian lady, whose singular accomplishments procured her the professor's chair at Bologna, and the title of doctor of philosophy. Born, 1711; died, 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, FRANCIS DE, a marshal of France, distinguished both as a soldier and a statesman, and remarkable for his personal attractions; who after being patronized by Henry IV. and Louis XIII., was imprisoned for 12 years for giving some offence to Cardinal Richelieu. He was author of his own memoirs and several other works. Born, 1575; died, 1646.

BASSUET, PIERRE, an eminent French surgeon; author of numerous dissertations on subjects connected with his profession. Born, 1706; died, 1767.

BASTA, GEORGE, an Italian general of the 16th century; author of two treatises on military discipline.

BASTIDE, JOHN FRANCIS DE LA, an industrious French miscellaneous writer, was born at Marseilles in 1724. He settled in Paris, where he engaged in various literary enterprises; of which the most voluminous were the "Bibliothèque Universelle des Romains," in 112 vols., and the "Choix des Anciens Mercuries," in 103 vols.

BASTWICK, JOHN, an English physician, and a furious writer against the Church in the time of Charles I. Born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593; died, 1650.

BATE, GEORGE, physician to Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was the author of a Latin history of the civil wars, and some medical works. Born, 1593; died, 1669.

BATE, JOHN, an English divine, and prior of the Carmelite monastery at York, in the 15th century; author of a "Compendium of Logic," &c.

BATECUMBE, WILLIAM, an English mathematician of the 15th century; author of a treatise, "De Sphæra Solida," &c.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, bishop of Norwich, a learned prelate, and the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Died, 1354.

BATES, JOHN, an eminent musician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1740. He was unanimously chosen conductor of the commemoration of Handel at Westminster Abbey; and till the year 1793 he conducted the choral performances of ancient music, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Greatorex. He died in 1799.

BATES, WILLIAM, a nonconformist divine; author of "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," &c. Born, 1625; died, 1699.

BATHIE, WILLIAM, an Irish Jesuit, governor of the Irish seminary at Salamanca. Died, 1641.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl, a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Addison, and the other eminent writers of his time. Born, 1684; died, 1775.

BATHURST, HENRY, Earl, son of the above, and lord chancellor of England; author of the "Theory of Evidence," &c. Born, 1714; died, 1794.

BATHURST, Right Rev. HENRY, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in 1744; and educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk, in 1770; subsequently became dean of Durham; and, in 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. In the House of Lords, Dr. Bathurst was a strenuous supporter of the Catholic claims: in his diocese, an exemplary prelate. He died, April 5, 1837.—The bishop's eldest son, Dr. HENRY BATHURST, archdeacon of Norwich, and rector of the valuable livings of North Creak, Norfolk, and of Hillesley, Suffolk, was the author of "Memoirs" of his right reverend father; a work overflowing with spleen and expressions of disappointment, that one so faithful to his old friends, the Whigs, should have never been preferred to a richer diocesan. Alas, poor human nature! Died, Sept. 1844.

BATHURST, RALPH, dean of Wells; author of some elegant Latin poems, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. Born, 1620; died, 1704.

BATHYLLUS, the cotemporary of Pylades, and one of the most celebrated pantomimists of antiquity, was born at Alexandria, and became the slave of Mæcenas, who enfranchised him. The art of these celebrated mimes consisted in expressing the passions by gestures, attitudes, &c., not by the modern fooleries of harlequin, clown, and scenic changes. Bathyllus excelled in representing comedy; Pylades in tragedy.

BATONI, POMPEO GIROLAMO, an eminent Italian painter, esteemed as the restorer of the Roman school. His most admired work is the "Contention of St. Peter and Simon the Magician," in St. Peter's, at Rome. Born at Lucca, 1708; died at Rome, 1787.

BATOU KHAN, grandson of Zenghis Khan, and his successor in the northern part of his vast empire. He died after a long reign and numerous conquests, in 1276.

BATSCII, AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES, an eminent German naturalist; author of "Elenchus Fungorum," &c. Born, 1761; died, 1801.

BATTELY, JOHN, archdeacon of Canterbury, and chaplain to Archbishop Sangroft; author of "Antiquitates Rutupinae," &c. Died, 1703.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, a French writer; editor and commentator on the poetics of Horace, Vida, &c. Born, 1713; died, 1780.

BATTHYANI, Count LOUIS, a scion of one of the noblest and most ancient Hungarian families, was born in 1809. For many years he was the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the upper house of the Hungarian parliament; and had long been distinguished for his devotion to the cause of Hungary, which he longed to see reinstated in its ancient administrative independence. Summoned in March 1848, by the emperor-king Ferdinand, to form the first independent and responsible cabinet of Hungary, he strictly adhered, while in office, to the constitution of the country; repeatedly repairing to the emperor-king's court at Innsbruck, to negotiate between the sovereign and the people, and labouring to heal the ruptures that daily threatened to plunge the nation into civil war. Animated by the same views, he left Pesth for Vienna, in September of the same year; but when he saw that all his efforts were likely to be fruitless, he resigned his office and retired to his estates in Eisenberg. On the invasion of Hungary by Jellachich, the ban of Croatia, Batthyani entered the ranks of the National Guard; but a fall from his horse compelled him to give up all thought of aiding the cause of Hungary in the field. In December he returned to Pesth, and took part in the proceedings of the parliament, labouring as before, despite of calumny and intrigue, to negotiate between the king and the country, and to impress all parties with his own moderate and practicable views. Meanwhile the revolutionary party in the Hungarian parliament having proposed to transfer the seat of government from Pesth to Debreczin, Batthyani strenuously opposed this measure on the ground of its illegality; and all that he could effect was, that a deputation, of which he formed one, should be sent to Prince Windischgrätz, once more to attempt a compromise between the king and the people. But the deputation failed in its object. This was Batthyani's last public act. On the 8th of January, he was arrested in the drawing-room of his sister-in-law, at Pesth, transferred successively to Oedenburg, Laybach, and Pesth, and, after nine months' imprisonment, was tried by court-martial, declared guilty of high-treason, and sentenced to die on the gallows, Oct. 6, 1849. He heard the sentence with tranquillity and composure. Having taken leave of his wife, he endeavoured, in the course of the night, to open the veins of his neck by means of a blunt paper-knife, and thus to escape the last indignity of what the Austrians called the "law." But his attempt was discovered,

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and though he lost much blood, the surgeons succeeded in preserving his life. Still it was the opinion of the medical men, that the sentence, as pronounced by the court-martial, could not be executed; and it was commuted to a soldier's death. He died as he lived, calm, majestic, and conscious of innocence. His possessions were confiscated; and his wife (a member of the noble family of Zichy) and children left the country of their fathers for a foreign land, there to weep, and if possible to forgive. The news of the execution of Batthyani caused astonishment and horror throughout the civilised world. It was universally felt that his case differed in all respects from that of men who had taken up arms against Austria in the spirit of rebellion, and with the avowed object of overthrowing her authority. On the contrary, Batthyani had never aimed at the complete separation of Hungary from Austria; he had all along been decidedly opposed to the establishment of an Hungarian republic; and though far from approving the principles of the Austrian government, he had, through good and evil report, supported the union between the two countries, on the basis of the constitution of March 1848, voluntarily conceded by the emperor-king. Why then was he sacrificed? The time has not arrived when this question can be satisfactorily answered. But neither the nature nor the manner of his trial, nor the language of the verdict, has been able to justify the "deep damnation of his taking-off." In the absence of an adequate motive to such a deed, conjecture must be vain. But thus much may be said, that his devotion to the cause of constitutional government had procured him much ill-will at the court of Vienna, from those who were bent on the restoration of the despotic system, overthrown in 1848; and it is not improbable that, buoyed up by the success that had followed the Russian invasion in 1849, they took occasion to strike, in the person of Batthyani, at all who might be inclined to tread in his footsteps; for despotic governments hold in especial abhorrence the moderate reformer.

BATTIE, WILLIAM, a physician, very skillful in the cure of mental aberrations; author of a "Treatise on Mental Madness," &c. Born, 1708; died, 1778.

BATTISHILL, JONATHAN, a musical composer of some note; the author of many deservedly admired anthems, songs, glees, &c. Born, 1738; died, 1801.

BAUDELOQUE, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent French surgeon and accoucheur, whose skill induced Napoleon to appoint him principal midwife to the empress Maria Louisa. His works on midwifery are much esteemed. Born, 1748; died, 1810.

BAUDIN, PETER CHARLES, a member of the French National Assembly and Convention; author of "Anecdotes sur la Constitution," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, professor of eloquence at Leyden, and historiographer to the states; author of Latin poems, &c. &c. Born, 1561; died, 1613.

BAUDOT DE JULLI, NICHOLAS, a French historian; author of the "History of

Catharine of France, queen of England," &c. Born, 1678; died, 1750.

BAUDOUIN, BENEDICT, a French divine of the 17th century; author of a dissertation "De la Chaussure des Anciens."

BAUDRAND, MICHAEL ANTHONY, a French geographer; author of a "Geographical Dictionary." Born, 1633; died, 1700.

BAUER, FERDINAND, a German artist, highly distinguished as a botanical painter. He came to England, and made drawings of the exotic plants in the royal gardens of Kew; and was engaged as draughtsman to accompany Mr. Robert Brown, in Captain Flinders' expedition to the coast of New Holland, between 1802 and 1805, for the purpose of making drawings there from the living plants, which were afterwards published. Died, at Vienna, 1826.

BAUHINUS, or BAUHIN, JOHN, a French physician and celebrated botanist; author of "Historia Plantarum," &c. Born at Basle, 1541; died, 1613.

BAUHINUS, or BAUHIN, GASPARD, brother of the above; an excellent botanist, author of "Institutiones Anatomice," "Phytognax," "Pinax," and numerous other works. Born, 1560; died, 1624.

BAULDRI, PAUL, professor of sacred history at Utrecht; author of "Chronological Tables," &c. Born, 1639; died, 1706.

BAUME, ANTHONY, a French chemist; author of a "Treatise on Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry," "A Manual of Pharmacy," &c. Died, 1805.

BAUME, JAMES FRANCIS DE LA, a French divine; author of "The Christiade," &c. Died, 1757.

BAUME, NICHOLAS AUGUSTUS DE LA, marquis of Montrevel, and a marshal of France, was born 1636. From his earliest youth he had been distinguished by his daring valour, and had frequently braved death in the field of battle; but such was his ridiculous superstition, that on the contents of a salt-cellar having been accidentally thrown on him, he instantly exclaimed that he was a dead man, and actually expired from the terror with which it inspired him. Died, 1716.

BAUMER, JOHN WILLIAM, a German physician; author of a "Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," &c. Born, 1719; died, 1788.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER GOTTLIEB, professor of philosophy at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; author of "Metaphysica," "Ethica Philosophica," &c. Born, 1714; died, 1762.

BAUR, FREDERIC WILLIAM VON, a Russian general, in the service of the empress, Catharine II.; author of "Memoires Historiques et Géographiques sur la Valachie," &c. Died, 1783.

BAUR, JOHN WILLIAM, a painter of Strasburg; chiefly noted for his architectural subjects. Born, 1610; died, 1640.

BAWDWEEN, WILLIAM, an English divine and antiquary; editor of two volumes of Doomsday Book. Died in 1816.

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent nonconformist divine and most voluminous writer. Foremost among his most popular works is the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." In 1685 he was tried before the brutal judge Jefferies,

grossly insulted by him, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but the punishment was shortly after remitted by the king. Born, 1615; died, 1691.

BAXTER, ANDREW, an eminent metaphysician, and author of an "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," &c. Born at Aberdeen, 1687; died, 1750.

BAYARD, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Chevalier de, a noble Frenchman by birth, and one of the bravest military leaders of the 16th century. So admirable, indeed, was his character, that he universally obtained the appellation of "the Fearless and Irreproachable Knight." Born, 1476; killed at the siege of Rebec, 1521.

BAYER, JOHN, a German astronomer of the 17th century; author of "Uranometria," a celestial atlas.

BAYER, THEOPHILUS SIEGFRED, a German philologist; author of a very curious and able work, entitled "Museum Sinicum." Born, 1604; died, 1738.

BAYEUX, N., an advocate of Caen: author of "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan," &c. Put to death in the prison of Orleans, 1792.

BAYLE, PETER, a celebrated French writer, philosopher, and critic; author of the well-known "Biographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary," and of several other literary, philosophical, and theological works. Born, 1647; died, 1706.

BAYLEY, ANSELM, an English divine; author of "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language," &c. &c. Died, 1791.

BAYLEY, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN, a learned and upright judge, was called to the bar in 1792, and appointed a serjeant-at-law in 1796. In 1808 he was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. He was a man of liberal education and enlarged notions: to a most benevolent heart, he added the dignified manners of the gentleman, and a degree of professional erudition that placed him in the first rank among his judicial compeers. His work "on the Law of Bills of Exchange" has long been a standard book in the profession, and its value in the commercial world is universally acknowledged. On his retirement from the bench, in 1834, he was sworn a member of the privy council and created a baronet. Died, 1841, aged 78.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, an eminent American physician, was born in Connecticut, in 1745. After studying at home, he completed his professional education in London, and settled at New York. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the college of Columbia, where he acquired great celebrity. In 1799 he published his work on yellow fever, wherein he proved it to be a local malady. Died, 1801.

BAYLY, THOMAS HAYNES, a lyrical poet of some merit, and the author of several dramatic pieces, and one or two novels. Though very popular in his own day, he was far too light and merely amusing a writer to have a hold upon posterity; and the majority of his writings are already rapidly passing into oblivion. Born, 1797; died, 1839.

BAYLY, LEWIS, bishop of Bangor; author of "Prædication of Piety." Died, 1632.

BAYLY, WILLIAM, an astronomer, who went out with Capt. Cook in the last two voyages of that celebrated circumnavigator. Died, 1810.

BEACON, THOMAS, prebendary of Canterbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth; author of numerous works against popery.

BEARD, JOHN, an eminent actor, and the successor of Rich, as manager of Covent Garden Theatre. He died in 1768, aged 74.

BEATON or BETHUNE, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland; whose infamous persecutions of his Protestant countrymen caused him to be assassinated in his castle, in 1546.

BEATON, JAMES, nephew of the above, and bishop of Glasgow; author of "A History of Scotland." Born, 1630; died, 1693.

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D., a celebrated Scotch writer; author of "The Minstrel," a poem; "Elements of Moral Science," "Essay on Truth," and various other works of merit. Born at Laurencekirk, 1735; died, 1803.

BEATTY, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., physician to Her Majesty's fleet, and also to Greenwich Hospital. This gentleman had the melancholy duty of being officially present during the last moments of the hero of Trafalgar, an "Authentic Narrative" of whose death he published. He was knighted in 1831. Died March, 1842.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, a French astronomer and Bernardine monk, born at Vesoul, in 1752. During the revolution he was employed on a secret mission by Napoleon, but falling into the hands of the English, they delivered him up to the Turks, by whom he was imprisoned as a spy. He was subsequently released, and died at Nice, 1802.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an English prelate, admirably skilled in architecture. He was surveyor of the works at Windsor, and rebuilt the chapel there in the reign of Edward IV. The great hall in the episcopal palace of Salisbury, and the sepulchral chapel in the cathedral, are also monuments of his taste and science. Died, 1481.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANCIS MATTHIAS CHATELET DE, a French poet, remarkable for his precocious talents; author of "La Lyre du jeune Apollon," published when he was only twelve years old. Born, 1645; visited England in 1660, and went to Persia, where he died.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM, a gentleman of great literary talents, and a friend of Dr. Johnson, who said that "Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more inclined to envy than those of any one else he had ever known." Born, 1739; died, 1780.

BEAUFORT, HENRY, the half-brother of Henry IV. of England, was a cardinal, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of the kingdom. He was proud, ambitious, and immensely rich; but the hospital of St. Cross, at Winchester, which he founded, and numerous charitable bequests, prove that his riches were ultimately well applied. Died, 1447.

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BEAUFORT, MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. She founded St. John's College and Christ's College, Cambridge, and distinguished herself likewise as an author. Born, 1441; died, 1500.

BEAUFORT, FRANCIS DE VENDOME, Duke of, son of Cesar, duke of Vendome, was imprisoned by Cardinal Mazarin. On his escape, he broke out into open violence, but soon succeeded in making his peace, and was appointed admiral of France. Killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, author of "Disquisitions upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," and other learned works. Died, 1795.

BEAUHARNOIS, ALEXANDER DE, a French nobleman, born in 1760. He took part in the revolution, and after having been at one time president of the national assembly, and served in the armies of France with distinction, was put to death by the revolutionary tribunal just previous to the fall of Robespierre, in 1794. His widow, JOSEPHINE, was afterwards wife of Buonaparte.

BEAUHARNOIS, FRANCIS, Marquis de, elder brother of Alexander, was born in 1756. He was appointed major-general in the army of the Prince of Condé, in 1792; protested against the unlawful treatment of the king, in a letter to the president of the national assembly; and when Buonaparte became first consul, he exhorted him to restore the sceptre to the house of Bourbon. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to the court of Spain, but fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and was banished. He returned to Paris after the restoration, and died in 1819.

BEAUHARNOIS, EUGENE DE, son of Francis above-mentioned, was born in 1780; entered the army early, and became one of Napoleon's generals, and his viceroy in Italy, which office he filled with credit and distinction, from 1805 to 1814; when on his patron's reverses he retired to Bavaria, married the king's daughter, was made duke of Leuchtenberg, and died at Munich, 1824.

BEAUHARNOIS, HORTENSE EUGENIE, ex-queen of Holland, and duchess of St. Leu, was born at Paris, in 1783, being the daughter of Viscount Beaucharnois (who perished by the guillotine in 1794) by his wife Josephine, afterwards the consort of Napoleon. Hortense was married to Louis Buonaparte in 1802, but it was an ill-starred union, and they separated in 1807, after she had given birth to three sons; the eldest of whom (Napoleon Charles) died in childhood; the second (Napoleon Louis) was killed in an insurrection at Romagna, in 1832; and the youngest (Louis Napoleon) is the first president of the French republic, established in 1848. She died Oct. 5, 1837.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIAN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated French engineer and field-marshal under Louis XIV.; author of "Views and Plans of the Battles and Sieges of Louis XIV." Died, 1674.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PETER AUGUSTIN, BARON DE, a man of singular versatility of talent; a politician, an artist, a merchant, and a dramatist. He was author of the

comedies of "The Barber of Seville," "The Marriage of Figaro," &c.; but it was to a lawsuit that he was first indebted for his popularity as an author; the memorials and pleadings which he drew up being so full of wit, satire, and sound reasoning, as to attract public attention in an extraordinary degree. Born, 1732; died, 1799.

BEAUMELLE, LAURENCE, a French writer and critic; author of "Letters to Voltaire," of whom he was a decided opponent; "Commentary on the Henriade," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1773.

BEAUMONT, Sir JOHN, a judge of the Common Pleas, knighted by Charles I.; author of "Bosworth Field," a poem, &c. Born, 1582; died, 1628.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, the celebrated English dramatic poet, was a younger brother of the above; and, in conjunction with his friend Fletcher, the author of a number of excellent plays. They were both admirable delineators of human nature, and their contemporaries preferred their dramas even to those of Shakespeare, whom they evidently made their model; but impartial posterity has reversed this decision, and judged the palm to the bard of Avon. Born, 1585; died, 1615.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, an English divine, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge; author of "Psyche, or Love's Mystery," &c. Died, 1680.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, HARDOUIN, tutor to Louis XIII., and subsequently archbishop of Paris; author of a "History of Henry IV." Died, 1670.

BEAUMONT, ELIE DE, a French advocate, distinguished for his memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas. Born, 1732; died, 1785.

BEAUMONT, Madame LE PRINCE DE, a French lady, who devoted her talents to the instruction of youth, and wrote many pleasing moral works; among others, "Magazin des Adolescentes," "Magazin des Jeunes Dames," some novels, &c. Born, 1711; died, 1780.

BEAUMONT, Sir GEORGE, bart., a distinguished amateur artist, and a great patron of art and artists, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1753; died, 1827.

BEAUMONT, JOHN THOMAS BARBER, well known as the founder, and many years managing director, of the County Fire Office, &c., was born in London, in 1774, his paternal name being Barber. In his youth he manifested a strong desire to obtain eminence as a painter. He afterwards became an author, and published a "Tour in Wales," besides several tracts upon the best mode of arming the population, so as most effectually to repel the threatened French invasion; and he at length put in practice what he had so strenuously recommended to others, by organising a matchless rifle corps, known by the name of the "Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters," of which corps he was appointed, in 1803, captain commandant. In 1806 he established the Provident Institution, which gave rise to the various similar establishments, now better known as "savings banks," throughout the kingdom. He died in May, 1841, having bequeathed the



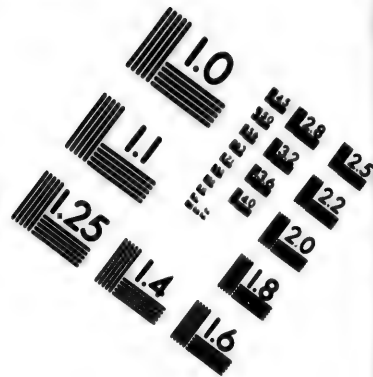
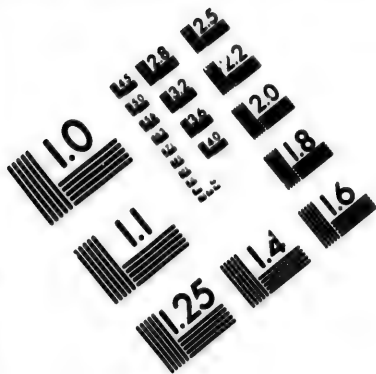
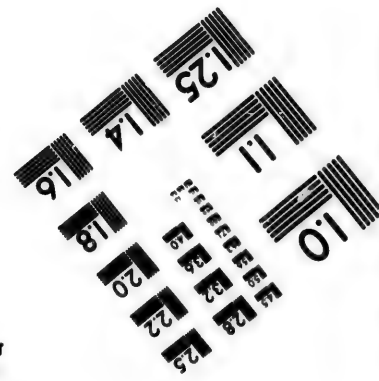
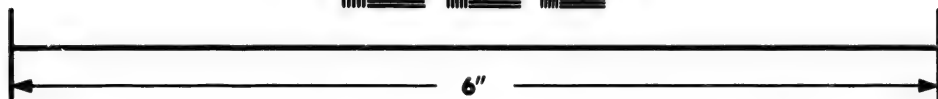
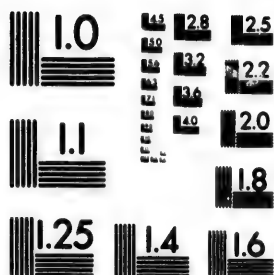


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bulk of his property to his children, except the sum of 10,000*l.* to establish a philosophical institution in Beaumont Square, Mile-end.

BEAUNE, FLORIMET DE, a French mathematician; discoverer of a method to determine the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. Died, 1652.

BEAURAIN, JOHN DE, geographer to Louis XV.; author of a "Description of the Campaigns of Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694." Born, 1697; died, 1771.

BEAURIEU, GASPARD GUILLARD DE, a French writer; author of "L'Elève de la Nature," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1798.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a French Protestant divine, who settled at Berlin, and became chaplain to the king of Prussia; author of "Défense de la Doctrine des Réformés," and many other valuable works upon theology. Born, 1659; died, 1738.

BEAUVAIS, WILLIAM, author of a work on the medals of the Roman empire. Born, 1696; died, 1773.

BEAUVAIS, CHARLES NICHOLAS, a French physician, member of the Convention at the revolution; author of "Essais Historiques sur Orléans," &c. Born, 1743; d. 1794.

BEAUVILLIERS, FRANCIS DE, duke de St. Aignan, a soldier, a courtier, and poet, in the reign of Louis XIV. Born, 1607; died, 1687.

BEAUVILLIERS, PAUL DE, eldest son of the preceding, was highly distinguished for talents and probity. He held high offices in the state, and shared with the virtuous Archbishop of Cambray in the education of the Duke of Burgundy. Died, 1714.

BEAUZEE, NICHOLAS, an eminent French critic and grammarian; the author of several works, and a contributor to the Encyclopédie. Born, 1717; died, 1789.

BEAVER, JOHN, a monk of Westminster in the 14th century; author of a "Chronicle of the Affairs of Britain," &c.

BECCADELLI, LOUIS, an Italian ecclesiastic; preceptor to Prince Ferdinand of Tuscany, and author of the Lives of Cardinals Pole and Bembo. Died, 1572.

BECCADELLI, ANTONIO, of Palermo; author of a "History of Alphonso, king of Arragon," &c. Born, 1374; died, 1471.

BECCARI, AUGUSTINE, the first Italian pastoral poet. Died, 1520.

BECCARI, JAMES BARTOLOMEO, a Bolognese physician; author of a "Treatise on the Motion of Fluids," &c. Born, 1682; died, 1766.

BECCARIA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an ingenious practical philosopher, whose whole life was devoted to the study of physics. He was professor of philosophy at Palermo and Rome, and published several works of great merit, particularly on the nature of the electric fluid. Born, 1716; died, 1781.

BECCARIA, CESAR BONESANA, Marquis, an eminent Italian; author of the celebrated "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," &c. Born at Milan, 1735; died, 1794.

BECCUTI, FRANCIS, surnamed Il Cappita, an Italian poet. Died, 1553.

BECKER, GASPARD, a Spanish painter and sculptor, pupil of Raphael. His chief d'œuvre is a statue of the Virgin. Died, 1570.

BECKET, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in London in 1117. He was raised to the very highest offices by Henry II., but the latter having attempted to encroach on the privileges of the Church, Becket resisted; and after a long period of mutual contention, during part of which Becket lived in exile, the king apparently gave way; but having uttered some hasty expressions respecting him, four of his courtiers caught them up, and gave effect to them by assassinating Becket at the altar of Canterbury Cathedral, in 1170. After his death he was canonised.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, one of the most remarkable, and during many years one of the most remarked, men of modern times, was the son of the well-known Alderman Beckford, of London, who bequeathed him West Indian and other property, said to amount to upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Beckford had a strong passion for building; and in erecting the much-talked-of Fonthill Abbey, he himself confessed to have spent in a very few years the enormous sum of 278,000*l.* Building, however, did not alone occupy Mr. Beckford. An excellent scholar, and possessed of a fine taste in almost every branch of art, he collected in the fantastic but costly "Abbey" one of the finest and most extensive libraries in England, and his pictures and curiosities were almost unequalled. His vast expenses, and the loss in Chancery of a large portion of his West Indian property, rendered it necessary for him to sell the abbey, and, with a few exceptions, all its rich and rare contents, in 1822. When the sale was announced, public curiosity was so generally excited, that the enormous number of 7200 catalogues were sold at one guinea each! Though his eccentric and more than princely lavishness of outlay caused Mr. Beckford to be much talked of both here and in Portugal, where he built a residence, his true claim to any notice here rests upon his undoubted talents as an author in many walks of literature, and his genius as displayed in the wild and singular tale of "Vathek," which is so splendid in description, so true to eastern costume, and so wild and vivid in imagination, that Lord Byron considered it difficult to credit that it was written by a European, and said, "Even Rasselas must bow before it; the Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis." In addition to this work, upon which his fame securely rests, Mr. Beckford wrote a satirical work, entitled "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters;" "Italy, with Sketches of Portugal and Spain;" and "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaga and Batalha." Died, May 1844, aged 84.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, an English dramatist; author of "Scipio Africanus," a tragedy, &c. Died, 1730.

BECKMANN, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Hanover, and a professor at Göttingen, where he lectured for many years on subjects connected with rural and political economy, &c. He was the author of several works, of which his "History of Discoveries and Inventions" is the best known. Born 1739; died, 1811.

BECLARD, PETER AUGUSTUS, an eminent French anatomist, was born at Angers, in 1785; became professor of anatomy and physiology at Paris, where he attained the highest reputation as a lecturer and man of science. He wrote "Anatomical Memoirs," &c., and died in 1825.

BEDE, or BEDA, surnamed "the Venerable," an ancient English monk, and the most eminent writer of his time; author of an "Ecclesiastical History of England," and other valuable works. Born, 673; died, 735.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, bishop of Kilmore and Armagh; greatly revered in Ireland for his learning, piety, and benevolence. Born, 1570; died, 1641.

BEDFORD, HILKIAH, an English divine, who was heavily fined as the author of "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," a Jacobite work, which was in reality written by George Harbin. Died, 1724.

BEDFORD, JOHN, Duke of, third son of king Henry IV. of England; and one of the most successful commanders ever opposed to the French. He was appointed regent of France by the will of Henry V., and well sustained the glory of his country during the arduous struggle there. Died at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, 6th duke of Bedford, K. G., an English nobleman, distinguished even among his own distinguished race for practical patriotism, and a truly princely patronage of the fine arts, and every branch of industry which tends to the improvement of the social condition. A member of several learned societies, and eminently versed in science and fond of literature, he was no less attached to agriculture, to the improvement of which he devoted many years and large sums of money. Of his liberality, when any useful object was in view, some opinion may be formed from the fact, that he expended upwards of 40,000*l.* in rebuilding Covent Garden Market, in such a style as to render it one of the greatest ornaments of that part of the metropolis. In politics his grace was a Whig; but his whole course and character were such as to procure him the esteem of men of all parties, and to obtain for him emphatically the really honourable title of "a good old English gentleman." Born, 1706; died, 1839.

BEDLOE, WILLIAM, captain, an infamous informer, noted for his perjuries, and rewarded with 500*l.* for pretended information respecting a popish plot, and the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Died, 1680.

BEECHER, Sir WILLIAM, R. A., an eminent English portrait-painter. But he did not wholly confine himself to that branch of the art, having painted some historical compositions of more than common merit, especially his "Iris bearing to Somnus the command of Juno to warn Alcayone by a dream of the fate of her husband Ceyx." His chief excellence, however, lay in portrait-painting, to which, indeed, he chiefly confined himself, and in which he greatly surpassed most of his contemporary artists in number. Died, aged 80 years, in 1839.

BEETHOVEN, LOUIS VAN, one of the greatest composers in modern times, was born at Bonn on the Rhine, in 1770. At the age of

four years (such was his precocity), he could play admirably on the piano, and in his ninth year he displayed a talent for improvisation which has never been surpassed. Having gained the friendship of Haydn, he set out for Vienna, where he resided the greater part of his life. His principal works are the oratorio of the Mount of Olives and the opera of Fidelio; but the grandeur of his conceptions and his skill in their development are equally set forth in his orchestral works, in his overtures, and more especially in his symphonies. For nearly the last twenty years of his life he was afflicted with incurable deafness; a severe infirmity to all, but doubly so to a musician. Died, 1827.

BEDOS DE SELLES, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine monk; author of a "Treatise on Dialling," &c. Born, 1726; died, 1779.

BEGA, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, chiefly of cattle and landscapes. Born, 1620; died, 1664.

BEGEYN, ABRAHAM, a Dutch landscape painter; some fine pictures by whom are at the Hague.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, MARTIN, a geographer and navigator of the 15th century; said to have discovered the Brazils and the Isle of Fayal, and to have sailed as far as the Straits of Magellan.

BEHN, APHRA, a female writer in the reign of Charles II., of considerable ability, but whose works were remarkable for their disregard of decency and morals: her productions were chiefly poems, novels, and plays. Died, 1689.

BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCOIS, a native of Suabia, eminent as a painter of cattle pieces and landscapes. Born, 1665; died, 1748.

BEINASCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Piedmont, an eminent historical painter. Born, 1634; died, 1688.

BEK, or BEAK, ANTHONY DE, bishop of Durham, a bold and spirited prelate, who united the skill and courage of a soldier to the austerity of a divine. He led the van of the English army under Edward I. in an expedition against the Scots; built Barnard Castle and other fortresses, and performed many gallant exploits; but at length broke his heart at being excommunicated by the Archbishop of York, in 1310.

BEK, DAVID, a Dutch painter, pupil of Vandyke, and portrait painter to Christina, queen of Sweden. Born, 1621; died, 1656.

BEKKHER, BALTHASAR, a divine of Amsterdam; suspended from his functions for publishing "The World Bewitched," a refutation of the popular errors in witchcraft, &c. Born, 1634; died, 1698.

BEKKER, ELIZABETH, a Dutch lady of considerable merit as the writer of works of fiction inculcating the purest morals. Born, 1738; died, 1804.

BEL, JOHN JAMES, a counsellor of Bordeaux; compiler of the "Dictionnaire Néologique," and author of "Lettres on Voltaire's Marianne," &c. Died, 1738.

BEL, MATTHIAS, an Hungarian divine, historiographer to the emperor Charles VI.; author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungaricam," &c. Born, 1684; died, 1749.

BEL, CHARLES ANDREW, son of the above, librarian and professor of poetry to the

university of Leipzig. Born, 1717; died by his own hand, 1782.

BELESIS, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, and was rewarded with the government of Babylon.

BELGRADO, JAMES, an Italian Jesuit, eminent as a poet, antiquary, and mathematician; author of a treatise, entitled "The Existence of God demonstrated Geometrically." &c. Born, 1704; died, 1789.

BELGRANO, MANUEL, an active partisan and commander in the cause of South American independence, whose disinterested conduct proved highly favourable to Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring states. Died, 1820.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, an eminent French engineer and mathematician; author of "Dictionnaire portatif de l'Ingénieur." &c. Born, 1695; died 1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish gentleman, who took part in the rebellion of 1641, but recovered his estates at the Restoration; author of "Vindicta Catholicoorum Hibernia." Born, 1613; died, 1677.

BELISARIUS, a celebrated Roman general, to whom the emperor Justinian chiefly owed the splendour of his reign; and by whose skill and bravery the Persians, Vandals, Goths, and Bulgarians were successively conquered. Much has been said of the emperor's ingratitude to his faithful general, as well as of his blindness and of his being reduced to beggary; but as these stories were never related till the 12th century, there is every reason to believe them to be mere fictions. Died, 565.

BELL, ANDREW, D.D. and LL.D., an English divine, the projector and founder of those excellent establishments called National Schools; author of "An Experiment in Education at the Male Asylum, Madras," "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System," &c. &c. Dr. Bell had acquired considerable property in the East Indies, and had some lucrative preferments in this country; and he bequeathed nearly all that he possessed to institutions connected with education and literature. Born, at St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1753; died, 1832.

BELL, BEAUPRE, a learned English antiquary of the 18th cent. He bequeathed his library and medals to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had received his education.

BELL, BENJAMIN, an eminent surgeon, and writer on surgery; author of a "Treatise on the Management of Ulcers," &c. &c. Born, at Dumfries, 1749; died, 1806.

BELL, SIR CHARLES, an eminent anatomist and professor of surgery in the university of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1774. In 1806 he came to London, and was soon distinguished as a popular lecturer on anatomy and surgery, at the academy founded by the celebrated Hunters in Windmill Street, where, as subsequently, when appointed a professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, the benches were crowded with attentive auditors. He was the author of many professional works of high repute, on anatomy and surgical operations; but he is chiefly esteemed for his discoveries in connection with the nervous system, which have gained for him an European name. On the acces-

sion of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood. As in his professional career Sir Charles was respected for his great talents, so in private life was he admired for the bland simplicity of his manners. He died, 1842.

BELL, HENRY, the first successful applier of steam to the purposes of navigation in Europe, was born in Lanthegowshire, in 1707. After serving an apprenticeship to his uncle, who was a millwright, he went to London, and was in the employ of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer; but it was not till the year 1812 that he produced a vessel calculated to establish the practicability and important uses of steam navigation. Mr. Fulton, an American engineer, had launched a boat upon the same principle five years before, which had performed long voyages upon the Hudson river, but Bell must be at least allowed the praise of having done, in his own country, what all other men had failed in doing. He died, at Helensburgh, in 1830.

BELL, JAMES, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Jedburgh, in 1768. He was brought up as a weaver, and became a manufacturer of cotton goods at Glasgow; but left that business, and, being an indefatigable student, became a teacher of the classics to young men preparing for the university. He was the author of "A System of Popular and Scientific Geography," in 6 vols.; "A Gazetteer of England and Wales," &c. Died, 1833.

BELL, JOHN, of Antermory, Scotland, author of "Travels from St. Petersburg to various Parts of Asia," was attached as surgeon to an embassy, first from Russia to Persia, and afterwards to another from Russia to China, through Siberia; of which his "Travels" furnish an interesting account. Born, 1691; died, 1780.

BELL, JOHN, a distinguished surgeon in Edinburgh, and the author of numerous professional works of high merit, was born in 1762; died, at Rome, in 1820.

BELL, JOHN, an active and intelligent London tradesman; the publisher of an embellished edition of "The British Poets," in 109 vols., and the projector and original proprietor of "The Weekly Messenger." Born, 1746; died, 1831.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a Dutch poet, whose patriotic songs and other lyrics are highly and deservedly esteemed. Born, 1752; died, 1821.

BELLARMIN, ROBERT, a learned cardinal; author of numerous controversial works, remarkable for their zealous opposition to the reformed religion. Born, 1542; died, 1621.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, often called the French Ovid and Catullus; author of Latin and French poems. Born, 1524; died, 1560.

BELLAY, JOHN DU, archbishop of Paris, and subsequently a cardinal; author of an "Apology for Francis I.," "Epigrams," &c. Born, 1492; died, 1560.

BELLE, STEPHEN DE LA, a Florentine engraver, whose works are highly esteemed. Born, 1610; died, 1664.

BELLEGARDE, JOHN BAPTIST MORVAN DE, a French Jesuit, expelled from the so-

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professional career
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gh Siberia; of which
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ed, 1780.

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ective and intelligent
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a Dutch poet, whose
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d. Born, 1752; died,

ERT, a learned cardi-
nerous controversial
their zealous oppo-
religion. Born, 1542;

pu, often called the
lus; author of Latin
rn, 1524; died, 1569.
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rdinal; author of an
I.," "Epigrams,"
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DE LA, a Florentine
are highly esteemed.

IN BAPTIST MORVAN
xpelled from the so-

clety for Cartesianism; translator of St. Chry-
sostom, Thomas à Kempis, &c. Died, 1734.

BELLEISLE, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUS-
TUS FOUQUET, Count de, a French mar-
shal, whose talents and eminent successes
were rewarded by his sovereign, Louis XV.,
with the highest dignities. Born, 1684;
died, 1761.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Scottish
writer of the 17th century, distinguished for
the purity of his Latin compositions.

BELLIARD, AUGUSTIN DANIEL, Count
de, a distinguished French general and di-
plomatist, was born in 1773, in La Vendée.
He entered the military service early, and
was soon made an officer of Dumourier's
staff; he afterwards served with Buonaparte
in Italy and Egypt; and, returning from the
latter country, he participated in the vic-
tories of Ulm and Austerlitz, and fought
in all the great battles in the war with
Prussia. He next went to Spain; but in 1812
joined the army destined for the invasion
of Russia, and particularly distinguished
himself in the battle of Moskwa. At Leip-
sic, a cannon-ball carried away his arm.
After Napoleon's abdication, he was made
a peer of France, and major-general of the
army under the Duke de Berri. When the
Emperor returned from Elba, he dispatched
Belliard to king Joachim at Naples, but the
vessel was intercepted by a British ship,
and driven back to France. On the return
of the Bourbons, he was for a short time
imprisoned, but soon taken into favour
again. When Louis Philippe ascended the
throne, he sent Belliard to Berlin, to treat
respecting the acknowledgment of the new
dynasty; and during his embassy to Bru-
sels, he contributed more than any other
diplomatist to the formation of the new Bel-
gian government. He died in 1832.

BELLIEVRE, POMFONUS DE, a French
statesman, chancellor to Henry IV. Born,
1529; died, 1607.

BELLIN, JAMES NICHOLAS, a French
geographer; author of "Hydrographie
Française." &c. Died, 1772.

BELLINI, GENTILE, an eminent Venetian
painter, employed to adorn the council
hall of that republic. Died, 1601.

BELLINI, JOHN, brother and assistant
of the above; and the instructor of Titian
and Giorgione. Died, 1512.

BELLINI, LAURENCE, an Italian physi-
cian; author of several anatomical and me-
dical works in Latin. Born, 1643; died, 1702.

BELLINI, VINCENTO, a celebrated mu-
sical composer, was born at Catania in Sicily,
in 1806. He was educated at Naples under
Zingarelli, and before he had completed his
20th year he had produced "Bianco e Fer-
nando" at the theatre San Carlo. This was
succeeded by various others, of which "Il
Pirata," "La Sonnambula," "Norma," and
"I Puritani," are the best, and have gained
for him an undying celebrity. His moral
character stood high, and his manners and
compositions were in harmonious accord-
ance; agreeable, tender, and elegant. Died,
near Paris, September 23d, 1836.

BELLMAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, a Swe-
dish poet, patronised by Gustavus Adol-
phus; and the most original, while strictly

national, poet of Sweden. Born, 1741;
died, 1795.

BELLIONI, JEROME, a celebrated Roman
banker, created a marquis by pope Bene-
dict XIV.; author of an "Essay on Com-
merce." Died, 1760.

BELLORI, JOHN PETER, a celebrated
Italian antiquary and connoisseur in the
polite arts; author of "Lives of Modern
Painters, Architects, and Sculptors," &c.
Died, 1686.

BELLOTI, PETER, an Italian painter,
chiefly of portraits. Born, 1625; died, 1700.

BELOSIELSKY, Prince, a Russian noble;
author of "Poesies Françaises d'un Prince
Etranger." &c. Died, 1800.

BELON, PETER, a French physician and
traveller; author of some able works on
natural history, and of a "Description of
Palestine, Greece, and Arabia." Assassi-
nated in France, 1564.

BELSHAM, THOMAS, an eminent Unitar-
ian divine; author of a discourse "On the
Importance of Faith, and the Duty of
making Open Professions of it," &c. Died,
in his 80th year, 1829.

BELSHAM, WILLIAM, brother of the pre-
ceding, an eminent writer; author of "Es-
says, Political and Literary," "History of
Great Britain, from the Revolution to the
Treaty of Amiens," in 12 vols. 8vo., &c.
Died, aged 75, in 1827.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE,
a French prelate, celebrated for the courage
and benevolence displayed by him when the
plague ravaged Marseilles in 1720; author of
"L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseilles,"
&c. Born, 1671; died, 1755.

BELUS, celebrated in profane history as
the founder of the Babylonian empire. He
was deified after his death, and a temple
was erected to him at Babylon. He is, prob-
ably, the Baal of Phenicia and the Nimrod
of Scripture. Flourished in 1322, B.C.

BELYN, a British prince and commander
under Caractacus.

BELZONI, JOHN BAPTIST, an enterprising
traveller, whose researches in Egypt exhibit
praiseworthy industry, and have been of
great service to those engaged in the study
of its antiquities, was born at Padua. He
came to England in 1803; and becoming
involved in pecuniary difficulties while re-
siding in London, he obtained a livelihood
by the display of feats of strength and ac-
tivity at Astley's Amphitheatre; for which
his colossal stature and extraordinary mus-
cular powers eminently qualified him. At
length he left this country, and entered on
his travels through Egypt, in 1815. In 1816
he sent the busts of Jupiter Memnon, &c. to
the British Museum; published a narrative
of his operations in 1820; and in the fol-
lowing year exhibited a model of a splendid
tomb which he had discovered near Thebes.
But, while making preparations for passing
from Benin to Houssa and Timbuctoo, he
was attacked with dysentery, and died at
Gato, in 1823.

BEMBO, PETER, a noble Venetian and
poet; secretary to Leo X., and promoted
to be bishop of Bergamo and a cardinal by
Paul III.; author of a History of Venice,
&c. Born, 1470; died, 1547.

BENBOW, JOHN, a brave English admiral, born at Shrewsbury, in 1650. His skill and valour in an action with a Barbary pirate of superior force, gained him the confidence of the nation, and he was soon entrusted with a fleet. In 1702, during an engagement with the French admiral, Du Casse, in the West Indies, he had his leg carried away by a chain shot; and at this critical instant several of his captains having signed a paper declaring that "nothing was to be done," the enemy effected his escape. Benbow brought the delinquents to a court-martial, and two were shot; but the effects of his wound, and the vexation he suffered, caused his death.

BENCIO, FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit; author of Latin poems, &c. Died, 1594.

BENEDETTO, CAETANO, an Italian painter, chiefly of pastoral scenes. Born, 1616; died, 1670.

BENEDICT, ST., the founder of the first religious order in the West, was born in Spoleto, in 480; and, retiring to a cavern when only 14 years of age, his fame for pious austerities brought him numerous followers: the monastery of Monte Cassino, near Naples, was founded by him; and the order of St. Benedict thenceforward established.

BENEDICT XIV., PROSPER LAMBERTINI, the successor of pope Clement XII., was a great patron of the arts and sciences, an enactor of good laws, and one who strove to maintain purity of doctrine and of manners by setting a worthy example in his own person. Born, at Bologna, in 1675; died, 1758.

BENEDICT, an English abbot of a noble family in Northumberland. He introduced chanting in choirs. Died, 1708.

BENEVUTI, CHARLES, a Jesuit; author of "Reflections on Jesuitism," &c. Born, 1716; died, 1789.

BENEZET, ANTHONY, an American philanthropist; author of "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies," "Historical Account of Guinea," &c. Died, 1784.

BENGER, ELIZABETH OOLIVY, a lady of strong intuitive genius; author of "Biographical Memoirs;" historical accounts of "Anne Boleyn," "Mary, Queen of Scots," and of the "Queen of Bohemia." Died, 1827.

BENI, PAUL, an eminent Italian philologist; author of "Remarks on Ariosto and Tasso," &c. Died, 1627.

BENJAMIN OF TUDELA, one of the earliest travellers of the middle ages who visited the central regions of Asia; author of a Hebrew work of travels, which, though interesting and romantic, is remarkable chiefly for its misrepresentations. Died, 1173.

BENINI, VINCENT, a learned Italian physician; author of "Notes on Celsus," &c. Born, 1713; died, 1764.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER, an English physician; author of "Tabidorum Theatrum, seu Phthisios," &c. Died, 1685.

BENNET, HENRY, earl of Arlington, one of the cabinet council of Charles II., known in history by the name of the Cabal. Born, 1618; died, 1685.

BENNET, THOMAS, an English divine;

author of a Hebrew Grammar, an Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles, &c. Born, 1673; died, 1720.

BENNINGSSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS, Baron, an eminent Russian general, was born in Hanover, in 1745; entered the service of Catharine II., and distinguished himself by great gallantry in the war against Poland. He was commander-in-chief at the murderous battle of Eylau. In 1813, he led a Russian army into Saxony, took part in the battle of Leipzig, and blockaded Hamburg. Died in 1836.

BENNETS, ALEXANDER PETROVITSCH, a Russian poet; author of "Komala," a poem; a translation of Ossian, &c. Born, 1780; died, 1808.

BENOIT, ELIAS, a learned Protestant divine; pastor of the church of Delft; author of a "History of the Edict of Nantes." Born, 1640; died, 1723.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, a poet at the court of Louis XIV., born in 1612, was patronised by Richelieu, Mazarin, and the king. His madrigals, sonnets, and songs, as well as his wit and general conversational powers, rendered him a great favourite; and he was called, by way of eminence, "le poète de la cour." Died, 1691.

BENSON, GEORGE, a dissenting minister; author of a "Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer," and various other religious and controversial tracts. Born, 1669; died, 1762.

BENT, JOHN VAN DER, a Dutch landscape painter, pupil of Vanderveelde and Wouvermans. Born, 1650; died, 1690.

BENTHAM, THOMAS, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; author of an "Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles," &c. Died, 1578.

BENTHAM, EDWARD, an English divine, prebend and treasurer of Hereford; author of some religious tracts and sermons. Born, 1707; died, 1776.

BENTHAM, JAMES, an English divine and antiquary, brother of the last named; author of the "History and Antiquities of the Church of Ely." Died, 1794.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, a distinguished jurist and political writer, and the father of that class of political economists styled Utilitarians, whose doctrine it is to view every thing according as it is affected by the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." His published works are numerous, and those which remain in MS. or unpublished, though printed, still more so. But a very difficult and prolix style has rendered him rather the instructor of writers than of the reading public in general; and his works, which have been translated into many languages, are better known and appreciated on the continent than in England. He was a man of primitive manners, unblemished character, and zealously alive to what he considered the interest of the people at large. Born, 1749; died, 1832.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, first earl of Portland, was the son of noble Dutch parents, and the intimate friend of William III., whom he accompanied to England. He was employed on various diplomatic missions, and rewarded with an earldom. Died, 1709.

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BENTINCK, WILLIAM HENRY CAYEN-
 DISH, third duke of Portland, was born in
 1738. During the American war he acted
 with the Opposition, and was appointed
 lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1782, but con-
 tinued in that office only three months,
 owing to the breaking up of the administra-
 tion by the death of the Marquis of Rock-
 ingham. In 1792 he was appointed chan-
 cellor of Oxford, and soon after joined Mr.
 Pitt's party. He held the office of home
 secretary from 1794 to 1801, and succeeded
 Lord Grenville as first lord of the Treasury
 in 1807, but shortly after resigned it, and
 died in 1808.

BENTINCK, Lord GEORGE, a statesman of
 great ability and still greater promise, which
 his untimely death unhappily deprived of
 fulfilment, was the second son of the fourth
 Duke of Portland by Henrietta, daughter
 and co-heiress of Major-General Scott of
 Balcomie, and the sister of Viscountess Can-
 ning, and was born on the 27th of Feb. 1802.
 Lord George was for some time at Eton, and
 completed his education at Christchurch,
 Oxford. After leaving the University, he
 obtained a commission in the Guards, and in
 this corps he rose to the rank of captain, re-
 tiring from the army with the rank of major.
 In 1828 he was elected for King's Lynn; and
 continued to represent that constituency for
 20 years. He had previously acted as pri-
 vate secretary to his uncle by marriage,

George Canning, when prime minister; and
 in that capacity he exhibited abilities which
 gave high satisfaction to his distinguished
 kinsman. Lord George, from his youth, took
 a great interest in field sports, and for a long
 time was known as one of the principal
 patrons of the turf in the kingdom. In all
 racing matters, indeed, he was a leading
 authority, and, under his superintendence,
 some excellent regulations were established
 at the principal racing meetings in England.
 On first entering parliament he may be con-
 sidered to have been one of the moderate
 Whig school. One of his first votes was for
 Catholic Emancipation; and he voted for the
 principle of the Reform Bill, but opposed
 some of the principal details in committee.
 Soon after he joined the ranks of the Conser-
 vative party, voting with them on important
 questions, but seldom addressing the House.

It was the events of the year 1846, when Sir
 Robert Peel gave in his adhesion to free trade
 in corn, that first brought Lord George Ben-
 tinck prominently forward in the House of
 Commons, and developed the latent energies
 of his mind and character. The Protectionist
 party thus suddenly deprived of its head
 staggered beneath the blow; but the daunt-
 less earnestness, indomitable perseverance,
 and undimching courage, which Lord George
 suddenly displayed in this emergency, joined
 to the mass of well-digested statistics which
 he brought to bear on the subject in debate,
 readily obtained for him the unconditional
 leadership of his party, which under his
 guidance once more started into life. From
 that period he abandoned his sporting pur-
 suits, and sold off his stud, devoting himself
 entirely to politics. The change was great
 and unexpected, but it was complete and
 permanent. His dislike of Sir Robert Peel

was decided and undisguised. He accused
 him of tergiversation, and of being one of
 those, who "had hounded to the death his
 illustrious relative," Mr. Canning. But his
 hostility was principally shown in his oppo-
 sition to the free-trade policy of the Peel
 ministry. On other questions Lord George
 pursued an independent course. He differed
 from the majority of his party on the question
 of civil and religious liberty; he supported
 the Jewish Relief Bill, his vote on which was
 followed by his withdrawal from the nominal
 leadership of the Protectionist party, though
 he remained its acknowledged head; and he
 was favourable to the payment of the Roman
 Catholic clergy by the landowners in Ireland.
 Few public events occasioned more general
 surprise than the short period of time in
 which Lord George Bentinck built up his
 parliamentary character. What he might
 have been in power no man can tell; but
 the industry, straight-forwardness, and in-
 telligence which he displayed during the
 brief period of his leadership, warrant the
 belief that, had his life been spared, he would
 have gained a distinguished place among the
 highest and most disinterested of England's
 statesmen. Died suddenly of disease of the
 heart, Sept. 21. 1848.

BENTIVOGLIO, CORNELIO, a cardinal,
 poet, and patron of the fine arts, was born at
 Ferrara, 1688; and died at Rome, 1707.

BENTIVOGLIO, GUIDO, a celebrated
 cardinal, and legate at the court of France.
 He was an able politician and historian.
 Among other works he wrote "A History
 of the Civil Wars of Flanders," "Memoirs,"
 &c. Born, 1579; died, 1641.

BENTIVOGLIO, HERCULES, a poet and
 diplomatist, was born at Bologna, in 1506,
 and died in 1573.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, a celebrated Eng-
 lish divine, and highly accomplished classical
 scholar; master of Trinity College, Cam-
 bridge, and archdeacon of Ely. His editions
 of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus; and his
 part in the controversy on the genuine-
 ness of the Epistles of Phalaris, display vast
 erudition and sagacity. Born, 1661; died,
 1742.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, son of the above, a
 dramatic writer; author of "The Wishes,"
 and other dramas, &c. Died, 1782.

BENYOWSKY, MAURICE AUGUSTUS,
 Count, a native of Hungary, who, after
 serving in the imperial armies, joined the
 Polish nobility, and fought against Russia
 for their independence, but was taken pri-
 soner and exiled to Kamtschatka. From
 that remote region, however, he escaped;
 and after various fortunes, he was sent out
 by the French to Madagascar, the sove-
 reignty of which island he afterwards at-
 tempted to assume. He was slain in an ac-
 tion with the French, 1786.

BERCHTOLD, LEOPOLD, Count, a dis-
 tinguished philanthropist, was born in 1758.
 He spent 13 years of his life in travelling
 through Europe, and 4 in travelling through
 Asia and Africa, for the express purpose of
 assuaging human misery in its direct forms,
 and leaving no method unattempted that
 humanity or patriotism could suggest. He
 at length fell a victim to a contagious fever,

at his palace of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, which he had fitted up as a hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers. Died, 1800.

BERENGARIUS, or **BERENGER**, a French divine of the 11th century, born at Tours, whose denial of transubstantiation was condemned at Rome. He underwent much persecution, recanted, and again returned to his opinions. Died, 1098.

BERENGER I., king of Italy, who assumed the sovereignty on the death of Charles I., in 888. He was defeated by Rodolph of Burgundy, in 922, and shortly afterwards assassinated.

BERENGER II., became king of Italy in 950; but was subsequently deposed for his tyranny, and died in confinement in Germany.

BERENGER, JAMES, a celebrated anatomist and physician of the 16th century, born at Carpi, in Italy, and died at Ferrara, 1550. He made several important anatomical discoveries, and is said to be the first who used mercury in syphilitic diseases.

BERENGER, LAURENCE PETER, a native of Provence, professor of rhetoric at Orleans previous to the revolution; and, after the restoration of the Bourbons, professor at the Lyceum of Lyons, and inspector of academies; author of "Les Soirées Provençales," &c. Died, 1822.

BERENGER, PETER, a pupil of Abelard, and author of an apology for that celebrated and unfortunate person.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus, king of Syria. She was deserted by her husband in favour of his former wife Laodice, by whose orders she was strangled in her retirement at Antioch. *n.c.* 248.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. She usurped her father's throne, and put her first husband to death; but the Romans replaced Ptolemy on his throne; and he caused his rebellious daughter to be executed.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa, king of Judæa, and wife of her father's brother, Herod, who was made king of Chalcis by the emperor Claudius. Becoming a widow, she gave her hand to Polemon, king of Cilicia, but she soon deserted him, and became the mistress of Titus, who, it was thought, would have made her his wife but for the murmurs of the Romans.

BERESFORD, Rev. JAMES, rector of Kibworth, Leicestershire, was born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1764, and received his education at the Charter-house, and Merton College, Oxford. He was the author of a variety of separate works, besides several excellent papers in the "Looker-on," a periodical of considerable interest, published in 1792-3; but the work which obtained for him the greatest celebrity, was the well-known humorous satire entitled "The Miseries of Human Life," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Died, Sept. 1840.

BERETTINI, PETER, an Italian architect and painter of great merit. Born, 1696; died, 1669.

BERG, MATTHIAS VAN DER, a Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens. Born, 1615; died, 1687.

BERGEN, DIRK VAN DER, a celebrated landscape and portrait painter. Died, 1680.

BERGHEM, NICHOLAS, an excellent and indefatigable Dutch landscape painter. Born, 1624; died, 1683.

BERGIER, NICHOLAS SYLVESTER, canon of the cathedral of Paris; author of "Deum Self-confuted," &c. Died, 1790.

BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, an eminent Swedish chemist, and a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe; to whom the world is indebted for many valuable additions to scientific knowledge. Born, 1735; died, 1784.

BERIGARD, CLAUDE, professor of philosophy at Padua; author of "Circulus Planus," &c. Born, 1678; died, 1663.

BERINGTON, JOSEPH, a Roman Catholic clergyman; author of a "History of the Lives of Héloïse and Abelard," a "Literary History of the Middle Ages," &c. Died, 1827.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, Earl of, one of the privy council of Charles II.; author of "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations," &c. Died, 1698.

BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM, of the same family as the above; vice-admiral of the white. He was killed in an action with the Dutch, 1666.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne, a metaphysical writer of great celebrity, but whose virtues, however manifest, have been somewhat poetically exaggerated by Pope. Besides other works, he is the author of "Principles of Human Knowledge," "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous," &c. His hypothesis of the non-existence of material objects in nature otherwise than in the mind, made much noise in his time. Born, 1737; died, 1753.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, an English physician and miscellaneous writer; author of "Biographia Literaria," "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," &c. Born, 1731; died, 1791.

BERKLEY, JOHN LE FRANC VAN, a Dutch physician, naturalist, and poet; author of "Poems," "Natural History of Holland," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1812.

BERKLEY, Sir WILLIAM, governor of Virginia; author of "The Description and Laws of Virginia," &c. Died, 1677.

BERNADOTTE — CHARLES JOHN XIV., king of Sweden and Norway, whose original name was JOHN BAPTISTE JULIUS BERNADOTTE, was the son of a lawyer at Pau in Bearne, and was born in 1764. He received a good education, and was designed for the bar; but he suddenly abandoned his studies, and enlisted as a private in the marines. For nine years from his enlistment, that is, up to the year 1789, the utmost rank that Bernadotte had attained was that of sergeant; but the French revolution, by sweeping away the arbitrary barrier which till then had rendered plebeian merit of little avail in the French service, gave Bernadotte an advantage which he improved so well, that in 1793 he was a colonel in the army of Custine. In 1793 he so distinguished himself under the command of Kleber, as to be raised to the rank of general of brigade, and, shortly afterwards, of division. On the

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Rhine and in Italy he more and more distinguished himself; and he showed that his talents were not those of a mere soldier, by his conduct in a somewhat difficult embassy to Austria. Between him and Napoleon there seems to have been a constant distrust, if not actual hatred; nevertheless, Bernadotte had a marshal's staff on the establishment of the consulate, and was created prince of Ponte Corvo in 1806. In all his campaigns Bernadotte was distinguished from the great majority of the French commanders, by the clemency and generosity of his conduct from the moment that the battle was at an end; and it was this conduct, even more than his brilliant reputation as a soldier, that caused him to be put in nomination as a successor of Charles XIII. of Sweden. Napoleon, then emperor, could but with difficulty be induced to consent to Bernadotte becoming crown-prince and heir to the throne. "What!" said Bernadotte, "will you make me greater than yourself by making me refuse a crown?" The sarcasm told, and Napoleon merely replied, "Go! our fates must be accomplished!" From the instant that he became crown-prince of Sweden, the fortunate soldier showed a determination to give all his energies to his adopted country: he formed a secret alliance with Russia in 1812, and in 1813 he took command of the combined armies of Northern Germany against France. Never during half a century before his accession had Sweden known the peace or the prosperity in which he left her in the hands of his son Oscar. Died, 1844, aged 79.

BERNARD, ST., an illustrious abbot of the monastery of Clairvaux in the 12th century. Died, 1133.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, surnamed "the poor priest," was a native of Dijon, whose active benevolence towards the poor and sick was unremitting during the whole course of his life, and for whose support he expended his whole inheritance, 20,000*l*. Born, 1588; died, 1641.

BERNARD, EDWARD, an English philosopher and critic; author of "Etymologicum Britannicum," a "Treatise on Ancient Weights and Measures," &c. Born, 1638; died, 1697.

BERNARD, JAMES, a French Protestant divine; author of an "Historical and Political Account of Europe," &c. Born, 1658; died, 1718.

BERNARD, JOHN, an actor; author of "Retrospections of the Stage." Died, 1828.

BERNARD, OF MENTHON, an ecclesiastic of the 10th century; founder of the well-known and invaluable monasteries of the Great and Little St. Bernard, in the passage of the Alps. Died, 1008.

BERNARD, PETER JOSEPH, a French amatory poet, styled by Voltaire, *le gentil Bernard*, an epithet by which he is still distinguished. Born at Grenoble, 1710; died, 1775.

BERNARD, OF THURINGIA, an enthusiast of the 10th century, who predicted that the end of the world was at hand, and caused much terror to his ignorant and superstitious believers.

BERNARD, duke of Weimar, the fourth

son of Duke John of Saxe-Weimar, was a general whose magnanimity, skill, and valour were frequently displayed while commanding the Swedish army after the death of Gustavus; and who afterwards did great service to the Protestant cause. He died by poison, administered, as his contemporaries asserted, at the instigation of the Duke of Richelieu, who had become jealous of his power: but of this there is no substantial proof. Born, 1604; died, 1639.

BERNARD, SIMON, general of engineers of France, was born at Dole in 1779. The kindness of the parish priest supplied him with sufficient of the rudiments of learning to allow his entering the Polytechnic School at fifteen years of age. La Place, Hatty, and other great men were then at the head of the Polytechnic School, and so well did Bernard avail himself of their lessons, that he not only became one of the most distinguished engineer officers and aides-de-camp of Napoleon, but, subsequently to the emperor's fall, executed works in the United States, which are most undoubtedly unequalled elsewhere; the most distant places being united by canals, actual navigable rivers, and upwards of four thousand five hundred miles of frontier rendered secure against invasion by forts and works. Since July, 1830, he returned to France, and was for some time minister of war. Died, 1839.

BERNARDEZ, DIEGO, called by his countrymen the Portuguese Theocritus, was not more eminent as a pastoral poet than as a brave warrior; and, after numerous deeds of heroism, was taken prisoner by the Moors at the battle of Alcazarquivir. Died, 1596.

BERNARDI, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, a German philologist, whose great aim was to invent a universal grammar common to all languages, and who, in his endeavours to effect that object, displayed great ingenuity and learning. Born at Berlin, 1768; died, 1820.

BERNARDI, JOHN, a celebrated engraver and architect. Died, 1555.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, JACQUES HENRY, a philosopher and moralist; author of "Paul and Virginia," "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," &c. During the reign of terror he narrowly escaped the guillotine; but on Napoleon's exaltation to power he received a pension, which cheered the gloom of poverty and distress that had surrounded him. Born, 1737; died, 1813.

BERNARDINE, a Romish saint; canonised for his zeal in causing more than 300 monasteries to be founded. Born at Massa, in Tuscany, 1380; died, 1444.

BERNI, FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian poet, of the 16th century. He remodelled Bojardo's Orlando Innamorato, and was the author of "Rime Burlesche," and various Latin poems. Died, 1536.

BERNIA, or BERNI, FRANCIS, a Tuscan poet, called the Italian Scarron. Died, 1543.

BERNIER, FRANCIS, a French physician and traveller, who resided at the court of Aurungzebe for twelve years as his physician. He afterwards published his travels, which, as a work of interest and authenticity, are greatly esteemed. Died, 1688.

BERNINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO, called *Il cavaliere Bernini*, was born in Naples, 1598, and obtained among his contemporaries the reputation of being the Michael Angelo of modern times, on account of his success as a painter, a statuary, and an architect. At the age of 18 he produced the Apollo and Daphne, in marble, a masterpiece of grace and execution; and he continued in the indefatigable pursuit of the arts, as a sculptor and an architect, till the period of his death, in 1680.

BERNIS, Cardinal FRANCIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, a French poet, patronised by Madame de Pompadour, who obtained for him a pension; he subsequently filled important offices in the state, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and at length arrived at the dignity of a cardinal. The French revolution deprived him of his fortune, and reduced him to poverty in his old age, from which he was relieved by a pension from the Spanish court. Born, 1715; died, 1794.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basle in 1654; died, 1705.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, brother of the above, and like him an eminent mathematician. He was regarded as the worthy rival of Newton and Leibnitz. Born, 1667; died, 1748.

BERNOULLI, DANIEL, son of the last named; professor of philosophy at Basle; and, like his father and uncle, highly skilled in the mathematics. Born, 1700; died, 1782. [Several other members of this family were also distinguished for their mathematical attainments.]

BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a celebrated statesman in the employment of the king of Denmark; and founder of the Danish Society of Language and the Fine Arts, and the Economical and Agricultural Society. Born at Hanover, 1712; died, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, ANDREW PETER, Count, nephew of the above, a Danish minister of state. During the American war he effected the armed neutrality of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, for the protection of the trade of those powers against the belligerents; and it was chiefly owing to his skillful policy that Denmark was prevented from being drawn into collision with either Sweden or Russia, when the war broke out between those powers in 1788. Born, 1735; died, 1797.

BEROALDUS, PHILIP, an Italian professor of eloquence. Born, 1453; died, 1503.

BEROALDUS, PHILIP, nephew of the above, an Italian poet; librarian of the Vatican under pope Leo X. Died, 1518.

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote a history of Chaldaea, some fragments of which are preserved by Josephus.

BERQUIN, ARNAULD, an elegant French writer; author of "Idyls," "L'Amides Enfants," and other interesting works for youth. Born, 1749; died, 1791.

BERRETINI, NICHOLAS, an eminent historical painter, pupil of Carlo Muratti. Born, 1617; died, 1682.

BERRI, CHARLES FERDINAND DE BOURBON, Duke de, second son of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France; assassinated by one Louvel, who attacked him just as he had left the opera-house, and was on the point of stepping into his carriage, Feb. 13, 1820. He shared in common with the Bourbons all the reverses they were doomed to suffer; and he deserved a better fate, if it were only for the benevolence of his character. His son Henri, born posthumously, commonly called the Duc de Bordeaux, or the Comte de Chambord, is the legitimate heir to the throne of France.

BERRIMAN, WILLIAM, an English divine; author of five volumes of sermons, &c. Born, 1688; died, 1750.

BERRUYER, JOSEPH ISAAC, a French Jesuit, whose writings were condemned at Rome for their too great liberality; author of a "History of the People of God," &c. Died, 1738.

BERRY, Sir JOHN, an English naval commander, knighted for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Southwold Bay. He died of poison, administered to him on board his ship, 1691.

BERRY, Rear-admiral Sir EDWARD, bart., K.C.B. This officer was the only one in the royal navy who had received three medals for his services, having commanded a line-of-battle ship in the memorable battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo. Died, 1831.

BERSMAN, GEORGE, a learned German; author of Notes on some of the Classics, and of a Latin version of the Psalms of David. Born, 1538; died, 1611.

BERTAUT, JOHN, a French prelate and poet; chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and secretary of the cabinet to Henry III. Born, 1562; died, 1611.

BERTHIER, ALEXANDER, prince of Neuchatel and Wagram, a marshal and vicomte of France, was born at Versailles, in 1753, and served with Lafayette in the war of American independence. At the commencement of the French revolution he was made a general officer, fought gallantly in La Vendée, and was at the head of Buonaparte's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. He was, in fact, the companion of Napoleon in all his expeditions, dining and travelling in the same carriage; and his skill in drawing up despatches, joined to his unwearied application and methodical habits, proved of incalculable value to the emperor in the vast pressure of his affairs. On the restoration of Louis, however, in 1814, he recognised his authority, and was created a peer; but when his former master returned from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where, as soon as the music of the Russian troops, on their march to the French borders, was heard at the gates of the city, he put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy or remorse, by throwing himself from a window of his palace, June 1, 1815.

BERTHIER, JOSEPH STEPHEN, a French philosopher of the Society of the Oratory; author of "Physique des Comètes," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1788.

BERTHIER, WILLIAM FRANCIS, a learned Jesuit; one of the editors of the Dictionnaire

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FRANCIS, a learned
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de Trevoux, and translator of the Psalms into French. Born, 1704; died, 1782.

BERTHOLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, Count, one of the most eminent chemists of his age, was born at Talluire, Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Lavoisier, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made professor of the normal school. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; and, during the emperor's reign, was made a senator and an officer of the legion of honour; but he was one of the first to desert his patron when his fortunes were on the decline; for which he received the title of count from Louis XVIII. His principal work is "Essai de Statique Chimique," but he wrote many other valuable essays, and had also a large share in the reformation of the chemical nomenclature. Died, 1822.

BERTHOLON, N. DE ST. LAZARE, a French chemist and philosopher of the 18th century, whose works on acrostation, electricity, and other scientific subjects, evince much learning and ability. Born at Lyons, and died in 1799.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, a skillful Swiss clock and chronometer maker; author of "Traité des Horloges Marines," &c. Born at Neufchatel, 1727; died, 1807. His nephew, Louis, inherited his talents, and was not less celebrated than his uncle. The accuracy of their chronometers is proverbial.

BERTI, ALEXANDER POMPEY, a native of Lucca; author of "La Caduta de' Decemviri della Romana Republica," &c. Born, 1686; died, 1752.

BERTI, JOHN LAURENCE, an Italian monk, and general of the order of the Augustines; author of some Italian poetry, a work "De Disciplina Theologica," &c. Born, 1693; died, 1766.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon; a nobleman distinguished equally by his talent and his eccentricity. He was author of several political and satirical pamphlets; for one of which—the report of a speech he had delivered in parliament—he was prosecuted, and imprisoned in the King's Bench. Died, 1791.

BERTIN, ANTHONY, a French military officer and an elegant poet; author of a "Collection of Elegies" and other poems, which were greatly esteemed. Born in the isle of Bourbon, 1752; died at St. Domingo, 1790.

BERTIN, JOSEPH, a French physician and anatomist; author of a treatise on Osteology, and other valuable works on anatomy. Born, 1712; died, 1781.

BERTINAZZI, CHARLES ANTHONY, a celebrated comedian, and an accomplished wit, was born at Turin, in 1713, and for more than forty years was one of the most distinguished comic actors at Paris. Died, 1785.

BERTOLI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, born in 1676, obtained the name of the patriarch of Aquileia, from his having first directed attention to the antiquities of that place, and for his successful endeavours to prevent the inhabitants from mutilating or destroying them. Died, 1758.

BERTIUS, PETER, professor of mathematics, and cosmographer to the king of France; author of "Theatrum Geographia Veteris," &c. Born, 1565; died, 1629.

BERTRAM, CORNELIUS BONAVENTURE, Hebrew professor at Geneva and Lausanne; author of a "Dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews," &c. Born, 1531; died, 1594.

BERTRAND, HENRY, Count, a distinguished French general, and the companion in exile of Napoleon Buonaparte, would have earned a bright name on the page of history merely by his military achievements during the wars of the empire, were not those achievements cast, comparatively, into the shade by the steadfast fidelity with which he clung to Napoleon. Aiding that great soldier to gain some of his most splendid victories; covering him when in retreat and peril, as after the murderous affair of Hannau; following him to his free exile to Elba; returning with him to share all the perils of "blood-stained Waterloo;" &c, the brave and steadfast Bertrand, feared not the imprisonment of St. Helena, but voluntarily abode there until he had seen the first obsequies of his sincerely worshipped human idol. Honour to fidelity! Born, 1770; died, 1844.

BERTRAND, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician; author of an "Historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles," &c. Born, 1670; died, 1752.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROSE MARIA, an eminent surgeon and anatomist of Turin; author of a treatise on surgical operations, and various other professional works. Born, 1723; died, 1765.

BERULLE, PIERRE DE, Cardinal, founder of the congregation of the Oratory. He was employed in many affairs of state in France; and accompanied Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., to England. Died, 1629.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZJAMES, Duke of, natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough; a distinguished and gallant soldier, and author of a valuable volume of Memoirs. Killed at the siege of Philipsburgh, in 1734.

BERYLLUS, an Arabian bishop, of the third century; converted by Origen from his heterodox opinion, that Christ had no existence prior to his incarnation.

BERZELIUS, Baron, one of the great chemists of modern times, was born in 1779, in Ostgothland, a province of Sweden, where his father kept a village school. After graduating at Upsala in 1804, he repaired to Stockholm, where he became an assistant to Spawrman, who had accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages round the world; and at his death, in 1806, he succeeded him in the chair of chemistry, which he continued to fill for forty-two years. It would be impossible within our limits to give even a summary of his labours during this period; suffice it to say, that in a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than perhaps of any other class of men of science, Berzelius stood out as a star of the first magnitude. His patient labours, and ingenious investigations, have done more to lay the foundations of organic che-

mistry, than those of any other chemist. To him pre-eminently belongs the honour of applying the great principles which had been established by Dalton, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to unfolding the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and in thus opening the way for the discoveries of Mulder, Liebig, Dumas, and others. To him chemistry is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies, more especially selenium, morium, and cerium; and to his skill as a manipulator, may be traced many of the analytical processes at present in use.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that all the scientific societies of the world contended for the honour of enrolling his name among their members; and the various minor honours which he received from his own sovereign from time to time, were finally crowned by his being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Vasa in 1829, and his elevation to the rank of a baron in 1835. Died, 1848.

BESOLDE, CHRISTOPHER, a counsellor of Vienna; author of a "Synopsis of Politics," a "History of the Ottoman Empire," &c. Born, 1577; died, 1638.

BESSARION, JOHN, a Greek priest, one of the most eminent revivers of learning in the 15th century, and founder of the noble library of St. Mark, at Venice. He translated from Aristotle, Xenophon, &c.; and zealously defended Plato against the attacks of George of Trebizond. He was made a cardinal by pope Eugene, and had the title of patriarch of Constantinople given him by Pius II. Born, 1389; died, 1475.

BESSEL, DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM, a distinguished Prussian astronomer, born 1784. He was professor of astronomy in the university of Berlin; and such was the skill and assiduity with which he prosecuted his favourite study, that he was twice presented with a gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society of London, for the number and accuracy of his observations. Died, 1846.

BESSIERES, JOHN BAPTIST, duke of Latria, and a French marshal, was born at Poitou, in 1769. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and was highly esteemed by Napoleon for his honour, skill, and bravery. He fell in the combat that preceded the battle of Lutzen, 1813.

BETHENCOURT, JOHN DE, a Norman baron, and a military adventurer, who conquered the Canary Islands, and afterwards held them as a fief of the crown of Castile. Died, 1425.

BETHLEM-GABOR, a native of Transylvania, whose courage and wily policy made him ruler of that country, and enabled him to die in peaceable possession of it, in spite of the utmost efforts of the emperor of Germany. Died, 1629.

BETIS, governor of Gaza, who for his brave defence of it was put to death by Alexander the Great, and dragged at his chariot wheels when dead, B.C. 332.

BETTERTON, THOMAS, a celebrated actor; he excelled in the representation of Shakespeare's principal tragic characters. Born, 1635; died, 1700.

BETTINELLI, XAVIER, a Jesuit of Mantua, and, on the suppression of his order, teacher of eloquence at Modena. He was an elegant and accomplished writer, epistolary, dramatic, and poetical; his principal work is the "Lettere dieci di Virgilio agli Arcadi." Born, 1718; died, 1808.

BETTS, JOHN, an English physician of the time of Charles II.; author of a treatise "De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis," &c.

BETUSSE, JOSEPH, an Italian poet of the 16th century; he translated into Italian the Latin works of Boccaccio, and wrote a life of him.

BEUERNONVILLE, PETER RIEL, Count of, a French marshal; minister of war in 1793; ambassador at Berlin and Madrid during the consulate, and under the empire grand officer of the legion of honour. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and attached himself to Louis, by whom he was rewarded with the title of marshal. Died, 1821.

BEUF, JOHN LE, a French antiquary; author of "Memoirs of the History of Auxerre," &c. Born, 1607; died, 1670.

BEVER, DR. THOMAS, an English civilian; a judge of the Cinque Ports, and author of a treatise on "The Legal Polity of the Romans," &c. Died, 1791.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph; an eminent orientalist, critic, and theologian, and one of the most distinguished scholars that ever adorned the prelate, was born at Barrow, Lincolnshire, in 1688, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous works; among which are 12 volumes of "Sermons," "Private Thoughts on Religion," "Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo," &c. He bequeathed the principal part of his property to charitable uses. Died, 1707.

BEVERLY, JOHN OR, tutor to the venerable Bede, and subsequently archbishop of York. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and several of his devotional treatises are still extant. Died, 721.

BEVERNINCK, JEROME VAN, a Dutch statesman; greatly instrumental in promoting the treaty of Nimeguen, which produced a general peace. Born, 1614; died, 1690.

BEVERWICK, JOHN DE, a Dutch physician; author of some valuable works on professional subjects. Born, 1594; died, 1647.

BEWICK, JOHN, an English artist residing at Newcastle, whose "History of Quadrupeds," by the beauty and spirit of its illustrations, gave the first impulse to that improvement in the art of wood engraving which has at length been carried to such exquisite perfection. Died, 1795. His brother THOMAS, who followed the same profession, died in 1828.

BEWLY, WILLIAM, an English chemist and natural philosopher, whose researches and experiments did much for the improvement of chemistry. He published some valuable papers in the Monthly Review, but left no separate treatise. Died, 1783.

BEYER, or BEGER, AUGUSTUS, a German divine; author of historical and critical remarks on scarce books, &c. Died, 1741.

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BEZA, THEODORE, a native of France,
and, for some time, a Catholic and prior of
Longjumeau. The tutor under whom he
studied imbued his mind with Protestant
principles, and an attachment which he
formed for a young lady whom he after-
wards married, added force to his scruples of
conscience. Abandoning the preferment he
already enjoyed, and the still higher ones
to which he doubtless might have attained,
he fled to Geneva. Thence he went to Lau-
sanne, where he became professor of Greek,
but finally settled at Geneva, and became
Calvin's colleague in both the church and
the university. He greatly aided in diffusing
and upholding the principles of the Reform-
ers, and was a very versatile writer. His
Latin poems are elegant, and his controver-
sial prose very subtle and vigorous. His
Latin version of the New Testament, with
notes, is still considered an authority. Born,
1519; died 1605.

BIHERING, VITUS, a captain in the Rus-
sian navy, and a celebrated navigator of the
northern seas, who, being cast on a desolate
island, perished there, in 1741. This is now
called Bhering's Island, and the straits be-
tween Asia and America have also received
his name.

BIANCHI, ANTONIO, a Venetian gondo-
lier of the 18th century, who obtained great
note by his poetical talents; author of "Il
Templi ovvero di Solomone," "A Treatise
on Italian Comedy," &c.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS, a musical composer,
born at Cremona; author of "Disertor
Franchese," "Semiramide," &c. He came
to England, wrote "Custore e Polluce" for
Madame Storaice, and "Inez de Castro" for
Mrs. Billington; and died early in the
present century.

BIANCHI, JOHN, known also by the Latin
name of JANUS PLANCUS, a celebrated Italian
physician, anatomist, and naturalist, and
the reviver of the Academy of the Leincei.
Born at Rimini, 1693; died, 1775.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, a philosopher and
mathematician of Verona; author of "Isto-
ria Universale," &c., and a vast number of
scientific and literary treatises. Born, 1603;
died, 1729.

BIAS, one of the seven sages of Greece,
and a native of Priene, in Ionia; celebrated
for his knowledge and strict regard to jus-
tice. He flourished in the sixth and seventh
centuries, B.C., and died at a very advanced
age.

BIBIENA, BERNARDO DA, a Roman car-
dinal, raised from a low origin by Leo X.;
author of a comedy entitled "La Calandria,"
greatly admired in Italy. Born, 1470; died,
by poison, as is supposed, 1520.

BIBIENA, FERDINAND GALLI, an emi-
nent painter and architect. Born at Bo-
logna, 1637; died, 1743.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER, a ce-
lebrated French physician; author of "Phy-
siological Researches respecting Life and
Death," "Anatomy as applied to Physiology
and Medicine," &c. Born, 1771; died, 1802.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatic writer
of the 18th century; author of "Love in a
Village," "Lionel and Clarissa," &c.

BICKERSTETH, REV. EDWARD, an able

and prolific writer on religious topics, was
born in 1786. His original destination was
the law; but after practising for some years as
an attorney at Norwich, he was seized with
a desire to enter the ministry, and obtained
ordination from Bishop Bathurst in 1815.
Soon afterwards he was appointed secretary
to the Church Missionary Society in London,
and at the same time became assistant mi-
nister to an episcopal chapel in Spitalfields.
In 1830 he was presented to the living of
Wotton, in Hertfordshire, where he laboured
with great zeal and efficiency down to the
period of his death, 28th February, 1850.
Mr. Bickersteth's first work was his "Help
to the Study of the Scriptures;" and this
was followed by many other useful works on
divinity; and on all occasions he exhibited
himself as a most uncompromising opponent
to Popery and Tractarianism.

BIDDLE, JOHN, a Socinian writer of con-
siderable note in the time of Charles I. and
during the Commonwealth, and now re-
garded as the founder of Unitarian doctrines;
author of "Confessions of Faith concerning
the Holy Trinity," and other works in de-
fence of his principles. He was more than
once prosecuted and imprisoned, and died of
a fever caught in gaol in 1623.

BIDLAK, JOHN, Dr., a divine of the
Church of England; author of "The Country
Parson," and other poems, "An Introduction
to Geography," &c. Born, 1755; died, 1814.

BIDLING, GODFREY, a Dutch anatomist;
author of "Anatomia Corporis Humani,"
&c. Born, 1649; died, 1713.

BIEL, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a German Pro-
testant divine, pastor at Brunswick; author
of a valuable Lexicon of the Septuagint
version of the Old Testament. Died, 1745.

BIELEFELD, JAMES FREDERIC, Baron de,
a celebrated modern writer; author of "Pol-
itical Institutions," &c. Born, at Hamburg,
1717; died, 1770.

BIEVRE, MARECHAL, Marquis de, a
life-guard of the king of France, not un-
known as an author, but far more for his
puns and repartees. The following anecdote
shows the inveteracy of his habit, while it
proves "the ruling passion strong in death."
He went to Spa to recruit his health, but
died there; and, when at the point of death,
said to those around him, "Mes amis, je
m'en vais de ce pas" (de Spa). Born, 1747;
died, 1789.

BIGLAND, JOHN, a voluminous writer,
whose first publication did not appear till he
was fifty years of age; author of "A Sys-
tem of Geography and History," "Histo-
ries of Spain and England," "Letters on
English and French History," &c. Died,
1832, aged 82.

BIGNE, MARQUERIN DE LA, a doctor of
the Sorbonne; compiler of the first edition
of the "Bibliotheca Patrum." He was born
in 1546, and died at Paris about the close of
the 16th century.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, a counsellor
of Rheims; author of "Pensées et Réflex-
ions Philosophiques." Born, 1700; died,
1775.

BIGNON, JEROME, a learned French
writer; author of treatises "On Rome and
its Antiquities," "On the Election of the

Popes," &c.; and editor of the "Formula" of Marculphus. Born, 1589; died, 1656.

BIGNON, JOHN PAUL, grandson of the above; librarian to the king of France; author of "Les Aventures d'Abdalla Fils d'Haniff," &c. Died, 1743.

BIGNON, L. P. EDUARD, was born at Melletraye, of a highly respectable family, and early entered on the diplomatic career as secretary of legation in Switzerland, and subsequently in Savoy and Prussia, of which last he had the administration of the finances subsequent to the battle of Jena. Ambassador in Poland, both before and after the retreat from Moscow, he rendered the most important services to the French army. He subsequently held many important offices, was a member of the chamber of deputies under the restoration, and was made peer of France in 1839. He wrote, at the express desire of Napoleon, a "History of French Diplomacy." Born, 1771; died, 1810.

BIGOT AMERIC, an eminent French scholar. He assisted in the publication of several works; and having discovered Palladius's Life of Chrysostom in the ducal library at Florence, he published both the Greek text and his own Latin translation of it. Born, 1626; died, 1689.

BILDERDYK, G., a modern Dutch poet, born in 1760, and one of the first of his country; author of the "Death of Edipus," "The Fairy Urgate," "Winter Flowers and Autumn Leaves," and several meritorious translations from the Greek poets and tragedians, from Pope's Essay on Man, &c.

BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD, a German writer and professor of philosophy and theology. He was a man of most extensive learning, and the author of "Dilucidationes Philosophicæ," &c. Born, 1693; died, 1750.

BILGUER, JOHN ELRIC, a Swiss surgeon; author of several professional treatises, in one of which he maintains the inutility of amputation in cases of gunshot wounds. Died, 1706.

BILLAUD, VARENNES DE, the son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Fouché, and proved himself one of the most violent and sanguinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and horrid massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastille; voted immediate death to the unfortunate Louis XVI; and officiated as president of the Convention on the 18th of Oct. 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Pethion. Died at St. Domingo, in 1819.

BILLING, SIGISMUND, a patriotic and consistent French liberal, born at Calmar, in Alsace, in 1773. He entered the army at the very commencement of the revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of Genappe and on other occasions; was commissary of war to the armies of the North, the Rhine, &c. in 1792, and to the army of Germany at the time of General Moreau's retreat, and was present in many celebrated battles and sieges. In consequence of certain changes in the government, he for a time retired to

private life, and devoted his time and talents to the formation of Bible Societies and the education of Protestant youth. But he did not wholly abandon the military profession; and, when the reverses of Napoleon had endangered the safety of France, Billing, as the commander of a legion of the national guard, surrounded and defended the chamber of representatives while it was in the act of pronouncing the emperor's forfeiture, and was otherwise active in bringing about his abdication. He was also, in concert with General la Fayette, greatly instrumental in effecting the revolution of 1830, which seated Louis Philippe on the throne; preserving throughout his character a love of rational liberty, and a sincere regard for the happiness and morals of the people. He died in 1832.

BILLINGTON, ELIZABETH, the most celebrated English female singer of her time. She was of German extraction, though born in England. Her popularity was equally great in England and on the Continent, and remained undiminished to the very close of her public career in 1809. Died, 1817.

BILLINGSLEY, SIR HENRY, was a native of Canterbury, who, as a London tradesman, acquired great wealth, and became its chief magistrate. He was taught mathematics by an expelled friar, to whom he had generously given shelter and support, and was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English. Died, 1616.

BILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Winchester, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I.; author of a treatise on Christ's Descent into Hell, and one of the translators of the Bible. Born, 1536; died, 1616.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, an eminent English divine; author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," "Scholastic History of Lay Baptism," &c. Born, 1668; died, 1723.

BINGHAM, SIR GEORGE RIDOUT, a major-general in the British army, was born in 1777. He entered the service in 1793, as an ensign in the 69th foot; and progressively advanced in different regiments, till he became lieutenant-colonel of the 53d, being present at the most important transactions in the Peninsula, for which services he was rewarded by knighthood. He afterwards had the charge of Buonaparte from England to St. Helena, where he remained several years, and was promoted to the rank of major-general and colonel-commandant of the 2d rifle brigade. Died, January, 1833.

BINGLEY (descended from English parents, and considered as the Garrick of the Dutch stage), was born at Rotterdam, in 1755, and died in 1818.

BINGLEY, WILLIAM, a clergyman; author of "Animal Biography," "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," &c. Died, 1823.

BION, a Greek philosopher, in the reign of Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedonia, in the 3d century, B.C. Some few fragments of his writings remain.

BION, a Greek pastoral poet: his poems, published with those of his friend and disciple, Moschus, are remarkable for simplicity and sweetness. By some he is said to have lived in the 2d, and by others in the 3d century, B.C.

BION, NICHOLAS, a French mathematician

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cian; author of a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," &c. Died, 1733.

BIRAGUE, CLEMENT, an engraver on gems, said to have been the first discoverer of the art of engraving on diamonds. He was born at Milan, and flourished during the middle of the 18th century.

BIRAGUE, RENÉ DE, a Milanese of noble family, who sought shelter in France from the vengeance of Louis Sforza, and became a cardinal and chancellor of France. He is infamously memorable as one of the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Born, 1500; died, 1583.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, who for many years played a distinguished part as a member of the corporation of London, was born in that city, in 1757, and succeeded his father in his well-established business of a pastry-cook, in Cornhill. He was the first to propose the measure of arming and training the inhabitants as volunteers; and he had the honour, successively, to become lieutenant, major, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the first regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. Yet, although never unmindful of his position as a party man in politics, he found leisure to employ his pen in various walks of literature. Mr. Birch was also among the earliest and most active supporters of the Literary Fund Society, to which he continued attached till his decease, and had long been the senior member of its council. In 1814 he filled the civic chair. Died, Dec. 10, 1841, aged 84.

BIRCH, THOMAS, originally a Quaker, but subsequently a divine of the Church of England. He was an industrious historian and biographer; and author, among many other works, of a "History of the Royal Society," "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," &c. Born, 1705; died, 1766.

BIRD, EDWARD (R.A.), a painter, chiefly of comic subjects, but who also executed many religious and historical pieces, and was made historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Born, 1772; died, 1819.

BIRD, JOHN, an eminent mathematical instrument maker; author of "The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants," &c. Died, 1768.

BIRD, WILLIAM, an eminent musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He chiefly composed sacred music; and to him "Non nobis Domine" is attributed. Born, 1543; died, 1623.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, duke of Courland, who, though the son of a peasant, by his handsome person and address, obtained such influence over Anne, daughter of Peter I. and duchess of Courland, that when she ascended the throne of Russia, she committed the reigns of government to Biren, made him duke of Courland, and at her death, in 1740, left him regent of the empire. He was subsequently banished to Siberia, recalled by Peter III., and his duchy restored to him by Catherine, in 1763, but which, 6 years afterwards, he relinquished in favour of his eldest son. Born, 1687; died, 1772.

BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M. D., president of the London Mechanics' Institute, was the son of a merchant and banker at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1776. In his boyhood he displayed a strong incli-

nation for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so devoted; but his friends having determined that he should embrace the medical profession, he first studied for this object at Leeds, then removed to London to become a pupil of Dr. Baillie, and subsequently went to Edinburgh to complete his education. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed professor of natural history in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow; and having while there successfully established a mechanics' class, he was induced, in 1822, to found the London Mechanics' Institution in Chancery Lane; to which society he generously lent 3000*l.* for erecting a museum, lecture-room, &c. Of this institution Dr. Birkbeck was elected president; and from it nearly all the various mechanics' institutes throughout Great Britain have been established. As a physician, he enjoyed a considerable share of reputation; as the promoter of mechanic arts, and as the warm friend of the industrious artisan, no man could possibly be more generally or more justly esteemed. He also numbered among his circle of friends the most eminent scientific and literary men of the day. Died, Dec. 1, 1841.

BIRKBECK, MORRIS, an English gentleman who emigrated to America, where he purchased so vast a tract of land as to acquire the title of "Emperor of the Prairies;" author of "Letters from Illinois," "Notes of a Journey in America," &c. He was accidentally drowned in 1825.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir JOHN, a political writer of the 17th century; several times imprisoned during the Commonwealth for writing in favour of the exiled king. Born, 1615; died, 1679.

BIRKHEAD, HENRY, a modern Latin poet, born in 1617; author of "Otium Literarium," &c. He died at the latter end of the 17th century.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, Baron de, a celebrated French general, honoured with the friendship of Henry IV. He was slain at the siege of Eprenay, in Champagne, in 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT, Duke de, son of the above; admiral and marshal of France, and a favourite of Henry IV., who appointed him his ambassador to England, &c., and raised him to the dukedom. He was, however, seduced by the intrigues of the court of Spain to join in a conspiracy against his royal and truly generous friend; for which crime he was tried, condemned, and beheaded, in 1602.

BIRON, duke de Lauzun, born about 1760; one of the most celebrated men of the French revolution, remarkable at once for his amours, his attachment to liberty, and his military exploits. He served with La Fayette in America, and attached himself to the party of the Duke of Orleans, on his return. In 1792 he was joined with Talleyrand in a mission to this country; on his return, served under Rochambeau, in Flanders; and perished by the guillotine at the end of 1793, on a charge of counter-revolution. He died stoically, ordering oysters, and drinking wine with the executioner.

BISCHOP, JOHN DE, a Dutch historical

and landscape painter. Born, 1646; died, 1686.

BISCOE, RICHARD, an English divine; author of "The History of the Acts of the Apostles, confirmed by other Authors." Died, 1748.

BISSET, CHARLES, an able physician, and a writer on fortification, which art he studied while in the 42nd regiment, and received promotion for his skill in it at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, by the Duke of Cumberland. Born, 1716; died, 1791.

BISSET, JAMES, an ingenious artist and amusing writer, was born at Perth, in 1762, but settled early in life at Birmingham, where he established a museum and shop for curiosities, which he afterwards removed to Leamington. He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes; and being ever ready to make his muse subserve the cause of loyalty, or aid the progress of art, his various works present a motley appearance, and are often singularly droll and epigrammatic. "Guides," "Directories," and "Poetic Surveys" of the towns in which he lived, look oddly enough when placed in juxtaposition with "Patriotic Clarions," "Critical Essays," and "Comic Strictures on the Fine Arts;" yet such were among his numerous productions, all of which are more or less indebted for their notoriety to the jingle of rhymes. Died, 1832.

BISI, BONAVENTURE, an esteemed Bolognese miniature and historical painter. Died, 1662.

BISSON, F. T. J. G., born in 1767; a French general, who fought in most of Napoleon's campaigns, till his death, in 1811. He was of prodigious size, strength, and appetite.

BITAUBE, PAUL JEREMIAH, the son of French refugee parents at Konigsberg, where he was born, in 1732, but in after life settled in Paris. He was an author of considerable repute, and patronised by Frederick II. of Prussia and by Napoleon. He translated Homer, and wrote "Joseph" and other poems. Died, 1806.

BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAS DE, or *the Cid*, a hero of Spain, whose valour in various encounters with the Moors, and his unjust banishment, afforded rich materials both for history and romance. Born at Burgos, 1040; died at Valencia, 1099.

BIZOT, PIERRE, a French writer; author of a curious work, entitled "Histoire Médallique de la République de Hollande." Born, 1636; died, 1696.

BLACK, JOSEPH, an eminent chemist, born at Bordeaux in France, but of Scottish parents; author of "Lectures on Chemistry," besides other valuable works embodying important discoveries. Born, 1728; died, 1796.

BLACKBURN, FRANCIS, an English divine, eminent as a theological writer, and remarkable for the publication of works favouring dissent from the church to which he belonged. He was archdeacon of Cleveland and a prebend of York; but so little of a churchman in his writings, that he was invited to succeed Dr. Chandler as minister of the chapel in the Old Jewry. Born, 1705; died, 1787.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, a Scotch divine and poet; author of "The Graham," an heroic ballad; "Remarks on Civil Liberty," &c. Born, 1721; died, 1791.

BLACKMORE, Sir RICHARD, a physician and poet, and the author of many works both in prose and verse, the principal of which is his poem, entitled "Creation." Living as he did in the time of Dryden, Pope, and other wits and satirists, to whom he was opposed in politics, he met with unmerited ridicule; for though as a poet he was inferior to many, he was by no means destitute of talent, and, what is better, he sustained the reputation of a pious and conscientious man. Died, 1739.

BLACKSTONE, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent English judge; author of the well known "Commentaries," and other valuable works on law, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1780.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, a Scottish physician, who settled in Sweden, and was beheaded there, for supposed participation in a conspiracy, 1748.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER and ELIZABETH, husband and wife: the latter, a woman of talent, in order to procure subsistence for her husband while in prison for debt, published a "Herbal" in 2 volumes, folio, with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself, all in the space of four years. The work succeeded, and her husband was liberated; but he seemed doomed to be the sport of fortune; for after having been invited to Stockholm, and pensioned by the king of Sweden, in consequence of his being the author of a work on agriculture which attracted the notice of that monarch, he was charged with being concerned in a plot with Count Tessin for overturning the kingdom, tried, and beheaded, in 1747.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS, Greek professor of Aberdeen; author of "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer;" "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," &c. Born, 1701; died, 1757.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, a Scotch writer; author of "The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart," written in French, &c. Born, 1599; died, 1613.

BLACKWOOD, Sir HENRY, a meritorious British admiral, was the sixth son of Sir John Blackwood, bart., and born in 1770. Having entered the naval service at the early age of 11 years, he was present at the action off the Dogger Bank; and on the commencement of hostilities with the French, in 1793, he became first Lieutenant of the Invincible man-of-war, in which capacity he acted on the "glorious 1st of June," 1794, with distinguished bravery, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798, when captain of the Brilliant, of 28 guns, he gallantly maintained a most unequal combat, off the island of Teneriffe, with two large French frigates, each of which was nearly double his own force, and beat them off. After this he was engaged in various services, as captain of the Penelope, of 36 guns, under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other eminent men; and it was owing chiefly to his skill and bravery that the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, which escaped from Lord Nelson at Aboukir,

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was captured. The next scene of his naval glory was the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, where he performed the most essential service, as captain of the *Euryalus*, and witnessed the death of his friend and heroic commander, whose last words to him were "God bless you, Blackwood—I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Ajax*, of 80 guns, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. This, however, was a melancholy event, as the sequel proved; for, during the night of the 14th of February, 1807, the *Ajax* was found to be on fire, and in a short time went down with half her crew; Sir Henry, like many others, being saved with the greatest difficulty. After this he commanded the *Warspite*, and was present at the blockades of Brest and Rochfort, and engaged in various enterprises. In 1814, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence made him captain of the fleet, and he was appointed to bring over the crowned heads from France to this country: on which occasion he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1819, Sir Henry was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the East Indies, from which station he speedily returned; and in 1827 the lord high admiral raised him to the command at Chatham. He died in December, 1832; leaving behind him the character of a brave, skillful officer, and an amiable man.

BLADEN, MARTIN, a military officer under the Duke of Marlborough; author of "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; "A Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries," &c. Died, 1746.

BLAINVILLE, M. DE, professor of comparative anatomy in the Paris Museum of Natural History, and a worthy successor to Cuvier, was born in 1778. He was found dead on May 1. 1850, in one of the night railway trains between Rouen and Caen.

BLAIR, HUGH, an eminent Scotch divine; author of a "Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," "Lectures on Rhetoric," "Belles Lettres," and "Sermons," in five volumes, which have ever been greatly esteemed. Born at Edinburgh, 1718; died, 1800.

BLAIR, JOHN, a prebend of Westminster; author of "Chronological Tables" and "Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament." Died, 1782.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine; author of the well known and admirable poem "The Grave." Born, 1700; died, 1746.

BLAKE, ROBERT, a celebrated English admiral during the Commonwealth, whose skill and courage were equalled only by his disinterested patriotism and love of justice; and whose brilliant achievements proudly sustained the honour of his country, and greatly enhanced its naval character. Among his numerous gallant exploits, the most noted are the four desperate engagements he fought with the Dutch fleet under Admiral Van Tromp; by which he not only gained a decided superiority over our mightiest naval opponent, but, by the bold tactics he introduced, infused that intrepidity and spirit of enterprise, by which the British navy has been ever since so highly

distinguished. Born, at Bridgewater, 1699; died, 1688.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, a highly gifted but very eccentric artist and writer; author of "Europe," a prophecy; "America," a prophecy; "Songs of Experience," and an infinity of admirable engravings. Born, 1759; died, 1827.

BLAMPINI, THOMAS, a Benedictine monk; editor of a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustin. Died, 1710.

BLANCHARD, FRANCIS, a celebrated French aeronaut, born in 1738, was distinguished from his youth by his mechanical inventions. After making his first aerostatic voyage in 1784, he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, 1785; for which exploit he was rewarded by the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 1200 fr. He first made use of a parachute in London, in 1785; went through various countries on the Continent, exhibiting his aeronautic skill; visited America with the same object; and, returning in 1798, ascended in Rouen with 16 persons in a large balloon, and descended at a place 15 miles distant. He died in 1809. — His wife, MADAME BLANCHARD, continued to make aerial voyages; but in June, 1819, having ascended from Tivoli, in Paris, her balloon took fire, at a considerable height, owing to some fireworks which she carried with her, the car fell, and the hapless aeronaut was dashed to pieces.

BLANCHARD, JAMES, an eminent and indefatigable painter, denominated the French Titian. Born, 1600; died, 1688.

BLANCHARD, JOHN BAPTIST, a French Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric; author of "The Temple of the Muses," &c. Born, 1731; died, 1797.

BLANCHARD, LAMAN, a graceful periodical writer, was born at Great Yarmouth in 1803. His father having removed to London when he was 5 years of age, he received his education at St. Olave's School, Lambeth; and here was laid the groundwork of those literary tastes and habits which distinguished him through life. His first occupation was that of reader at Cox and Baylis' printing office in Great Queen Street; in 1827 he became secretary to the Zoological Society; and in 1831 editor of the Monthly Magazine. He subsequently became connected with the True Sun, the Constitutional, the Courier, the Court Journal, and the Examiner; and was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day. Never was there a writer with a readier pen; but though radiant with wit, it was never dipped in gall; and though his political opinions were strongly marked and maintained through good and evil report, his entire freedom from party bigotry and prejudices gained him the respect even of his most decided opponents. But a series of domestic calamities crushed his buoyant spirit to the earth, and in a fit of temporary insanity he committed suicide, Feb. 15. 1845. A collected edition of his writings, with a memoir of the author by Sir Bulwer Lytton, was published in 1846.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, a comedian of sterling talent at Covent Garden Theatre,

whose faithful representation of many of Shakespeare's most difficult characters obtained for him the suffrages of such as were real judges of the histrionic art; but, though a general favourite, he won not the "million" by monstrosities, nor the just reward of his talents from theatrical managers. Died, 1835, in the 66th year of his age, having retired from the stage a short time before.

BLANCHE, of Castile, queen of Louis VIII. of France. She died of grief, on account of the defeat and imprisonment of her son, Louis IX., in Palestine, in 1252.

BLANCHELANDE, P. F., born in 1735; governor of St. Domingo when the decree of instant emancipation for the slaves caused a universal tumult. He urged the suspension of the decree, and, being arrested as a counter-revolutionist, was conducted to Paris, and perished by the guillotine in 1793.

BLAND, ELIZABETH, an English lady, eminent for her knowledge of Hebrew. A phylactery of her writings is preserved by the Royal Society. Died, 1720.

BLANDRATA, GEORGE, an Italian physician; privy counsellor to Stephen Barotti, king of Poland. He was strangled by his nephew, whom he had made his heir, 1593.

BLANE, Sir GILBERT, bart., M. D., of Ayr, was born in 1749, and, after practising in his profession with much success, became physician in ordinary to George III., and was, in 1812, created a baronet. He died in June, 1834.

BLANKEN, JOHN, an eminent Dutch engineer, born in 1755; distinguished for his double-power steam-engines; and for his docks, dikes, drains, and batteries, on almost all the coasts of Holland.

BLANKOFF, JOHN TRUNIZ, a Dutch marine painter, of the 17th century; particularly skilful in storm pieces.

BLANTYRE, Lord, was born in Edinburgh in 1776, and entered the army in his 19th year. He served in the Peninsular war, at the conclusion of which he received public thanks for his services, and afterwards became lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire. He was residing with his family at Brussels, during the struggle of the Belgians for a separate government; when looking out from a window, to see the Dutch troops who were advancing into the park, he was struck in the neck by a musket ball, and the effusion of blood was so great that he died a few moments after, Sept. 1830.

BLAYNEY, Dr. BENJAMIN, an English divine and biblical critic; author of a "Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel," &c. Died, 1801.

BLEDRI, bishop of Llandaff in 1023; surnamed the wise on account of his great learning.

BLEISWICK, PETER VAN, born in 1724; grand pensionary of the Dutch states-general at the revolution, by which he was divested of his office. He was the author of a valuable work, "De Aggeribus."

BLESSINGTON, MARGARET POWER, Countess of, celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, and literary productions, was born in the county of Waterford in 1789. At the early age of 15 she contracted an ill-fated marriage with Captain Farmer, and

soon after his death the Earl of Blessington sought and obtained her hand in 1818. After her marriage she passed several years abroad, but they are chiefly remarkable for having led to her acquaintance with Lord Byron, which soon ripened into intimacy, and enabled her subsequently to publish one of the most interesting works, her "Conversations with Lord Byron." Soon after her husband's death in 1829, she fixed her residence in London, where she soon gained a distinguished place in literary and so-called fashionable society. Her house became the centre-point of every variety of talent; and there were few literary celebrities, native or foreign, who did not share in the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," for which Gore House will be long remembered. Lady Blessington's contributions to literature were at once numerous and diversified. Besides the "Conversations" above mentioned, she published many novels, of which "Grace Casady, or the Repealers," "The Two Friends," "Meredith," "Strathmore," "The Lottery of Life," "The Victims of Society," &c. are the chief; and several works full of personal anecdote, epigram, sentiment, and description, such as "The Idler in Italy," "The Idler in France," "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre," "The Belle of the Season," &c. For many years she edited the far-famed annuals, "The Book of Beauty" and the "Keepsake." Died at Paris, where she had a short time previously permanently fixed her residence, Aug. 1849.

BLIGH, GEORGE MILLER, was the son of Admiral Sir R. R. Bligh. He entered the navy, in 1794, on board the *Alexander*, commanded by his father, in which ship he was taken by the French in the same year; but from whom he contrived to escape six months afterwards. He was made a lieutenant in 1801, and fought under Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, in which he was severely wounded. He was made a commander in 1806; and, having taken a French privateer, he was posted, and appointed to the *Glatton* two years afterwards. He died in 1835.

BLIZZARD, Sir WILLIAM, a surgeon and anatomist of considerable eminence, was born in 1742. During a long life of professional activity and experience he maintained a high reputation; and was for many years professor of anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was also the author of several valuable works, viz. "Suggestions for the Improvements of Hospitals," "Reflections on Police," "Lecture on the Large Bloodvessels," &c. Died, at the great age of 92, in Sept. 1835.

BLOCH, MARCUS ELIEZER, an ingenious naturalist and physician, and a Jew by birth, was born at Anspach, of mean parentage; but entering into the service of a physician, he studied medicine, anatomy, and natural history with great success, and became particularly eminent in the last-named science. His "Ichthyology," produced at Berlin in 1786, at the expense of the wealthiest princes of Germany, is a magnificent national work. His treatise "On Intestinal Worms" is also in high estimation. Born, 1723; died, 1799.

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BLOCK, JOANNA KOERTEN, a Dutch female, whose singular talents in cutting landscapes, flowers, portraits, &c. out of paper, entitle her to rank as an artist of no mean skill, so true were her works to nature. Born, 1680; died, 1715.

BLOEMART, ABRAHAM, a Dutch painter of considerable merit, whose brilliant colouring and inventive powers atone for various minor faults. Born, 1565; died, 1647.

BLOEMART, CORNELIUS, a son of the preceding, who, as an engraver, became eminent, and may be regarded as the founder of a new school, remarkable for the purity and softness of the burin. Born, 1603; died, 1680.

BLOMFELD, FRANCIS, an English topographer and divine; author of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia," &c. Died, 1755.

BLOMFELD, EDWARD VALENTINE, a distinguished classical scholar, was the brother of Dr. Blomfield, bishop of London, and born in 1788. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where, besides other prizes, he gained, in 1800, a medal for writing his beautiful ode, "In Desiderium Porsoni." In 1812 a fellowship in Emanuel College was conferred on him. In the following year he visited Germany, and acquired an intimate knowledge of the German language. On his return to England he published in the "Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches," remarks on German literature. He translated "Matthias's Greek Grammar," and began "Schneider's Greek and German Lexicon." Died, 1816.

BLOND, JAMES CHRISTOPHER LE, a miniature painter, and author of a treatise on a method of engraving in colours. Born, 1670; died, 1741.

BLONDEL, a minstrel and favourite of Richard Cœur de Lion; whom he is said to have discovered in his German dungeon, by singing beneath its walls the first part of a song of their joint composition.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, and the successor of Vossius as professor of history at Amsterdam; author of "Explications on the Eucharist," &c. Born, 1591; died, 1655.

BLONDEL, FRANCIS, a French architect and diplomatist; author of "The Art of Throwing Bombs," various treatises on architecture, &c. Born, 1617; died, 1680.

BLONDEL, JOHN FRANCIS, of the same family as the above, and also an architect. He was professor of architecture in the academy of Paris; and the author of a "Course of Civil Architecture," and other works belonging to the art. Born, 1705; died, 1774.

BLONDUS, FLAVIUS, otherwise called Flavio Blondi, an Italian writer of the 15th century; author of "Roma Illustrata," &c.

BLOOD, THOMAS, Colonel, a bold and desperate Irishman, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and notorious in English history for his daring attempt on the life of the Duke of Ormond, and for his theft of the crown and regalia from the Tower. For some reason, never yet explained, this desperado was not only pardoned by Charles

II., but received from him a pension of 500*l.* per annum. Died, 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, an English poet, was the son of a poor tailor at Hoxington, Suffolk, and himself a shoemaker. His principal work is a poem, entitled "The Farmer's Boy," which pleasingly describes the scenes the author witnessed while in that humble station, and displays very considerable genius; but his subsequent publications, though possessing the merit of simplicity, were not equal to the first. Although brought forward and patronized by the exertions of Capel Loft and the Duke of Grafton, the modest bard had a large share of the ill which flesh is heir to, and his latter years were clouded by penury and dejection. Born, 1766; died, 1823.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, earl of Devonshire. He succeeded to his family title of Lord Mountjoy in 1594, and was much favoured and employed by queen Elizabeth. In the year 1603 he returned from Ireland, where he had been employed in suppressing the rebellion, and brought with him the head of the celebrated rebel Tyrone. James I. made him master of the ordnance and earl of Devonshire; but having married the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of the Earl of Essex, he fell into disgrace. Born, 1563; died, 1606.

BLOUNT, THOMAS, an English writer; author of "Boeobel; or the History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester," "Fragmenta Antiquitatis," &c. Born, 1619; died, 1679.

BLOUNT, Sir HENRY, a traveller through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt; author of a "Voyage to the Levant." He was knighted by Charles II., but sided with the parliament, and was rewarded with a commissionership of trade. Born, 1602; died, 1682.

BLOUNT, Sir THOMAS POPE, bart., eldest son of the above; member of several parliaments, and appointed commissioner of accounts at the revolution; author of "Censura celeberrimorum Auctorum," &c. Born, 1649; died, 1697.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, youngest brother of the last named; author of some deistical writings. He died, by his own hands, 1693.

BLOW, JOHN (Mus. Doc.), an English musician and composer of great ability; author of anthems, services, &c., and of some secular compositions, which are published collectively under the title of "Amphion Anglicus." Died, 1708.

BLUCHER, Field-marshal LEBRECHT VON, a distinguished Prussian general, whose impetuous intrepidity and eagerness to attack the enemy gained him the familiar appellation of "Marshal Forward." He entered the Swedish service when quite a youth, and in the first campaign was made prisoner by the Prussians, whom he afterwards joined, and rose to the rank of captain; but being discontented with the promotion of other officers over his head, he obtained his discharge from the Great Frederick, who dismissed him with the pithy remark, that "he might go to the devil if he pleased," and he afterwards lived many years in retirement. Being recalled by his successor, king William, he was made ma-

jor-general after the battle of Leystadt, in 1794; and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Jena, which decided for a time the fate of the Prussian monarchy. When Prussia entered into the coalition against Napoleon, in 1813, our hero, then 70 years old, was made general of the centre of the allied army; distinguished himself at Lutzen and Leipzig, pursued the flying French across the Rhine, and, after a year of obstinate conflict in France, headed the right wing of the allied army under the walls of Paris, at the time of Napoleon's abdication in 1814. In England, which he visited with the allied sovereigns, he was received with enthusiasm, and was eminently popular. Being re-invested with the command of the Prussian army during the Hundred Days, he was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny, on June 16, 1815; on which occasion he was unhorsed, and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. Marshal Grouchy was commissioned by Napoleon to push Blücher's retreat, and check his junction with the British army, which Wellington required. But having deceived Grouchy, by leaving a body of his troops to mask the operation, he retrograded unmolested, by a skilful and dangerous flank movement; and his advanced division, under Bulow, arrived at Waterloo at 5 o'clock, just as the whole reserved *élite* of the French army was advancing in dense column to make their last desperate effort to break through the British squares. This fresh flank attack on the advancing column contributed greatly to decide the victory, and Blücher arrived in time to participate in the pursuit. Blücher's conduct afterwards was generally pronounced by the liberals at Paris, especially as regarded the bridge of Jena and the spoliation of the Museum, vindictive and illiberal; but it could not be expected that he should have had any regard for the glories of the French capital. He was a rough and fearless soldier; brave, honest, and free; beloved by his comrades, and a sworn foe to the enemies of his country. Born at Rostock, 1742; died, at his estate in Silesia, 1819, aged 77.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a German; author of "Lyrical Poems," "The Promenades," "Dictionary of Proverbs," "The Deliverance of Rathenau," &c. Born, 1730; died, 1790.

BLUM, ROBERT, whose commanding eloquence during his brief political career gained for him the name of the "German O'Connell," was born at Cologne in 1807. Cradled in poverty, and compelled almost from infancy to assist in eking out his parents' scanty livelihood, his education was completely neglected; but from his earliest years he manifested a thirst for learning, and what he wanted in opportunity was amply made up in the avidity with which he gleaned such knowledge as came within his reach. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a goldsmith; he afterwards worked as a journeyman in different parts of Germany, especially at Berlin; but on his return to Cologne in 1830, he was obliged to accept the humble office of box-opener in the theatre of that city. Amid all the difficulties with which

he had to struggle, he had never ceased to cultivate his mind; and when, in 1832, he removed to Leipzig as cashier of the theatre in that city, such were his attainments, that he undertook with success the management of various literary and political journals, which, besides adding to his scanty income, gained him great ascendancy in the growing agitation of the day, and marked him out as a political leader in any crisis that might ensue. In 1844 he took an active part in stemming the torrent of superstition with which the so-called miracle of the Holy Coat at Treves threatened to overwhelm Germany; and, in 1845, when the Romanist tendencies of Prince John of Saxony had well nigh exasperated the people to rebellion, Blum hastened to the spot, and, by his eloquence, good sense, and persuasive powers, induced his excited fellow-citizens to refrain from violence, and keep strictly within the law. In 1847 he resigned his cashiership at the theatre, and became a bookseller. The events of March, 1848, first brought him before the world as a politician. Elected by the town of Zwickau as its representative in the "vor parliament" at Frankfurt, he became a member of the committee of fifty, and at the opening of the national assembly he took his seat as representative of Leipzig. There he became the leader of "the left" party; but the good sense for which he had hitherto been remarkable failed him at this crisis of his career, and he was led to expend the vast powers of his eloquence on schemes which both then and since have been found to be impracticable. On the breaking out of the second revolution at Vienna, in October, 1848, he repaired thither with some other members of his party, to offer a congratulatory address to the Viennese. Here he harangued the people with great power and effect; but after the suppression of the rebellion, he was arrested, tried by court-martial, and condemned to be shot, Nov. 9, 1848. The news of his arrest and execution caused great consternation throughout Germany. It was at first supposed that the national assembly would resent his death as an insult offered to itself, but, after a few feeble protests, it remained quiescent; and the Austrian government enjoyed full immunity in this its first open manifestation of hostility to the Frankfort parliament, so soon afterwards doomed to fall.

BLUMAUER, LEWIS, a German satirical poet; author of a "Travesty of the *Æneid*," &c. Born, 1755; died, 1798.

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDERICH, one of the greatest naturalists of modern times, was born at Gotha in 1752. He early displayed a great aptitude for scientific pursuits, and before he had completed his 24th year, his fame as an inquirer into nature had spread throughout the civilised world. In 1776, he was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Göttingen, where he had been educated; and here, for the long period of 61 years, he continued, by his lectures and his works, to extend the science of comparative anatomy, which has been so successfully cultivated in more recent times, and of which he may be truly said to have been the founder. Died, 1837.

BLUTEAU, DOM RAPHAEL, a Roman Catholic priest, born in Linden, of French parents; author of a valuable Portuguese and Latin Dictionary. Died, 1734.

BOABDIL, or ABOUABOULA, the last Moorish king of Granada; he was expelled for the last time from Granada by Ferdinand of Castile and Arragon, in 1491; and afterwards resided in Africa, where he was killed in battle in the service of the king of Fez.

BOADEN, JAMES, a dramatic author and critic. His plays are numerous, but we believe there is not one of them that now keeps possession of the stage. Far more important are his dramatic memoirs. In them he has left, probably, the very best record that the world can now ever hope to have of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald. His "Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare," and a tract on "the Sonnets of Shakspeare," are also very valuable works. Born, 1762; died, 1830.

BOADICEA, or BONDUCA, a British heroine, the widow of Prasutagus, and queen of the Iceni. Having been ignominiously treated by the Romans, she headed an insurrection against them, attacked their settlements, and reduced London to ashes; but being at length utterly defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, she put an end to her life by poison, A.D. 61.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian writer, possessing the most lively imagination, united with tenderness of expression and warmth of feeling. He was the friend of Petrarch, and author of "The Decameron," &c. Boccaccio was the son of a Florentine merchant, but born in Paris, 1313; died, 1375.

BOCCAGE, MARIA ANNE LE PAGE, a French poetess; author of "Paradis Terrestre," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1802.

BOCCALINI, TRAJAN, an Italian satirist; author of the "Political Touchstone," a "Satire on the Spaniards," &c. His writings gave so much offence to the Spanish court, that it caused him to be murdered at Venice, 1613.

BOCCHERINI, LUIGI, a celebrated composer of instrumental music, pensioned for his merit by the king of Prussia, and warmly patronised by the king of Spain. Born, 1740; died, 1805.

BOCCHI, ACHILLES, a Bolognese, of a noble family, who distinguished himself in the 16th century by his attachment to literature; author of "Apologia in Plautum," and numerous other works.

BOCCOLD, JOHN, or JOHN OF LEYDEN, a fanatic of that city in the 16th century, who headed some revolvers, and made themselves masters of Munster, where he assumed the characters of king and prophet. The city was at length taken by the bishop, and Boccold was hanged.

BOCCONE, PAUL, an Italian naturalist; author of "Musca di Plante rare." Born, 1633; died, 1704.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, a French Protestant divine; author of "Geographia Sacra," a treatise on the "Terrestrial Paradise," &c. Born, 1599; died, 1667.

BOCH, or BOCHIUS, JOHN, a Flemish writer of the 16th century; author of various Latin works, and styled, from his skill in Latin poetry, the Belgic Virgil. Born, 1553; died, 1606.

BOCCUCI, JOSEPH, a Spanish author, born in 1775. He served at first in the army, in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, against republican France, but afterwards devoted himself to letters. He is the author of several comedies played at the Madrid theatre.

BOCQUILLOT, LAZARUS ANDREW, a French divine; author of a "Treatise on the Liturgy," "Life of the Chevalier Bayard," &c. Died, 1728.

BODARD DE TEZAZ, N.M.F., born in 1758; a French poet and diplomatist; ambassador to Naples for the republic in 1799; author of "Le Ballon," a comedy; "Alonsko," a melodrama; "Minette et Marine," an opera, &c.

BODE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a learned German linguist and critic; who edited the New Testament in Ethiopic, all the Evangelists in Persian, St. Matthew in Arabic, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1796.

BODE, JOHN EHLERT, a celebrated German astronomer; author of an "Atlas of Celestial Maps," &c. Born, 1747; died, 1826.

BODE, JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER, a German writer. He was originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment; he then became a bookseller, and finally rose to be privy councillor to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He translated some of the best French and English authors into German with considerable taste and judgment. Died, 1793.

BODIN, JOHN, a French lawyer; author of a treatise "De Republica," &c. Born, 1530; died, 1596.

BODIN, P. J. F., a French surgeon, born in 1760; was a member of the Convention, voted against the death of Louis XVI., and was afterwards judge of Poitiers; he was author of a work on "Accouchemens," &c.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, a native of Exeter, but educated partly at Geneva and partly at Oxford. He was on several occasions employed on embassies by queen Elizabeth; but he is chiefly remarkable for having rebuilt the University Library of Oxford, and bequeathed his fortune to its support and augmentation; whence it is called the Bodleian Library. Born, 1544; died, 1612.

BODMANN, T. J., a German, born in 1754; professor of political and legislative science at Mayence; author of many esteemed works in this department, and co-editor of the "Magazin pour la Jurisprudence."

BODMER, JOHN JACOB, a German poet; translator of Milton's Paradise Lost, and of the Iliad and Odyssey, &c.; and author of an epic, entitled "Noah," &c. Born, 1695; died, 1783.

BODONI, JOHN BATTIST, an eminent Italian printer, born in 1740, died in 1813; considered as one of the most skilful of modern typographers.

BODSON, JOSEPH, a French engraver, born in 1768. He took an active part in the revolution; was a most influential member of the Electoral Club of the Parisian Commune, in 1794; and was denounced for taking

off his hat before the royal family in the Temple, while in charge of them. He was repeatedly arrested, imprisoned, and narrowly escaped the guillotine, in consequence of charges by his democratical colleagues.

BOECE, or **BOETHIUS**, HECRON, a Scotch writer of the 16th century, remarkable alike for his great learning and too easy credulity; author of the "History of Scotland," &c. Born, 1465; died, 1536.

BOEHM, or **BEHMEN**, JACOB, a German visionary, whose works on religious subjects had many admirers, and caused much disputation. Born, 1575; died, 1624.

BOEHM, WILLIAM ANTHONY, a learned German divine, and chaplain to prince George of Denmark. Born, 1673; died, 1732.

BOEHMER, G. G., a professor at Göttingen, born in 1761. Always a liberal, and attached to the French party, he edited an independent journal in 1791. He congratulated the French republic on its union with Belgium in 1796, and was complimented with a seat in the convention. He was subsequently persecuted by the anti-French party, and imprisoned at Ehrenbreitstein and Erfurt. He was author of a "Memoir to demonstrate the Rhine as the Natural Boundary of France," &c., and many political German works.

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, one of the most eminent physicians of modern times, born at Woorout, near Leyden. His knowledge as an anatomist, chemist, and botanist, as well as in the causes, nature, and treatment of diseases, was unrivalled; and his fame was spread over the world. Peter the Great visited him on his travels; and a Chinese mandarin wrote to him with this address, "To Boerhaave, the celebrated physician of Europe." His writings are numerous, and are regarded as text-books to the profession. Born, 1668; died, 1738.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, a Roman philosopher, whose virtues, services, honours, and tragical end, all combine to render his name memorable, was born, A.D. 470; studied at Rome and Athens; was profoundly learned; and filled the highest offices under the government of Theodoric the Goth. He was long the oracle of his sovereign and the idol of the people; but his strict integrity and inflexible justice raised up enemies in those who loved extortion and oppression, and he at last fell a victim to their machinations. He was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the court of Constantinople, and executed in 524. His "Consolations of Philosophy," written in prison, are replete with the loftiest sentiments, clothed in the most fascinating language.

BOETZCHER, JOHN FREDERIC, an alchemist, who, in making vain alchemical attempts, was fortunate enough to discover the mode of making the famed and valued Dresden porcelain.

BOFFNAUD, GERMAIN, a French architect; author of a "Treatise on the Principles of Architecture." Born, 1667; died, 1755.

BOGAN, ZACHARY, an English divine; author of "A Help to Prayer," additions to Rous's "Archæologie Antiquæ," &c. Born, 1625; died, 1659.

BOGDANOVITSCH, HIPOLYTE THEODOROVITSCH, a Russian of distinguished literary talents; the editor of the St. Petersburg Courier, and author of "Douschenka," a romantic poem; "Historical Picture of Russia," &c. He filled various official situations under the government of Catharine, and was also employed as a diplomatist. Born, 1743; died, 1803.

BOGORIS, the first Christian king of Bulgaria; converted by his sister, who had been taken prisoner by the troops of Theodora, and was restored to him by that empress.

BOGUE, DAVID, a dissenting minister of very considerable acquirements; pastor of a congregation at Gosport, Hants, where he also kept an establishment for the education of young men destined for the Christian ministry, in connection with the Independents. He is considered as the father of the London Missionary Society, and he also contributed greatly to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He wrote an "Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," a "History of the Dissenters," &c. Born, 1749; died, 1825.

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch. He took Antioch in 1098, and subsequently took Laodicea. Died, 1111.

BOHN, JOHN, a German physician; author of a "Treatise on the Duties of a Physician," &c. Born, 1640; died, 1719.

BOHUN, EDMUND, a political writer of note in the reigns of James II. and William II.; author of a "Defence of King Charles II.'s Declaration," a "Geographical Dictionary," "Life of Bishop Jewell," &c. He was living at the accession of queen Anne; but the exact date of his death is uncertain.

BOIARDO, MATTEO MARIA, count of Scandiano and governor of Reggio; author of "Orlando Innamorato," of which Ariosto's Orlando Furioso is a sequel; and other poems. Born, 1484; died, 1494.

BOICHOT, JEAN, a distinguished French sculptor; born in 1738, died in 1814. The "Colossal Group of Saint Michael" and the "Sitting Hercules" are among his best works. The bas-reliefs of the rivers on the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousal are his.

BOELDIEU, ADRIEN, a celebrated French musical composer, born in 1775; author of numerous well-known operas; "Le Calife de Bagdad," "Jean de Paris," &c. "Télémaque" is thought his *chef-d'œuvre*. His style is characterised by a sweet and natural melody, much imaginative gaiety, and simple but pleasing accompaniments.

BOIGNE, Count, a French soldier of fortune, was born at Chambery, in 1751. When 17 years old, he entered the French army, which he quitted for the Russian service in about 5 years, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Tenedos. After being released he left Russia, and in 1778 went into the service of the East India Company; but fancying himself neglected, he offered himself to the notice of Mahajee Scindiah, the celebrated prince of the Mahrattas, to whom he was of the greatest use during his campaigns, and who loaded him with honours and riches. Having remitted his vast fortune to England, and wishing to return to Europe for the sake of his health, he left India in

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1795, and settled at Chamberry, where he did much good with his money in applying it to benevolent and patriotic purposes. Died in 1830.

BOILEAU, GILES, a French writer; author of a translation of Epictetus, &c. Born, 1631; died, 1669.

BOILEAU, JAMES, brother of the above, doctor of the Sorbonne; author of some learned works on ecclesiastical history. Born, 1635; died, 1716.

BOILEAU, JOHN JAMES, a French divine; author of "Letters on Morality and Devotion," &c. Died, 1735.

BOILEAU, NICHOLAS, sieur des Preaux, a celebrated French poet, satirist, and critic; enjoying a reputation in France very similar to that of Pope in England. Born, 1636; died, 1711.

BOILLY, N., an agreeable and productive French painter, born in 1768. His most celebrated pieces are "The Arrival of the Diligence," "The Departure of the Conscripts," and "Interior of M. Isabeau's Atelier."

BOINVILLE, DE, was born of a noble family, at Strasburg, in 1770. He quitted a lucrative office, and joined the French republican party in 1791. He then came to England with La Fayette, as aide-de-camp. He married an English lady of great talent and beauty, accepted a command under Napoleon, and perished in the retreat from Moscow.

BOIS, JOHN DU, a French monk, who served in the army of Henry III. On the death of Henry IV. he accused the Jesuits of having caused the assassination of that prince. For this accusation he was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died, 1626.

BOISROBERT, FRANCIS LE METEL DE, a French abbot, celebrated for his wit, and patronised by Richelieu. His poems, plays, tales, &c. are numerous. Died, 1662.

BOISSARD, JOHN JAMES, a French antiquary; author of "Theatrum Vitæ Humane," &c. Died, 1602.

BOISSAT, PETER DE, an eccentric Frenchman; at first a priest, then a soldier, and at last a pilgrim; author of "L'Histoire Négroponique, ou les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot." Died, 1662.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FRANCIS ANTHONY, Count de, a distinguished French senator and literary character, and a man who throughout the revolutionary frenzy constantly displayed great firmness and a disinterested love of liberty. By Napoleon he was made a senator and commander of the Legion of Honour; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer; but he was, for a time only, deprived of his title, in consequence of his recognition of the emperor on his return from Elba. His writings are on various subjects; among them are "The Literary and Political Studies of an Old Man," an "Essay on the Life of Malsherbes," &c. Born, 1756; died, 1826.

BOISTE, P. C. V., a French lexicographer, born in 1763; author of several valuable dictionaries. The name Buonaparte following the article "Spoliateur," in his "Dictionnaire Universel," he was compelled by the

police to substitute Frederic the Great for the former.

BOIZOT, LOUIS SIMON, born in 1743; a French painter and sculptor, but more distinguished as the latter. The "Victory of the Fountain of the Place du Chatelet" is his *chef d'œuvre*.

BOL, FERDINAND, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, pupil of Rembrandt. Born, 1611; died, 1681.

BOLANGER, JOHN, an historical painter, pupil of Guido. Died, 1660.

BOLD, SAMUEL, an English divine and controversial writer; author of a "Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters," &c. Died, 1737.

BOLDONIC, C., an Italian writer, born in 1768; author of "La Costituzione Francese" (published in 1792), which contributed to diffuse the renovated seeds of freedom over Italy at that epoch.

BOLES LAUS I., became duke of Poland in 988; had his dukedom raised to a kingdom by the emperor Otho III., and made Moravia tributary to his kingdom. Died, 1028.

BOLES LAUS II., king of Poland, son and successor of Casimir I. The severity with which he treated his subjects on occasion of a revolt, chiefly caused by his long absence in Russia, and the consequent infidelity of the wives of his soldiers, he was abandoned by his subjects, and died in Hungary about 1080.

BOLEYN, ANNE, the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and one of the maids of honour to queen Catharine, whom Henry VIII. divorced. She then became the wife of Henry, and mother of queen Elizabeth; but was put to death by her husband for alleged infidelity to his bed. Born, 1507; beheaded, 1536.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born at Battersea, in 1679, and completed his studies at Oxford. He entered parliament in 1700, became secretary at war in 1704; resigned his office in 1707; again formed part of the ministry in 1710, and concluded the peace of Utrecht. Two years after this he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, being dissatisfied that he had not been raised to an earldom, he quarrelled with his colleagues, became a prey to the impetuosity of his passions, and exhibited a versatility of conduct that has rendered his patriotism and political honesty open to suspicion. The Whigs having gained the ascendancy on the accession of George I., preparations were made for the impeachment of Bolingbroke, who accordingly fled to France, and being invited to Lorraine by Charles Stuart, the Pretender, he became his secretary of state. For this he was impeached and attainted; and it was not till 1723 that he was allowed to return to England. His estates were restored to him in 1725, but his seat in the House of Lords was still denied him; this raised his indignation; and he exerted all his talents against the ministry, till at length the overthrow of Sir Robert Walpole was effected. In 1735 he again withdrew to France, where he remained till the death of his father; after which event he

settled at Battersea, and died in 1751, after a long and painful disease, in his 80th year. He was the intimate friend of Pope, and furnished him with many useful hints; while his own writings rank among the most eloquent and vigorous in the English language; but it is to be deplored that he made them the vehicle of many revolting attacks on Christianity. He was ambitious, proud, and passionate; yet capable of inspiring the warmest friendship, or becoming a most implacable enemy.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, the celebrated Liberator of South America, and the most distinguished military commander that has yet appeared there, was born of noble parents in the city of Caracas, in 1783. Having acquired the elements of a liberal education at home, he was sent to Madrid to complete his studies; and afterwards visited Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several distinguished men. He then made the tour of Southern Europe, again visited the Spanish capital, and married the young and beautiful daughter of the Marquis de Ustarez del Cro; but soon after his return to his native land, whither she accompanied him, his youthful bride fell a victim to the yellow fever; and he once more visited Europe as a relief to his sorrow for one so fervently beloved. On returning to South America, in 1810, he pledged himself to the cause of independence, and commenced his military career at Venezuela, as a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic. Soon after this he was associated with Don Louis Lopes Mender, for the purpose of communicating intelligence of the change of government to Great Britain. In 1811 he served under Miranda, and had the command of Puerto Cabello; but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, he was obliged to quit the town and proceed to Caracas. At length Miranda was compelled to submit to Monteverde, the royalist general; and Bolivar, entering the service of the patriots of New Grenada, soon had another opportunity of assisting his old friends the Venezuelans. For a while he was successful, but reverses followed; and when, in 1815, the Spanish forces under Morillo arrived, he threw himself into Carthage, and subsequently retreated to St. Domingo. The spirit of resistance was, however, by no means extinguished; he found new means to lead his countrymen to victory; and after many desperate conflicts the independence of Columbia was sealed, and Bolivar was chosen president of the republic, in 1821. His renown was now at its height, and every act of his government showed how zealously alive he was to the improvement of the national institutions and the moral elevation of the people over whom he ruled. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Peruvians, and having succeeded in settling their internal divisions, and establishing their independence, he was proclaimed Liberator of Peru, and invested with supreme authority. In 1825 he visited Upper Peru, which detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and was formed into a new republic, named *Bolivia*, in honour of the liberator; but domestic factions sprung

up, the purity of his motives was called in question, and he was charged with aiming at a perpetual dictatorship; he accordingly declared his determination to resign his power as soon as his numerous enemies were overcome, and to repel the imputations of ambition cast upon him, by retiring to seclusion upon his patrimonial estate. The vice-president, Santander, urged him, in reply, to resume his station as constitutional president; and though he was beset by the jealousy and distrust of rival factions, he continued to exercise the chief authority in Columbia till May, 1830, when, dissatisfied with the aspect of internal affairs, he resigned the presidency, and expressed a determination to leave the country. The people ere long became sensible of their injustice to his merit, and were soliciting him to resume the government, when his death, which happened in December, 1830, prevented the accomplishment of their wishes. In person he was thin, and somewhat below the middle size, but capable of great endurance; his complexion sallow, and his eyes dark and penetrating. His intellect was of the highest order, and his general character of that ardent, lofty cast, which is so well calculated to take the lead among a people emerging from the yoke of tyranny.

BOLLAND, Sir WILLIAM, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was born in 1773, and received his education at Reading school, under Dr. Valpy, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1801; admitted one of the four common pleaders of the city of London in 1804; and in 1817 he was elected recorder of Reading, which office he held until appointed a baron of the Exchequer in 1829. He was a member and one of the originators of the Roxburgh Club, and is often mentioned by Dr. Dibdin among the most ardent admirers of the literature of the olden times. Benevolence, suavity of manner, and honourable principle, distinguished his career both in public and private life. Died, May 1840.

BOLLANDUS, JOHN, a learned Flemish Jesuit; one of the compilers of the "Acta Sanctorum." Died, 1665.

BOLOGNESE, FRANCISCO, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, an excellent landscape painter, pupil of Annibal Caracci. Died, 1690.

BOLSEC, JEROME, a Carmelite friar of Paris. He became for a time a Protestant, but again returned to the Romish faith, and marked his zeal against Protestantism by bitter untruths in his lives of Calvin and Theodore Beza. Died, 1582.

BOLSWERT, SCHELDT, an engraver of the 17th century, a native of Friesland, but who passed most of his life in Antwerp; distinguished for the excellence of his engravings from Rubens and Vandyck.

BOLTON EDMUND, an English antiquary of the 17th century; author of "Elements of Armouries," "Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved," &c.

BOLTON, ROBERT, a puritan divine; author of a "Treatise on Happiness," &c. Born, 1571; died, 1631.

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author of an "Essay on the Employment of Time," &c. Died, 1763.

BOLTS, WILLIAM, an English merchant, of Dutch extraction, born in 1740. He was invested with high employ in the East India Company's service, and realised a large fortune in India; but being accused of a design to subvert the Indian government, he was arrested, sent to England, imprisoned, and subjected to a seven years' process, which dissipated his large fortune. He died at last in a poorhouse. He left a work "On Bengal" and "Considerations on the Affairs of India."

BOLZANI, URBANO VALERIANO, a learned monk, teacher of Greek at Venice, and the first who wrote a grammar of that language in Latin. Died, 1824.

BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, a celebrated algebraist of the 16th century, and the first who invented a uniform method of working equations.

BOMBELLI, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Bolognese historical and portrait painter. Born, 1635; died, 1685.

BOMBERG, DANIEL, a Dutch printer; whose Bible and Talmud are highly valued. Died, 1849.

BOMPART, J. B., a French vice-admiral, born in 1757; brought into notice by his fighting a British frigate of 44 guns, with his ship, the Ambuscade, 36 guns, off New York. His ship was taken, and himself made prisoner, during the expedition to Ireland in 1798. He always retained his steady republican feelings during Buonaparte's imperial ascendancy, and even during the Hundred Days. Died 1821.

BON, L. A., born in 1770; one of the most distinguished of the French revolutionary generals; first in America, next in Italy, and lastly in Egypt; where he took possession of Suez in 1798. He fell at the siege of Acre in 1799.

BONAMY, General, born in 1764; one of the conquerors of Naples in 1799. In charging the principal redoubt at Moscow, he received twenty bayonet wounds, and was left in the hands of the Russians. He returned to France in 1814.

BONAMY, PETER NICHOLAS, a French ecclesiastic; historiographer of Paris, librarian of St. Victor, and conductor of the journal of Verdun, a clever periodical work. He also contributed largely to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Born, 1694; died, 1770.

BONANNI PHILIP, a learned Jesuit of Rome; author of a "History of the Church of the Vatican," "Collection of the Medals of the Popes," &c. Died, 1795.

BONARELLI, GUY UBALDO, an Italian poet; author of "Filli di Sciro," &c. Born, 1553; died, 1608.

BONASONI, GIULIO, a Bolognese painter and engraver of the 16th century. In the latter capacity he especially excelled; and he engraved many of the chef-d'œuvres of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, &c. in a style of great beauty.

BONAVENTURE, JOHN FIDANZA, general of the order of Franciscans, whose reputation for probity and wisdom caused the cardinals to leave to him the nomination

of a successor to Clement IV. He named Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who became pope, with the title of Gregory X., and made Bonaventure a cardinal. He died 1274; and was canonised, 1482.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, made cardinal by Urban VI. in 1378; a friend of Petrarch, and author of several religious pieces. Assassinated, 1386.

BONCERF, P. F., born in 1745; author of the famous pamphlet, "Les Inconvénients des Droits Feodaux," while secretary to Turgot. Condemned to be burnt, it became the basis of the fundamental decrees of the constituent assembly of 1789. Having been in the service of Egalité, he narrowly escaped the guillotine by one vote, on the fall of his patron, and died from the shock he then sustained.

BONCHAMP, ARTHUR DE, a celebrated general of the Vendean royalists, and who had served with distinction as an officer in the American war. In him humanity was not less conspicuous than valour, as the last act of his life amply testified; for it was to his interference that 5000 prisoners, whom the exasperated royalists had taken, were saved from instant death. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chollet, 1793.

BOND, JOHN, an English physician; author of critical notes on Horace, Persius, and other classics. Died, 1619.

BOND, OLIVER, born in 1790; a famous Irish associate with Napper Tandy and Theodore Wolfe Tone, in the Irish rebellion of 1797-8. He was arrested in 1798; terms were made with government to send him to America; but he was found dead in prison.

BONDI, CLEMENT, the poetical Dellile of the Italians; author of the "Conversazioni," which resembles Cowper's Task; "The Æneid," translated in versi scolti, &c. Died, 1816.

BONE, HENRY, an eminent artist, celebrated for his skill in enamel painting, was born at Truro, in 1755. On coming to London, he was for many years engaged in that branch of the art which consists in painting devices in enamel for jewellery; but he subsequently attained the highest excellence as a miniature portrait painter on ivory and in enamel. Continuing to rise in public estimation, Mr. Bone carried his art to the utmost perfection, increasing the size of his plates beyond anything which had before been attempted, and executing in enamel several copies of pictures by the first masters; one of which, Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne," he painted on a plate 18 inches by 16, and sold it to the late G. Bowles, esq., of Wanstead, for 2900 guineas. Among his most munificent patrons was the Duke of Bedford, who possesses some of the most exquisite of his works, including a series of portraits of the Russell family from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. He closed a long life of persevering industry and integrity, in December, 1834.

BONEFACIO, VENETIANO, an Italian painter of eminence, Died, 1630.

BONER, ULRICH, the most ancient German fabulist, was a Dominican friar of Berne, in the 14th century. He published

his fables under the title of "Der Edelstein" (The Gem).

BONIFACE, Sr., whose name was **WILFRID**, a saint of the Romish calendar, was a native of England, and made archbishop by Henry III. He travelled through many parts of Germany, of which country he was called the apostle; and after reclaiming many from paganism, he was slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 754.

BONIFACE, the name assumed by nine popes; but the lives of whom present nothing worthy of particular notice.

BONIFACE, count of the Roman empire in the 5th century, and an intimate friend of St. Augustine, at whose desire he devoted himself to public affairs. He was slain in a desperate contest with Aetius, in 432.

BONIFACIO, BALTHAZAR, a learned Venetian, bishop of Capo d'Istria; author of "Istoria Ludicia," Latin poems, &c. Died, 1659.

BONJOUR, WILLIAM, a French monk, and missionary to China; author of "Dissertations on the Scripture," &c. Died, 1714.

BONNAIRE, J. G., a French general, born in 1771; tried for firing on Col. Gordon; sent by the king to summon Conde, in 1815; and condemned to degradation and exile in 1816, of which sentence he died, broken-hearted.

BONNEFONS, JOHN, a French writer of Latin poems; which are printed with those of Beza, in Barbaud's edition of 1757. Born, 1554; died, 1614.

BONNELL, JAMES, accountant-general of Ireland in the reign of James II.; remarkable for his firmness and integrity in the discharge of his public duty in a troublesome and perilous time. Some "Meditations" of his, printed with his Life, written by Archdeacon Hamilton, show him to have been a man of considerable intellect. Born, 1653; died, 1699.

BONNER, EDMUND, an English prelate, notorious for his persecution of the Protestants during the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Marshalsea, where he remained nearly ten years, and where he died, 1569.

BONNET, CHARLES, a distinguished naturalist of Geneva; author of "Insectology," "Essay on Physiology," "Considerations on Organised Bodies," &c. Born, 1720; died, 1793.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDIUS ALEXANDER, Count of, a French adventurer, son-in-law of Marshal Biron. After serving under Prince Eugene against the Turks, resentment at having been imprisoned for challenging the prince caused him to go over to the Turks, and become a Mussulman. His services were highly valued by the grand seignior, who gave him the title of Aahmet Pacha, and raised him from rank to rank, till he became master of the ordinance, in which office he died in 1747.

BONNEVIE, Abbé, born in 1764; a great preacher of funeral orations over the Buonaparte family and Buonapartists; and equally zealous in preaching funeral orations for the Bourbons, after their fall. "Is the abbé as virulent against the tyrant as ever?" asked

Napoleon, in passing his croud, on returning from Elba. But the abbé had disappeared.

BONNEVILLE, N., a poet of the French revolution, born in 1769; he was the friend of Condorcet, La Fayette, and Paine; and was with Kosciuszko when he fell. Though denounced by Marat, in the National Convention, as an aristocrat, he was so far from being an ultra in his views as to denounce Buonaparte (on his becoming emperor) as the Cromwell of France, when the latter suppressed his periodical, the "Blen Informé." Among his works are, "Théâtre Allemand," "Poésies Républicaines," "Nouveau Code Conjugal," "Esprit des Religions," &c.

BONNIER, A. E., a French republican, born in 1750. He was sent as plenipotentiary to a "conference" with Prince Metternich, in 1799, at Rastadt; but the negotiation was broken off by Austria, and Bonnier was murdered between that town and Strasburg, and his papers taken away. Bonnier's seat in the Council of Ancients was for two years after covered with crape, as a testimony of respect.

BONNINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a British artist of great merit and of singular precocity. At 3 years old he could sketch most of the objects he saw, and at 15 was admitted to draw in the Louvre at Paris. After visiting Italy he brought back many able specimens of his works, and finished a successful, though brief, career at the age of 27, in 1828.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; author of "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetick," "The Elements of Geometry," "A Treatise upon Astronomy," &c. Died, 1821.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, an Italian architect of considerable taste and genius; from whose design the Roman Catholic chapel near Manchester Square was erected. Died, 1808.

BONTEMPI, GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGE-LINI, an Italian musician of the 17th century; author of "Nova quatuor Vocibus componendi Methodus," &c.

BOOKER, the Rev. LUKE, LL.D., a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished for his literary acquirements, was born at Nottingham, in 1722; took holy orders in 1785; and eventually became the vicar of Dudley. Dr. Booker was the author of many excellent works, viz. "Poems" on various occasions; "Christian Intrepidity," "Callista, or the Picture of Modern Life," "Euthanasia, the State of Man after Death," "Discourses and Dissertations," 2 vols.; and a variety of others. He was a fearless antagonist of infidelity, and a powerful defender of the Church against Unitarian or Papal aggressors. Died, October, 1835.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the first adventurers who penetrated into the wilds of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, and from his earliest infancy addicted to hunting in the woods. In 1769 he first set out, in company with a few friends; and after numerous perils and adventures, he founded Boonesborough, the earliest settlement in Kentucky, now a flourishing town, though at that time a wilderness. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the Indians, but escaped; and,

being joined, was enabled to return to his home, though not unemployed. He received of 2000 acres for his followers. Missouri beyond the where he hunting in 1822, when

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being joined by other adventurers, was enabled to repulse them on several occasions, though neither art nor treachery were left unemployed to take him. At length, in 1708, he removed to Upper Louisiana, where he received a grant from the Spanish authorities of 2000 acres of land for himself, and 800 acres for each of his children, friends, and followers. He then settled with them on the Missouri river, at Charette, some distance beyond the inhabited parts of the country, where he followed his usual course of life—hunting and trapping for bears—until Sept. 1822, when he died, aged 84.

BOOTH, BANTON, a celebrated actor in the reigns of queen Anne and George I.; translator of several of the odes of Horace; and author of "Dido and Eneas," a masque, &c. Born, 1681; died, 1738.

BOOTH, SIR FELIX, bart., an eminent London merchant, who, for his munificent donation of 20,000*l.* for promoting the arctic expedition under Sir John Ross, was raised to a baronetcy, and had his name affixed to the country called Boothia Felix. Died, 1850.

BOOTH, GEORGE, baron Delamere, a zealous partisan of Charles II. Being defeated by the parliamentary general, Lambert, he was confined in the Tower until the death of Cromwell. He then obtained his liberty, and was one of the twelve delegates sent to the new king. It was on this occasion that he obtained his title, and a present of 10,000*l.* Died, 1684.

BOOTH, HENRY, earl of Warrington, son of the above. Having been among those who voted for the exclusion of the Duke of York, when that personage became king, he was committed to the Tower, and was tried for high treason, but acquitted, in spite of the efforts of the infamous Jeffreys. On the accession of William III., he was made a privy councillor and chancellor of the exchequer. His efforts to limit the prerogative, however, caused him to fall into disgrace; but he was allowed to retire from office with a pension, and the title of earl of Warrington. Died, 1694.

BORDA, JOHN CHARLES, a French mathematician and astronomer; author of a "Dissertation on the Construction of Hydraulic Machinery," a "Narrative of a Voyage to the South Sea," &c. He invented the reflecting circle, and made several improvements in hydraulics. Born, 1733; died, 1799.

BORDE, ANDREW, an English physician; author of "The Merrie Tales of the Madman of Gotham," and several other quaint works. Died, 1539.

BORDE, JOHN BENJAMIN DE LA, a French miscellaneous writer; author of "Adela de Ponthieu," "Essais sur la Musique, l'Antienne et Moderne," "Mémoires de Courcy," &c. He was guillotined in 1794.

BORDEN, THEOPHILUS DE, a French physician; author of "Recherches sur quelques Pointes de l'Histoire de la Médecine," &c. Died, 1776.

BORDELON, LAURENCE, a voluminous French writer; author of "Dialogues for the Living," "Curious Varieties," several dramatic pieces, &c. Born, 1653; died, 1730.

BORELLI, JOHN ALPHONSO, an Italian

philosopher and mathematician; remembered chiefly for being the first who applied mathematical calculation and mechanical principles to account for the action of the muscles. Born, 1666; died, 1676.

BORGHESE, MARIA PAULINE, Princess, the beautiful sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born at Ajaccio, in 1780. Her first husband was General Leclerc, with whom she went to St. Domingo, but who dying in 1802, she became, in the following year, the wife of the Prince Camillo Borghese. Napoleon was much attached to her; and that her love for him was equally sincere, was manifest on many striking occasions, though she frequently disputed with him, and refused to follow the caprices of his policy. When Napoleon resigned his crown in 1814, and retired to Elba, Pauline left her palace in Rome, and followed him to his place of exile. She lived afterwards, separated from her husband, at Rome, and her house was the centre of the most splendid society. When she heard of her brother's illness at St. Helena, she repeatedly requested permission to go to him; at length her request was granted, and she was just about to depart, when the news of his death reached her. Died, 1825.

BORGIA, CEASAR, son of Cardinal Rodrigo, afterwards pope Alexander VI. He was at first devoted to the Church, and became a cardinal, but more ambitious prospects for him caused his father to secularize him. After serving in the army of Louis XII., he became duke of Romagna, and extended his power and possessions so greatly and remorselessly, that the Italian states became alarmed, and a confederacy was formed against him. After opposing all efforts against him with equal skill and wickedness, he was slain in a skirmish before the castle of Viana, 1507.

BORGIA, Cardinal STEPHEN, was a native of Velletri. He had an enthusiastic love for art. It was usual with him to change a valuable piece of plate for some rare article to adorn his museum; and on one occasion, to purchase an Egyptian mummy, he even parted with the plate from his table, and the buckles from his shoes. Pius VI. created him cardinal in 1780; and the succeeding pope named him president of the council when the French garrison evacuated Rome. He was the author of some works in support of the papal temporalities. Died, at Lyons, 1804.

BORIE, JEAN, one of the most sanguinary monsters of the French revolution, and inventor of the "Farandoles." He was a lawyer; born about 1770; died in 1805, in exile.

BORLASE, WILLIAM, an eminent English topographer and antiquary; author of "The Antiquities, historical and monumental, of the County of Cornwall;" the "Natural History of Cornwall," &c. Born, 1696; died, 1772.

BORIS, GADENOW, grand-master of the horse to Theodore Ivanowitz, emperor of Russia. He is said to have put to death both the emperor's brother and the emperor himself, whom he succeeded. He governed cruelly and tyrannically, but died suddenly,

just as Russia was invaded by a Polish army, which was headed by a young monk, who pretended to be Demetrius, the deceased brother of Theodore, in 1605.

BOROWLASKI, Count, the celebrated Polish dwarf, who, although less than three feet in height, was of perfect symmetry, and attained the great age of 98. He had been prevailed upon by some of the clergy of Durham, who had casually seen him when on his "travels," 40 years before his death, to take up his abode near that city. He spoke several languages, was generally well informed and witty, and his company was accordingly much courted by the gentry of Durham and its vicinity. Died, Sept. 1837.

BORRI, JOSEPH FRANCIS, an adventurer, of the 17th century, who attracted much notice by his fanatical heresies in religion, and by his pretensions as an alchemist and physician. After a long course of bold and impudent imposture, he was imprisoned, at first in the prison of the Inquisition at Rome, and afterwards in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died, 1695.

BORRAMEO, CHARLES, a cardinal; author of a vast number of moral and doctrinal treatises. Died, 1594; and was canonised sixteen years after by Paul V.

BORRAMEO, FREDERIC, a cousin-german of the above, archbishop of Milaz, and also a cardinal; author of "Sacri Ragionamenti," "Ragionamenti Spirituali," &c. Died, 1632.

BORRONI, PAUL MICHAEL BENEDICT, a painter, who imitated the style of Correggio, and had much of the taste of Michael Angelo. Pius VI. made him a knight of the golden spur, and the king of Sardinia granted him a pension. He died at Voghera, in 1819.

BORRONIMI, FRANCESCO, an Italian architect; the pupil of Muderno, whom he succeeded as architect of St. Peter's at Rome. His best work is the college of the Propaganda. Died, by his own hand, 1667.

BOS, LAMBERT, professor of Greek at Franeker; author of the well-known and valuable work on the Greek ellipses, an excellent edition of the Septuagint, with prolegomena and various readings, &c. Born, 1670; died, 1717.

BOSC, LOUIS AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a French naturalist, and the author of several agricultural and other works. He held a responsible situation in the French post-office; but, in 1793, being driven from his place by the Jacobins, he sought a retreat in the forest of Montmorency, where he lived three years in solitude, devoting his time to the study of natural history.

BOSC, PETER DU, an eminent French Calvinist preacher of the 17th century; author of numerous sermons, epistles, poems, &c. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he escaped to Holland, where he died, in 1692.

BOSCAN, JOHN ALMAGAVAR, a Spanish poet, who first introduced into Spanish the hendecasyllabic verse. His works are published with those of Garcilasso. Died, 1544.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, a brave and highly distinguished English admiral. He served under Anson in the engagement of

Cape Finisterre, and received the thanks of parliament and a pension for his exploits while serving in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. Born, 1711; died, 1761.

BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM, nephew of the above; author of an "Essay on the Progress of Satire;" a translation of Horace, &c. Born, 1752; died, 1811.

BOSCH, BERNARD, a Dutch poet, born in 1746; author of "Egotism" and "Bosch's Poems," and co-editor of the *Janus* and *Eclair Politique*.

BOSCH, JEROME, a famous Dutch bibliomanist; born in 1740, died in 1811. His library catalogue was remarkable for the number of *principes* editions it contained.

BOSCH, L. A. G., one of the first French naturalists of the age; born in 1759; patronised by the minister Roland. He had the courage to accompany Madame Roland to the foot of the scaffold. He wrote "Histoire Naturelle des Coquilles," "Dictionnaire d'Agriculture," &c. His brother, (Stephen Bosch) also published some well written works on agriculture and the occupation of the poor.

BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, a Jesuit, and professor of mathematics in the Roman college of that order; author of a Latin poem on eclipses, &c. Born, 1711; died, 1787.

BOSSCHA, H., a Dutch poet and miscellaneous writer; born in 1766; author of "Belgica Libertas" and a "History of the Revolution of Holland."

BOSSI, C. A., Baron de, an eminent modern Italian poet, born at Piedmont in 1758. He favoured the French interest on the Republic's invasion of Italy, and was rewarded by posts in France by Napoleon. He is chiefly known by his exertions in this country in favour of the Protestant Vaudois. "Oronasia" is his chief work in poetry.

BOSSU, RENÉ LE, an eminent French critic of the 17th century; author of a "Treatise on Epic Poetry," "Parallel of the Philosophy of Descartes and of Aristotle," &c.

BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE, bishop of Meaux, an eminent French preacher and controversial writer, contemporary with Fénélon; author of a "Discourse on Universal History," of numerous funeral and other orations of splendid excellence, an "Exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith," &c. His clear-sightedness and controversial power gained for him the title of the "Eagle of Meaux." Born, 1627; died, 1704.

BOSSUT, C. A., a celebrated French mathematician, and the friend and associate of Condorcet, D'Alembert, Bailly, and Lavoisier. His "Traité Élémentaire de Mécanique et de Dynamique" is well known. Born, 1730; died, 1814.

BOSTON, JOHN, a monk of St. Edmundsbury, in the 15th century; author of "Speculum Cœnobitarum," &c.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the friend and biographer of Johnson, was the eldest son of Lord Auchinleck, a Scotch judge. The good taste of this gentleman led him to seek the friendship of Dr. Johnson, of whose life he has given a most interesting account, form-

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of fame which his talents, though far from
inconsiderable, could scarcely have pro-
cured him if exerted upon any other sub-
ject. Born, 1740; died, 1795.

BOSWELL, Sir ALEXANDER, eldest son
of the preceding, was born in 1775, and suc-
ceeded his father in the possession of the
family estate. He was a literary antiquary
of no inconsiderable erudition, and the au-
thor of many popular songs and poetical
jeux d'esprit. He inherited all the Tory
spirit of his father; and some attacks on
the character of James Stuart, esq., having
appeared in the Beacon and Sentinel news-
papers, which were traced to Sir Alex-
ander, a duel took place between these
gentlemen, when the latter fell, mortally
wounded in the neck, March 26, 1822. Mr.
Stuart was tried for this offence, but honour-
ably acquitted.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the second son of the
biographer of Johnson, was born in 1779,
and educated at Westminster School. He
possessed talents of a superior order; and
the skill with which he edited the enlarged
and amended edition of Malone's Shaks-
peare in 21 vols., affords ample evidence of
his scholarship, judgment, and discrimina-
tion. He died in 1822, aged 43.

BOTELLO, Don NUNO ALVAREZ DE, a
celebrated viceroy of India when the Por-
tuguese held dominion there; and whose
gallantry and skill tended greatly to aug-
ment their Hindostan possessions. He
gained several victories over the Dutch,
and destroyed the fleet and army of the
Achenese which were besieging Malacca;
but lost his life in 1629, by being crushed
between his own vessel and one of the
enemy's.

BOTH, JOHN AND ANDREW, brothers,
two Flemish painters, born at Utrecht, in
the early part of the 17th century. John
chose for his model the works of Claude
Lorraine, while Andrew studied the human
figure; but they frequently united in the
same works, and their labours harmonised
so well, that their pictures could not be
suspected of being joint productions.

BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN, Earl of,
the second husband of the ill-fated Mary of
Scotland; and the supposed instigator, at
least, of the murder of her first husband,
Henry Darnley. Bothwell died, in exile,
at Denmark, in 1577.

BOTT, JOHN DE, a French architect.
Being a Protestant, he had no chance of
obtaining patronage in his own country,
and therefore entered into the service of
William, prince of Orange, whom he ac-
companied to England. On the death of
that prince, he went into the service of the
Elector of Brandenburg, by whom he was
made a major-general. The fortifications
of Wesel and the arsenal of Berlin are
among the numerous proofs of his talents.
Died, 1745.

BOTZARIS, MARCO, a brave and pa-
triotic Sulistote, appointed stratarch of Wes-
tern Greece in 1821. He was killed in a
night attack on the Turks, 1823.

BOUCHARDON, EDMUND, an eminent
French architect; many of whose works
adorn Paris. Born, 1698; died, 1762.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, an English di-
vine; author of "The Cumberland Man,"
&c. Died, 1804.

BOUCHIER, FRANCIS, a French painter
of some note, and who, but for the rapidity
of his execution, would probably have ar-
rived at great eminence, but the ease with
which he executed rendered him careless.
Born, 1704; died, 1770.

BOUCHER, LUC, a Jacobin leader of the
Faubourg St. Antoine, who, on the 20th
May, 1795, forced himself into the National
Convention, and seizing Ferrand, one of the
members, beheaded him in the lobby with
his own hand, and fixed his head on a pike,
parading it through the "Salle." He was
afterwards guillotined.

BOUCHOTTE, J. B., born in 1754; he
was a second lieutenant in 1775, and was
war minister to the French republic in 1793,
during its most eventful and victorious pe-
riod. He was denounced by the ultra Ja-
cobins, and narrowly escaped the guillotine,
but retired into private life.

BOUCICAULT, Marshal, count of Beau-
fort, a celebrated French soldier of the 15th
century. He served against the Turks, and
in the Italian strife between the Guelphs
and Ghibellines; and, at the battle of Agin-
court, was taken prisoner and brought to
England, where he died in 1421.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, was born at Phila-
delphia, in 1740; studied the law, and be-
came eminent in that profession; but dur-
ing the American contest he was chosen a
member of congress, made its president in
1782, and after the adoption of the consti-
tution, he entered the house of representa-
tives. On retiring from public life, he de-
voted himself earnestly to biblical litera-
ture, and, being possessed of an ample for-
tune, made munificent donations to various
charitable and theological institutions, fore-
most among which was the American Bible
Society, of which he became president. He
died in 1821, aged 82.

BOUFFLERS, LOUIS FRANCIS, Duke of, a
distinguished marshal of France. In 1708
he defended Lille for four months against
Prince Eugene, who, when he at length
took that place, said to the marshal, "I am
very proud of having taken Lille, but I
should be still more proud of defending it
as you have." Died, 1711.

BOUFFLERS, STANISLAUS, Chevalier de,
son of the Marchioness of Boufflers, mis-
tress of Stanislaus, king of Poland, born in
1737, was distinguished for the elegance of
his manners and conversation. He was
destined for the Church, but declared that
his love of pleasure would interfere with
the duties of this profession, and therefore
entered the military service. He emigrated
from France in 1792, to Prussia. He left
several works of merit, "Le Libre Arbitre,"
&c. His character has been thus summed
up: "A libertine abbé; a military philo-
sopher; a song-making diplomatist; an
emigrant republican." Died, 1815.

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, a
French writer; author of "Philip of Ma-

cedon," a tragedy, &c.; and editor of *Freret's* great work on Chronology. Born, 1722; died, 1763.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a French officer, distinguished both in the military and naval service. When serving in Canada, under Montcalm, he displayed so much bravery that he obtained the rank of colonel, and subsequently became a general. Under the empire he was made a senator, and a member of the Institute. Bougainville circumnavigated the world, and enriched the science of geography by a number of new discoveries. Born, 1729; died, 1811.

BOUGEANT, GUILLAUME HYACINTHE, a French Jesuit; author of "*Amusement Philosophique sur le Language des Bêtes*," &c. Born, 1690; died, 1743.

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a French mathematician and hydrographer; author of treatises on Navigation and Pilotage, and on the Construction of Ships; and numerous other valuable works of science. Died, 1758.

BOUHIER, JOHN, an eminent French writer of the 17th century; author of "*Lettres on the Therapeutics*," "*Dissertations on Herodotus*," &c. Born, 1673; died, 1746.

BOUHOURS, DOMINIC, a French Jesuit and critic; author of "*Les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène*," "*Manière de bien Penser sur les Ouvrages de l'Esprit*," &c. Born, 1628; died, 1702.

BOUILLARD, J., a celebrated French engraver, born in 1744, died in 1806. His "*Boreas et Orythea*" is a masterpiece.

BOUILLE, FRANCIS CLAUDE AMOUR, Marquis de, born in 1759; a distinguished French general, celebrated by his exploits up to the era of the French revolution; from which, although he sat on liberal principles in the first Assembly of Notables, he detached himself, and, after making excellent preparations to assist the unfortunate Louis XVI. in escaping from Varennes, which his sovereign refused to avail himself of, he quitted France and served under the allies. He died in London in 1800. His "*Memoirs of the French Revolution*" rank deservedly high.

BOUILLON, ROSE, born in 1770; a heroine of the French revolution, who entered the army as a volunteer, and fought as a private in the 6th battalion of the Haute Saon, at the battle of Limbach, where her husband was killed by her side. She had a pension from the National Convention.

BOUILLY, J. N., an eminent French diplomatist, born in 1770. In his views of the revolution, he concurred with his friend Mirabeau. Author of "*Pierre le Grand*," "*L'Abbé de l'Épée*," "*Léonore*," "*Hélène*," "*Agnes Sorel*," "*La Veillesse de Flon*," &c.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRY DE, comte de St. Saire; author of a "*History of Mahomet*," a "*History of the Arabians*," a "*History of the Peerage of France*," &c. Born, 1658; died, 1722.

BOULANGER, NICHOLAS ANTOY, a French mathematician and engineer; author of "*Traité du Despotisme Orientale*," &c. Born, 1723; died, 1759.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, a distinguished French *savant*, born in 1754, and member of the Chamber of Deputies in

1815. He is author of numerous translations from English standard writings, and was honoured by the friendship of La Harpe, &c. Died, 1825.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, A. J. C., born in 1761; one of the most distinguished orators in the French revolution, and author of eminent works on political science. He was president of the civil tribunal at Nancy, in 1793, and had great share in confirming the expatriation of the emigrants in 1793, when a member of the Five Hundred. He was subsequently faithful to Buonaparte through all his changes of fortune; and on that account was proscribed, and banished to Frankfort, by the Bourbons, on their last restoration in 1815.

BOULTER, HUGH, archbishop of Armagh, eminent for his benevolent exertions to alleviate the distress of the Irish during the scarcity of 1740, and for the part he took in establishing schools for the instruction of the Irish children. Died, 1742.

BOULTON, MATTHEW, an eminent engineer, whose spirit and talent improved innumerable mechanical processes, and whose name, with that of his partner, Watt, is inseparably connected with that of the wonderful power of which they made such skillful use, the steam engine, was born at Birmingham, in 1728. Among the many great undertakings in which Boulton and Watt were engaged, one of the most useful and important was the improvement of the coinage, the coins struck at the "*Soho*" manufactory being rarely surpassed in beauty or accuracy. After a long life uninterruptedly devoted to the advancement of the useful arts, and the promotion of the commercial interests of his country, he died in 1809.

BOUQUET, Madame, born about 1773; a victim of affection and hospitality, during the revolution. She concealed Pétion Bazot and her uncle Guadet, during one of the search warrants of the terrorists, and their retreat being discovered, she was sent to the guillotine with them, and died with great fortitude.

BOURBON, CHARLES, Duke de, constable of France, a powerful enemy of Francis I., and his opponent at Pavia when Francis was taken prisoner. His life was chiefly spent in warfare, and he was killed while heading the assault on Rome, in 1527.

BOURBON, Robert the Strong, duke of Neustria, founder of the family which has so long governed France, Spain, Sicily, &c., lost his life in a battle with the Normans in 866. Historians differ as to his descent, some contending that Pepin, of Heristel, was his ancestor; others trace his genealogy to the kings of Lombardy; and some say he derived his origin from a natural son of Charlemagne.

BOURBON, LOUIS, cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; son of Louis, brother of Charles III. of Spain. After the imprisonment of Ferdinand at Valençay, he joined the cortes, and ultimately became president of the provisional junta before which the king swore, in 1820, to abide by the constitution of the cortes of 1812. Born, 1777; died, 1823.

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have put an end to his existence, Aug. 27, 1830. He fought nobly in the royalist army; and after the campaign in 1800, accompanied his father to England, and was residing with him at Wanstead House in 1804, when his son, the Duke d'Enghien, was murdered. The duke's death is attributed to the excitement of his mind respecting the revolution of July, 1830. His property he left by will to the Duke d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, with the exception of a large bequest to Sophia Dawes, baroness de Feucheres, an English woman, with whom he lived.

BOURBOTTE, a French Jacobin, remarkable for his ferocity and military courage; born about 1765. Being one of the convention in 1794, and aiming at the dictatorship, on the 1st Prarial he and his colleagues were crushed by Legendre; and after poniarding himself before the revolutionary tribunal, but ineffectually, he was guillotined.

BOURCHIEL, JOHN, lord Berners, a military commander of great skill and repute in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., by the latter of whom he was made governor of Calais; author of a translation of "Froissart," "The Life of Marcus Aurelius," &c. Died, 1532.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury. He crowned no fewer than three of our kings, viz. Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. Died, 1486.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, and one of the most eloquent preachers in France. His sermons even in the perusal, deprived as they are of the eloquent eye, the graceful action, and the melodious voice, bear sufficient evidence of his genius to justify the praises that have been bestowed upon him. Born, 1632; died, 1704.

BOURDELOT, JOHN, a French lawyer, master of requests to Mary de Medici; author of a "Commentary on the Satires of Juvenal," &c.; and editor of the works of Petronius and Heliodorus. Died, 1638.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE MECHON, nephew of the above; a physician, patronised by Christina, queen of Sweden, and other eminent personages; author of an "Account of Mount Aetna," &c. Died, 1685.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE BONNET, nephew of the last named, a physician, and author of some annotations on Colomieu's "Bibliothèque Choisie," &c. Died, 1709.

BOURDON, LEONARD, born in 1760; a sanguinary conventionalist, who wished to interdict Louis XVI. from seeing his family. Having quarrelled with his colleague Robespierre, who, in 1794, had resisted his efforts to serve his friends, Vincent and Ronsin, he and Barras headed the National Guards, who dispersed the satellites of that tyrant on his fall, and seized his person. He was sent to the castle at Ham, as one of the insurrectionists of 1794; but was afterwards employed by the directory. He was twice publicly called an assassin; in the convention, in 1794, and in the Cinq Cents, in 1797, the whole assembly applauding. This destroyer of grown men was at the same time founder of "L'Ecole des Elèves de la Patrie," and died a natural death, as director of it. He

published a "Memoir on National Education" and a "Sansculottide Drama."

BOURDON, SEBASTIAN, a French painter; his *chef d'œuvre* is "The Crucifixion of St. Peter," which he executed for the church of Notre Dame. Died, 1671.

BOURDONNAYE, BERNARD FRANCIS MAHE DE LA, a French military and civil officer of great talents. He besieged and captured Madras in 1746; and the wealth he carried home caused him to be prosecuted and imprisoned. Although he was honourably acquitted, this affair ruined his health, and he died in 1754.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE, a French veterinary surgeon of eminence in his profession; author of "The Elements of Horsemanship," "The Materia Medica of the Veterinary School," &c. Died, 1779.

BOURGEAIS, SIR FRANCIS, a native of England, but of Swiss family; painter to the king of Poland, and subsequently to George III. of England. His landscapes and sea-pieces are highly esteemed. He left his fine collection to Dulwich College, with 10,000*l.* for building a gallery, and keeping the pictures in preservation. Born 1756; died, 1811.

BOURGOING, JOHN FRANCIS, Baron de, born in 1743; ambassador to Spain on the part of the French republic, and afterwards of Napoleon, who subsequently sent him to Stockholm, and in 1807 to Saxony. He died in 1811. He has left several approved works; "Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne," "Mémoires de Pie VI.," and "Histoire de Charlemagne."

BOURIGNON, ANTOINETTE DE LA PORTE, a Flemish fanatic. Holding religion to consist neither in practice nor in knowledge, but in direct impulses from and communion with the Deity, she made many disciples, and wrote numerous books, remarkable chiefly for their absurdity where they were at all intelligible. Like many other fanatics, she had a large share of worldly wisdom, and was excessively avaricious and penurious. Born, 1616; died, 1680.

BOURMONT, Marshal, a distinguished soldier in almost all the campaigns that have taken place since the French revolution of 1789, was born in 1773. In the early periods of the revolution, while second lieutenant of infantry, he emigrated from France, joined his arms with those of the Bourbon princes on the frontiers against the French republicans, and afterwards served the royal cause in La Vendée, Bretagne, and Maine with great energy and talent. During the consulate of Napoleon he was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the plot of the infernal machine, but after suffering imprisonment successively in the Temple, and at Dijon and Besançon, he made his escape and sought refuge with his family at Lisbon, whence however he returned to France, and appeared to devote himself so zealously to Napoleon's interests, that he was appointed to various high commands in the imperial service, and served with great distinction in the Italian and Russian campaigns. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he commanded a division of the corps of Ney. At the commencement of the campaign of 1815, he was appointed to the command of a brigade

of the grand army; but on the eve of the battle of Waterloo he abandoned his colours and repaired to Louis XVIII., who was then at Ghent. This extraordinary *coup-de-main*—famous or infamous as it is designated by different parties—won for him the signal favour of the restored Bourbons. Ten days after the battle of Waterloo he entered France with the title of commander of the northern frontier, and shortly after the execution of the gallant Ney, to whose condemnation his evidence mainly contributed, was appointed to the command of one of the divisions of the royal guards. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign under the Duke d'Angoulême, on whose return to France he obtained the chief command of the army of occupation. In 1829, Charles X. having nominated him minister of war, he organised the expedition to Algiers, presided over all the preliminary arrangements, and proceeded in person to superintend the plan of operations which he himself had designed, and which finally resulted in the capture of Algiers, for which he was honoured with the baton of a marshal of France. After the revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, he was proscribed by the dominant party. He then devoted his services to the cause of foreign absolutism in different countries, especially in Portugal; but he was subsequently permitted to re-enter France, where he continued to live in obscurity till his death, which took place, Nov. 9. 1846.

BOURNE, VINCENT, sub-master of Westminster School; author of Latin poetry of singular elegance and purity. Died, 1747.

BOURSAULT, EDMUND, a French writer, who, though destitute of education, attained a proficiency in authorship, and wrote several dramas and romances. Among his works are "Æsop in Town," "Æsop at Court," and "Letters to Babet." Born, 1638; died, 1701.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERIC, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, was born in 1706, and died in 1828. He was the author of many valuable works, of which his "History of Spanish Literature" may be regarded as the chief.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, a writer in the service of the English African Company, was a native of Bristol, born in 1793. He was selected to conduct a mission to the king of Ashantee, of which mission he published a very interesting account. He again set out to explore the interior of Africa, and had already reached the river Gambia, when a fever, produced chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life in 1824. He was an excellent linguist and a pleasing writer; and besides the work already mentioned, the public are indebted to him for a translation of Mollah's Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia; and other works.

BOWDITCH, DR. NATHANIEL, F.R.S., president of the American academy of arts and sciences, was a native of Boston, and, though self-educated, arrived at the enviable distinction of being a philosopher of the first class. When 23 years of age he published his "Practical Navigator," a work of great merit; but his admirable transla-

tion of the "Mécanique Céleste" of La Place, with an elaborate commentary, was the production that raised him to the pinnacle of fame. Died, 1838.

BOWDLER, THOMAS, an English physician; author of "Letters from Holland," and editor of the "Family Shakspeare," &c. Born, 1754; died, 1825.

BOWDLIER, HANNAH, sister of the before-mentioned Thomas Bowdler; author of "Poems and Essays," in 2 vols., and of some popular "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity." She died, at the age of 76, in 1830.

BOWDOIN, an American legislator and man of letters, born at Boston, 1727. He was one of the most determined opponents of the right of colonial taxation, insisted on by England, and was one of the first deputies to Congress. He became governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Philadelphian Academy of Sciences; and died in 1790. His "Discourse on the New Constitution of the United States" is deservedly admired.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch writer of great and versatile ability; but so lax in principle as to change from Catholicism to Protestantism, and then to Catholicism again, and finally to Protestantism, in which faith, according to the declaration of his widow, he died. He wrote a "History of the Popes," conducted the "Historia Literaria," and contributed largely to the "Universal History." Born, 1676; died, 1766.

BOWLES, REV. WILLIAM LISLE, whose sonnets exercised no unimportant influence on English literature, was born at King's Sutton, in Northamptonshire, a parish of which his father was vicar, in 1762. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1792, the contemporary and friend of the late Archbishop Howley, and of several persons not undistinguished afterwards, who adorned the university at that time. On leaving the university he entered into holy orders, and was appointed to a curacy in Wiltshire; from which he was preferred to a living in Gloucestershire, and in 1803 to a canonry in Salisbury Cathedral. His next step was to the rectory of Bremhill in Wiltshire, to which he was presented by Archbishop Moore. Here he remained till his death, unremitting in his professional duties, zealous in the education of the poor, and manifesting an exemplary, though happily by no means a rare, instance of the union of all Christian graces with the polish of taste and the amenities of literature. His first appearance as a poet was in a small collection of sonnets, which were published in 1789, and may be reckoned among the first-fruits of a new era in poetry. In these sonnets there were observed a grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament, which still, after 60 years of a more propitious period than that which immediately preceded their publication, preserves for their author a highly respectable position among our poets. The subsequent poems of Mr. Bowles did not belie the promise of his youth. The chief of these were his "Hope, an allegorical Sketch," "St. Mi-

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chael's Mount," "Coombe Ellen," and "Grave of Howard." His "Spirit of Discovery by Sea," the longest of his productions, was published in 1804. Mr. Bowles published also an edition of Pope, which involved him in the famous controversy with Lord Byron, as well as a great variety of small tracts, literary, antiquarian, and theological. He was, in fact, a very frequent, though he cannot be called a voluminous, contributor to the literature of the present century. Mr. Bowles was very playful in his habits and conversation, and many anecdotes are told of his Parson Adams-like forgetfulness. Died, 1850.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, an eminent English printer and classical scholar. He published several learned works; but his chief performance was a Greek edition of the New Testament, with critical and emendatory notes. Born, 1699; died, 1777.

BOXHORN, MARK ZUEHIUS, professor of rhetoric, politics, and history in the university of Leyden; author of a treatise on the discovery of printing, and of numerous Latin works, both prose and verse. Born, 1612; died, 1653.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, doctor of music, and an eminent composer, both of sacred and secular pieces. Born, 1710; died, 1779.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch divine of the 17th century. Among various works which he published is "The Last Battle of the Soul in Death;" and among the numerous MSS. he left, is a collection of quaint poems, entitled "Zion's Flowers," popularly called "Zachary Boyd's Bible." He died in 1653, leaving a considerable legacy to Glasgow College.

BOYDELL, JOHN, originally an English engraver, and afterwards an eminent print-seller. His spirit and liberality enabled him to amass a considerable fortune, and at the same time greatly to elevate our national character as to the art. He was for many years an alderman of London, and served the office of lord mayor in 1790. Born, 1719; died, 1804.

BOYER, ABEL, a French refugee; author of a French Dictionary and Grammar, which have had a very extensive circulation; and of several literary and political publications of merit. Born, 1664; died, 1729.

BOYER, JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS, a French physician, eminently skilful in the treatment of infectious diseases; author of a "Pharmacopœia," tracts on contagious disorders, &c. Died, 1768.

BOYLE, RICHARD, earl of Cork, an eminent statesman in the reign of James I., and founder of a family greatly distinguished in the arts, sciences, and literature. Born at Canterbury, 1566; died, 1643.

BOYLE, ROGER, earl of Orrery, fifth son of the above. When only seven years old he was created baron Broghill; and, from an early age, was conspicuous for his zeal in the king's service. But after the king was put to death, the baron transferred his services to Cromwell, by whom he was greatly trusted and employed. At the death of Cromwell he aided in bringing back Charles II., and was created earl of Orrery for his service on that occasion. Born in

Ireland, 1621; died, 1679. He was the author of several poems and plays.

BOYLE, ROBERT, brother of the last named, a highly distinguished philosopher, not unworthy to be ranked with Bacon and Newton. His whole life was devoted to philosophy; and his productions, almost without an exception, are of great value, and very numerous. Born at Lismore, Ireland, 1627; died, 1691.

BOYLE, CHARLES, lord Boyle, second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, a statesman and scholar; editor of the "Epistles of Phalaris," and author of some slight but clever literary papers; born, 1676; died, 1731.

BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery, only son of the last named; author of a translation, with notes, of the "Epistles of Pliny the Younger," "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift," papers in the Connoisseur and the World, &c. Born, 1707; died, 1762.

BOYLE, RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, another branch of the same distinguished family. He was an enthusiastic amateur of architecture, and a very generous friend to men of letters. In him, Bishop Berkeley found his earliest and most efficient patron; and Pope did him the honour to address to him his fourth epistle. Born, 1695; died, 1753.

BOYLESTON, ZABDIEL, an American physician, who introduced the system of inoculating for the small-pox into his native country. Born, 1690; died, 1766.

BOYS, WILLIAM, an eminent antiquary and naturalist; author of a "History of Sandwich," "Observations on Kit's Coty-house in Kent," published in the "Archæologia," &c. Died, 1803.

BOYSE, SAMUEL, a clever but eccentric and dissipated English writer; author of "The Deity" and other poems, and of various contributions to periodical works. His bad habits rendered all efforts to serve him unavailing, and he died in great misery and poverty, in 1749.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, a French writer and archæologist; author of the "Medallist History of Louis XIV." &c. Born, 1680; died, 1764.

BRACCIOLETTI, FRANCIS, surnamed Dell' Apl, secretary to Cardinal Antonio Barberini; author of "La Croce Riquadrata," "Lo Schemo degli Dei," &c. Born, 1566; died, 1645.

BRACTON, HENRY DE, an English law writer of the 13th century; author of the well known and esteemed treatise "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ."

BRADBURY, THOMAS, an eminent non-conformist divine, who took a distinguished part in the controversy with Dr. Watts on the subject of the Trinity. Died, 1789.

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major-general. He was commander-in-chief, in America, during the war with France in the 18th century; and was slain when on the eve of investing Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

BRADFORD, JOHN, an eminent preacher of the reformed religion, who was burnt at Smithfield in the reign of Mary, 1555.

BRADLEY, JAMES, an English divine, astronomer, and mathematician; Savilian

professor of astronomy at Oxford, contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and author of some Astronomical Observations, published separately. Died, 1762.

BRADLEY, RICHARD, professor of botany at Cambridge, and author of several works, chiefly compilations, on Botany and Horticulture. Dr. Brewster's popular invention, the Kaleidoscope, was at one time said to be due to Bradley; but it appears that the doctor's instrument and the one proposed by Bradley are quite different, and that the latter would be very inferior. Died, 1732.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, an English lawyer, noted in our history for having acted as president on the trial of Charles I. Died, 1639. He had a magnificent funeral; but at the restoration his remains were removed from Westminster Abbey, and hanged on a gallows at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Ireton.

BRADSTREET, ANNA, an English poetess of the 17th century. Her father was governor of New England, where she wrote and published her poems.

BRADWARDIN, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury; author of a treatise "De Causa Dei," directed against Pelagianism; some mathematical tracts, &c. Died, 1349.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, DR., an English divine; translator of the *Æneid*, and, in conjunction with Tate, of the Psalms. Born at Bandon, Ireland, 1669; died, 1726.

BRAHE, TYCHO, a Dane of a noble family; a celebrated astronomer. Though his system is now superseded by that of Copernicus, he deserves honourable mention as an ingenious theorist; and, apart from his error as to the earth being the fixed centre of the universe, his observations as a practical astronomer are highly valuable. Born, 1546; died, 1601.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated American missionary, who signalled himself by his successful endeavours to convert the Indians on the Susquehannah, Delaware, &c. Died, aged 30, 1747.

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN, an ingenious mechanic, constructor of a diving machine, with which he explored the Royal George, sunk off Spithead; the Hartwell East Indiaman, off one of the Cape de Verd Islands; and the Abergavenny East Indiaman, off the Isle of Portland. From the first he only succeeded in raising some guns and an anchor; but from the second and third he brought up property to a very large amount. Died, 1818.

BRAMAH, JOSEPH, an English engineer, distinguished for the number, value, and ingenuity of his mechanical inventions. Among these were his invaluable hydrostatic press, his safety locks, various improvements in the steam-engine, in the process of making paper, in the construction of main-pipes, wheel-carriages, the beer-machine, &c. Born, 1749; died, 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, LAZARO, a celebrated Italian architect, who first designed and commenced the church of St. Peter at Rome. He was a skilful painter and musician as well as architect, and a volume of poems from his pen was printed in 1756. Died, 1514.

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS, Duke de, a French nobleman, distinguished for his scientific attainments; discoverer of the composition of the diamond, and a great improver of the manufacture of porcelain. Born, 1735; died, 1824.

BRAND, JOHN, an able and voluminous writer on politics and political economy; author of numerous political pamphlets and some poems. He was rector of Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and of St. George, Southwark. Died, 1809.

BRAND, JOHN, an English divine and antiquary; author of the "History and Antiquities of the Town of Newcastle," "Observations on Popular Antiquities," &c. Born, 1743; died, 1806.

BRANDER, GUSTAVUS, an English antiquary and naturalist. He was of a Swedish family, but born in London, where he was an eminent merchant, and a director of the Bank. He contributed largely to the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society, &c. Born, 1720; died, 1787.

BRANDT, a German chemist of the 17th century; who is said to have discovered phosphorus while attempting to find a solvent by which to convert silver into gold.

BRANDT, ERNEVOLD, Count de, a Danish statesman, convicted of being concerned in the conspiracy of Count Struensee, and executed in 1772.

BRANDT, GEORGE, an eminent Swedish natural philosopher; author of accounts of various valuable experiments made by him upon the metals. Died, 1768.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, chancellor of Strasburg; author of "Varia Carmina," "Navis Stultifera," &c. Died, 1520.

BRANTOME, or PIERRE DE BOURDELLES, a celebrated French chronicler. He was a favoured attendant upon Charles IX., Henry III., and the Duke de Alençon; and his memoirs, though somewhat too free in their details, are highly valuable as graphic and faithful illustrations of an interesting period of French history.

BRANWHITE, PEREGRINE, the author of various poems, was born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1745; died in London, 1794.

BRARENS, HENRY, a Danish naval officer, and writer on navigation; author of a "System of Practical Navigation," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1826.

BRATHWAYTE, RICHARD, an English poet; author of "The Golden Fleece," "The Prodigal's Tears," "The English Gentleman," &c. Born, 1588; died, 1673.

BRAY, Sir REGINALD, an English statesman, and favourite of Henry VII. He was a frank friend to that sovereign, disdaining to withhold his disapproval when it was deserved. He is chiefly memorable for having superintended the erection of that beautiful structure, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and for having finished that of St. George at Windsor. Died, 1503.

BRAY, Dr. THOMAS, an English divine, who laboured with great zeal in propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and who went several times to America to promote that object, was born in 1656; and died, rector of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, in 1730.

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antiquary; editor of Evelyn's "Diary and Memoirs," and a contributor to the *Archæologia*, &c. Died, 1832; aged 97.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter; a very close imitator of the style of Wouvermans. Died, 1750.

BRENNBERG, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated painter, particularly skilful in small landscapes. Born at Utrecht, 1620; died, 1660.

BREQUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, an eminent watch and chronometer maker at Paris, by birth a Swiss. Born, 1747; died, 1823.

BREISLAK, SCIPIO, a celebrated Italian geologist, born at Rome in 1768, who under Buonaparte was appointed inspector of the salt-petre works and powder mills in Italy. He wrote several scientific works, and was intimate with Cuvier, Chaptal, &c. Died, 1826.

BREITINGUER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine; editor of a new translation of the Septuagint, &c. Died, 1776.

BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLIEB EMMA-NUEL, a printer and type founder of Leipzig; he discovered an improved composition of type metal, and wrote a treatise on Bibliography, &c. Born, 1719; died, 1794.

BREMER, SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON, rear-admiral of the Blue, whose name is so well-known for his distinguished services in the war with China, was born in 1786. Entering the navy in 1794, he rose through the intermediate grades with much personal distinction, and in June, 1814, he became a post-captain. When captain of the *Tamar*, 26 guns, he was dispatched to form a settlement on Melville Island, Australia, and joined in the closing scenes of the Burmese war. In 1836, he was created a knight commander of the order of the Guelph (K.C.H.); and in 1837, in the *Alligator*, of 26 guns, he founded the settlement of Port Essington. He afterwards returned to India, and assumed the command in chief of that station, on the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, at the commencement of the Chinese war.

To place on record the various distinguished achievements that in design owed their birth, and in execution their success, to his presiding genius, from the organisation of the expedition that left Singapore in 1840, on its mission of triumph and glory to China, until the final capture of Canton in 1841, would be to compile a history of the war itself. His services were rewarded by the dignity of K.C.B. being conferred on him; and the voice of the country was echoed in a vote of thanks to him from both Houses of Parliament. His last employment was as commodore superintendent of Woolwich dockyard, from which office he retired in consequence of ill health, in 1848. Died, 1850.

BRENNER, HENRY, royal librarian of Stockholm, an eminent oriental scholar; translator of the "History of Armenia" from the language of that country; and author of "Observations on Czar Peter the Great," &c. Died, 1732.

BRENNUS, a general of the Gauls, who after ravaging Thessaly and Greece, attempted to plunder the temple of Delphi. Being repulsed, he slew himself, 278 B.C.

BRENNUS, a memorable Gallic general.

Having invested Rome, he was offered a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the city. While the gold was being weighed, he threw his sword and helmet into the opposite scale; and when reproached for his injustice, replied, with the scornful exclamation, "*Vae victis!*"—Woe to the vanquished! Enraged at this insolence, Camillus put an end to the negotiation, gave battle to the Gauls, and put them to flight. This occurred about 388 B.C.

BRENTON, Captain EDWARD PELHAM, R.N., an officer whose services at sea during the war were scarcely greater than those which he performed on shore and during peace. Gifted with great ingenuity, he made several mechanical improvements connected with his profession, of which naval men speak in the highest terms. He was the liberal supporter of several of the most useful charities in the metropolis. Of one of these, "the Children's Friend Society," he was, in fact, the founder; and it is not too much to say, that to it hundreds of poor children owe their removal from the horrors of vice and want, to a life of virtuous exertion, and its concomitant—comfort and happiness. Captain Brenton was also very favourably known as an author, by his "Naval History of Great Britain, from 1783 to 1822," and a "Biography of Earl St. Vincent." Died, 1839.

BREQUIGNY, LOUIS GEORGE, OUDARD DE FEUDRIX, a learned French writer; author of "*Histoire des Révolutions de Gènes*," "*Ordonnances des Rois de la Troisième Race*," &c. Died, 1795.

BREREWOD, EDWARD, an English antiquary and mathematician; author of "The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church," a treatise "*De Ponderibus et Pretii Veterum Nummorum*," &c. Born, 1565; died, 1613.

BRET, ANTHONY, a French writer; author of "Commentaries on Molière," "*Quatre Saisons*," a poem, &c. Died, 1792.

BRETEUIL, LOUIS AUGUSTE LE TONNE-
LIER, an eminent French diplomatist, and at one time secretary of state; but being a zealous partisan of monarchy, he was compelled to flee from France at the commencement of the revolution. In 1802 he was permitted to return, and died in 1807.

BRETON, NICHOLAS, an English pastoral poet in the time of queen Elizabeth; author of "An Old Man's Lesson and a Young Man's Love," "Phyllida and Corydon," &c.

BRETON, RAYMOND, a French friar and missionary to the West Indies; author of a French and Caribbean Dictionary, &c. Died, 1679.

BRETSCHNEIDER, HENRY GODFREY VON, an Hungarian, whose versatility of talent was only equalled by the perseverance with which he exercised it in satirising the follies and impostures of the age. Born, 1739; died, 1810.

BREUGHEL, PETER, commonly known as "Old Breughel," an eminent painter; chiefly of common-life subjects, such as rustic merry-makings. Born near Breda, 1510; died, 1570.

BREUGHEL, JOHN, son of the foregoing, called, from his dress, "Velvet Breughel"; so excellent a landscape painter, that Rubens

Painted some pictures in conjunction with him, Rubens putting in the figures. Born at Brussels, 1560, died, 1625.

BREUGHEL, PETER, a brother of the above, and also a painter. His fondness for painting horrible subjects procured him the sobriquet of "Hellish." Died, 1642. Another brother, **ABRAHAM**, excelled in fruit and flowers.

BREVAL, JOHN DURANT DE, an English writer and military officer; author of "The History of the House of Nassau;" "Calpe," a poem, &c. Died, 1739.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatist of the time of James I. and Charles I.; author of "The Lovesick King," "The Country Girl," &c.

BREYNIUS, JAMES, a botanist of Dantzic; author of "Fasciculus Plantarum Rariorum," &c. Died, 1697.

BREYNIUS, JOHN PHILIP, a naturalist of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the kermes insect, &c.

BRIDAINE, JAMES, an eminent French ecclesiastic, whose indefatigable zeal, or itinerant propensities, induced him to undertake 256 journeys, so that his powers were displayed in almost every village throughout France. He was the author of "Spiritual Songs," which were extremely popular. Born, 1701; died, 1767.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, Duke of, a nobleman who devoted much attention to, and expended large sums in the improvement and extension of canal navigation, seconded by the skill of Brindley. Born, 1736; died, 1803.

BRIDPORT, ALEXANDER HOOD, Admiral lord, a gallant naval officer, and the youngest brother of Admiral Hood. He bore a part in Lord Howe's celebrated victory, June 1. 1794; in the following year he defeated a French squadron, capturing three sail of the line; and nobly distinguished himself on many other occasions during the war. Died, 1814.

BRIET, or BRIETIUS, PHILIP, a French writer; author of "Annales Mundi," "Theatrum Geographicum Europæ Veteris," &c. Died, 1668.

BRIGGS, HENRY, an eminent English mathematician and Savilian professor of geometry, at Oxford; author of "Arithmetica Logarithmica," "Tables for the Improvement of Navigation," "Animadversiones Geometricæ," &c. Born, 1596; died, 1630.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and oculist; author of "Ophthalmographia," an anatomical description of the eye and a new theory of vision. Died, 1704.

BRILL, MATTHEW, an eminent landscape painter, employed by pope Gregory XIII. in decorating the Vatican. Died, 1584.

BRILL, PAUL, brother of the last named, and also eminent as a landscape painter. Pope Clement VIII. employed him to paint a landscape sixty-eight feet wide for the Scala Clementina; in which piece he introduced St. Clement thrown into the sea with an anchor attached to his neck. Died, 1626.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, a French writer, known chiefly from his work, entitled "The Physiology of Taste." Born, 1755; died, 1826.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, an eminent English

mechanic and engineer, to whose great zeal and abilities we owe some of the most important of our navigable canals. So highly, indeed, did he estimate their importance to a commercial nation, that, being jocularly asked, while under examination before a committee of the House, for what purpose he supposed rivers to have been created, he quite seriously replied, "To feed navigable canals." His first great work was the canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he executed for the Duke of Bridgewater. He afterwards completed the Grand Trunk, Birmingham, Chesterfield, and others. Born, 1716; died, 1772.

BRINKLEY, Dr. JOHN, bishop of Cloyne, an able divine, but still more eminent for his scientific acquirements, was born in 1700. While a graduate of Oxford he was elected to the professorship of astronomy in Dublin University, an honour to which his previous writings and discoveries in science fully entitled him. Died, September, 1835.

BRINVILLIERS, MARGUERITE D'AUBRAI, Marchioness of, horribly notorious for having poisoned her father, brother, and two sisters. She had formed a criminal attachment for a Gascon officer, named Godén St. Croix, and her family caused him to be sent to the Bastille. There he learned from a fellow prisoner the art of compounding subtle poisons, of which he and his mistress made use to avenge themselves on her family. His mask slipping from his face while he was distilling poison, he died suddenly; and her anxiety to obtain a casket that had belonged to him, led to inquiries which terminated in her detection. She was beheaded, and her body burnt, 1676.

BRISBANE, Admiral Sir CHARLES. He entered the navy, on board the Alcide, in 1779; received a severe wound in Rodney's fleet on the 12th of April, 1782; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1790. He shared the active services of Lord Hood off Toulon, and of Lord Nelson during the siege of Bastia, where he nearly lost an eye; was made captain in 1795; and the following year received the thanks of the Admiralty for his conduct during the capture of some Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay. The firmness with which Sir Charles acted, quelled the disposition to mutiny which then appeared through the fleet at the Cape. In 1805 he was appointed commander of the Arethusa; and in 1807 achieved the capture of the island of Curaçoa, when he received the honour of knighthood. The following year he was made governor of St. Vincent's, in which station he remained till his death; being raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1805, and to that of vice-admiral in 1820. Died, 1829.

BRISSON, or BRISSONIUS, BARBARAS, an eminent French lawyer and philologist; author of a treatise "De Regio Persarum Principatio," &c. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., in 1579, he remained in the city, and was compelled by the partisans of the League to act as first president of the parliament; and his conduct as a magistrate was made the pretext for putting him to death, in 1591.

BRISSON, MATHURIN JAMES, a French chemist and naturalist; author of a treatise

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on "Ornithology," "Principles of Chemis-
try," &c. Born, 1723; died, 1806.

BRISSOT, PIERRE, a French physician;
author of a treatise in favour of bleeding in
cases of pleurisy and inflammation of the
viscera; and editor of Galen's treatise "De
Curatione Morborum." Died, 1822.

BRISSOT, JEAN PIERRE, one of the most
active of the French revolutionists, and a
clever writer; author of "Le Courier Bel-
gique," and other political journals; "A
Plan of Conduct for the Deputies of the
People," "Address to all Republicans," &c.
He was a man of great and versatile ability,
which he evinced both in the legislative as-
sembly and as a member of the convention;
but he had not the moral courage to abstain
from a participation in those scenes of revo-
lutionary violence which covered so many
with eternal infamy, although his fruitless
endeavour to save the life of the king shows
that he in reality disapproved of them.
Unable to resist the power of Robespierre,
he endeavoured to escape to Switzerland, but
was arrested, condemned, and executed, in
1793. Brissot was a great admirer of the
Americans, assumed the habits of the Qu-
akers, and introduced the fashion of wearing
the hair without powder. He was also the
leader of the party called the *Girondists*, or
Brissoins.

BRITTON, THOMAS, a dealer in small
coal, noted, on account of his attachment to
music, as the "musical small-coal man."
His harmless life was put an end to by a
silly trick of a ventriloquist, which frightened
him so much that he never recovered. Born,
1834; died, 1714.

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, an eminent
physician and literary man; author of
some medical tracts, "A Dissertation on
the Music of the Ancients," &c. Born, 1722;
died, 1797.

BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANCIS, Duke de, a
gallant French general under the old mon-
archy, who emigrated at the commencement
of the revolution, and put himself at the
head of a corps of emigrants at Champagne.
Born, 1718; died, 1804.

BROGNIART, AUGUSTE LOUIS, a professor
of chemistry, and surgeon to Louis XVI.;
author of "Tableau Analytique des Combina-
isons et Décompositions des Différentes
Substances," &c. Died, 1804.

BROKE, Rear-admiral Sir PHILIP BOWES
VERRE, a gallant English officer, the eldest
son of Philip B. Broke, esq., of Nacton,
Suffolk, was born in 1776, and commenced
his naval career as a midshipman in 1792.
After the usual initiation, during which he
was present in several general engagements,
he obtained the rank of commander in 1799,
and post-captain in 1801. The various services
he subsequently performed in different parts
of the globe, though they were neither few
nor unimportant, we shall not enter upon;
but he is chiefly celebrated for the far-famed
action between his ship, the *Shannon*, of
38 guns, and the American frigate, *Chesa-
peake*, mounting 49, in June 1813. The news
of a victory so nobly gained against such
fearful odds—at a time when an opinion was
gaining ground that our frigates were not
a match for the large vessels (misnamed

frigates) of the Americans—was hailed in
England with every demonstration of na-
tional pride, and besides the complimentary
congratulations that attended the gallant
author of it, he was, for his "distinguished
zeal, courage, and intrepidity," raised to
the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.
Died, Jan. 2. 1841, at his seat, Brokehall,
Suffolk.

BROME, ALEXANDER, an attorney and
satirical poet, whose writings, on the side of
Charles I., are said to have greatly obstructed
the progress of puritanism. In addition to
writing satirical songs, he translated from
Lucretius and Horace, and wrote a comedy,
called "The Cunning Lovers." Born, 1620;
died, 1666.

BROME, RICHARD, an English dramatist,
contemporary with Ben Jonson, to whom he
was originally servant. His comedies were
formerly very popular, but they are not now
performed. Died, 1632.

BRONSTED, PETER OLAF, a distin-
guished Danish philologist and antiquary,
was born in 1780, entered the university of
Copenhagen in 1796, and took the degree of
doctor in philosophy in 1806. In company
with his friend Dr. Koes he made a scientific
expedition to Greece, and in excavating the
temples in Ægina, &c. many fine monu-
ments in ancient Greek art were discovered.
On his return to Denmark he was assisted
with pecuniary means by the government,
and appointed diplomatic agent to the
Papal court in 1818. He afterwards travelled
through the Ionian isles, Malta, and Sicily,
for the purpose of prosecuting additional
investigations; he subsequently made Paris
his principal residence, coming occasionally
to England; and in 1827 he visited his
native country, where he received the hono-
rary title of privy councillor of legation,
and numerous other marks of distinction.
The first part of his principal work, entitled
"Travels and Researches in Greece," ap-
peared in 1826, at Paris, simultaneously in
the French and German languages; the
second part in 1830. Died at Copenhagen,
in consequence of a fall from his horse, June
26. 1842, aged 61.

BROOCMAN, CHARLES ULRIC, a Swedish
writer on education, especially as regards
the education of teachers. His principal
work is "An Account of the Educational
Institutions of Germany, from the earliest
period up to his own time." Died, 1812.

BROOKE, or BROKE, Sir ROBERT, chief
justice of the common pleas in the reign of
queen Mary, and author of various legal
works. Died, 1558.

BROOKE, FRANCES, a clever novelist and
dramatic writer; authoress of "Lady Juliet
Mandeville" and other novels; the tragedies
of "Virginia" and the "Siege of Sinope;"
"Rosina," a musical entertainment, &c.
Died, 1789.

BROOKE, HENRY, a political and literary
writer; author of "Letters addressed to the
People of Ireland," "The Earl of West-
moreland," a tragedy; the celebrated novel
of "The Fool of Quality," &c. Born at
Rantavan, in Ireland, 1706; died, 1783.

BROOKES, JOSHUA, an eminent anatomist
and surgeon, was born in 1761; and after

studying under the most celebrated men of his day, commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, pathology, and surgery, when about 20 years of age. His museum was enriched with the choicest anatomical specimens and osteological preparations; and the lectures on anatomy and its kindred sciences, which, during a long life, he was in the habit of delivering to his pupils (of whom he could reckon 7000), laid the foundation of their scientific fame to some of the most distinguished members of the profession. His last appearance as a lecturer was in 1827; and in January, 1833, he died, aged 72.

BROOKS, JOHN, an able officer in the American army, a skilful physician, and a man of letters. He early distinguished himself in the war of American Independence, and ultimately arrived at the rank of a general; but the duties of a soldier did not unfit him for professional pursuits; he was the president of many literary, religious, patriotic, and benevolent societies; and for many years filled the office of chief magistrate for his native town, Medford, in Massachusetts. Born, 1825; died, 1825.

BROOME, Dr. WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. In addition to his own poems, and a translation of *Anacreon's Odes*, he contributed eight books to Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*; but having complained of his scanty remuneration, his brother bard rewarded him with a niche in the *Dunciad*. He was vicar of Eye, Suffolk, where he died, in 1745.

BROSCHI, CARLO, better known by the name of *Farinelli*, one of the finest singers ever known. He was retained to divert the melancholy of Philip V. of Spain, and acquired vast political power in the reigns of that monarch and his successor. Unlike the generality of royal favourites, he behaved with invariable modesty and honour. Born at Naples, 1705; died, 1782.

BROSSARD, SEBASTIAN DE, an eminent French musician; author of "*Prodromus Musicaalis*," &c. Died, 1730.

BROSSE, GUY DE LA, a French botanist and physician to Louis XIII.; author of "*L'Overture du Jardin Royal*," and other botanical works. Died, 1751.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, a French lawyer and the schoolfellow and friend of Buffon; author of "*Letters on Herculaneum*," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1777.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, a fanatic, who, in 1793, commenced his career as the apostle of a new religion, and announced himself as "nephew of the Almighty and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan." He predicted various absurdities, and it is a melancholy fact that his disciples were not confined to the poor and ignorant. The great orientalist, Halhed, and other men of unquestionable ability, advocated this mania, whose career at length attracted the notice of government, and he was committed to Bedlam for life as a confirmed lunatic. He published several works, redolent alike of blasphemy and absurdity.

BROTIER, GABRIEL, a learned French Jesuit, and librarian to the college of Louis le Grand; author of a treatise "*On the Ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Coins*,"

an excellent edition of *Tacitus*, and other classics, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1789.

BROTIER, ANDREW CHARLES, a French abbé, nephew of the above. He was a friend to the royalist cause, and the editor of *L'Année Littéraire*, which was so obnoxious to the party in power that he was transported to Guiana, where he died, in 1798.

BROUGHTON, HUGH, a learned Hebrew scholar and polemical writer, who was educated at the expense of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin. Born, 1549; died, 1612.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS, a prebendary of Salisbury, and a literary character of considerable merit; author of "*Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature*," "*Dissertations on the Prospects of Futurity*," "*Heracles*," a drama, &c. He was also one of the principal contributors to the *Biographia Britannica*. Died, 1774.

BROUNCKER, WILLIAM, Lord, the first president of the Royal Society at Oxford, and author of some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. Died, 1684.

BROUSSAIS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH VICTOR, a celebrated French physician, the author of some very learned medical works, which, however, are very much defaced by the crudest and most dogmatical materialism. Born, 1772; died, 1838.

BROUSSONET, PETER AUGUSTUS MARIA, an eminent French naturalist; author of "*Icthyologia*," "*Varie Positiones circa Respirationem*," &c. Born, 1761; died, 1807.

BROWALLIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo; an eminent naturalist, and the author of various tracts on botany, &c. Died, 1755.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an eminent American writer, chiefly known in this country by his powerful novels, "*Wieland*" and "*Edgar Huntley*." Died, 1810.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent clergyman and indefatigable writer. He was born, in 1715, at Rothbury, Northumberland, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after various church preferments became chaplain to the king. The chief of his numerous works are "*Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury*," "*Barbarossa*," a tragedy; an "*Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*," a "*History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry*," and "*Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction*." It is supposed that his mental exertions were too great, for he fell into a state of dejection, which terminated in his death, by his own hand, in 1766.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch painter and author, favourably known in the former character by his painting of the bust of Homer from the Townley marbles, and by his portrait of Pope. As an author he is even more distinguished by his "*Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera*," which he addressed to his friend, Lord Monboddo. Born, 1752; died, 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, a very learned, though self-educated Scotch divine; author of the "*Self-Interpreting Bible*," "*Dictionary of the Bible*," and numerous other religious works. Born, 1772; died, 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician, and the founder of a new system of medicine, which bears his name. He di-

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vided all diseases into two great classes,—the one from deficient excitement, and the other from its redundancy; and though his opinions have not been unconditionally received, they have very materially influenced the practice of his professional successors. Dr. Brown's principal works are "Elements of Medicine" and "Observations on the Old Systems of Physic." Born, 1735; died, 1788.

BROWN, JOHN, an eminent English engraver; his best works are engravings from Salvator Rosa. Died, 1801.

BROWN, LAUNCELOT, an eminent landscape gardener, whose great merit consisted in imitating nature, and abandoning the stiff and clipped formality so universally prevalent at that time in the pleasure grounds of our nobility. From his constant use of the phrase, "this spot has great capabilities," he was called Capability Brown. Born, 1715; died, 1782.

BROWN, ROBERT, an English clergyman, founder of the sect of Brownists, subsequently better known by the title of Independents. His chief work was a controversial one, "A Treatise on Reformation, without tarrying for any Man." Notwithstanding his violent hostility to the Church, he at length became reconciled to it either through conviction or policy, and obtained a benefice; but his character remained as violent as ever; and, when 80 years old, he was imprisoned in Northampton gaol for an assault, and died there in 1690.

BROWN, THOMAS, a humorous writer, more distinguished for wit than for morality. His works, indeed, notwithstanding their great literary merit, have fallen into comparative oblivion on account of their coarseness. Died, 1704.

BROWN, Dr. THOMAS, an able metaphysician and moral essayist; professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh. He wrote "Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia," some poems, and several moral and metaphysical essays; but his fame chiefly rests upon his treatise "On the Philosophy of the Human Mind," a work which is deservedly held in very high estimation. Born, 1777; died, 1820.

BROWN, GEORGE, Count de, an Irish officer in the Russian service, who so nobly distinguished himself on many great occasions, that he was rewarded with the government of Livonia; from which, when he had held it 30 years, he wished to retire, but Catharine II. would not accept his resignation, replying, "Death alone shall part us." Born, 1698; died, 1792.

BROWN, ISAAC HAWKINS, an English lawyer and poet. His best English works are a poem addressed to Highmore, the painter, "On Design and Beauty," and a shorter one, called "The Pipe of Tobacco," in which he very skilfully imitated the tone of thought and expression of Cibber, Phillips, Thomson, Young, Swift, and Pope. The work, however, on which his reputation chiefly depends, is a Latin poem, on the Immortality of the Soul. Born, 1706; died, 1776.

BROWN, PATRICK, M.D., an eminent naturalist; author of "The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," catalogues of the birds and fish of Ireland, and of the plants

of the Sugar Islands. Born in Ireland, 1790; died, 1790.

BROWNE, SIMON, a dissenting minister of considerable ability, but chiefly remarkable for an unhappy hallucination. He imagined that "God had annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness." This delusion perpetually haunted him, and yet he furnished the completest refutation to it by composing several argumentative tracts, and by some very laborious compilations. Died, 1739.

BROWNE, Sir THOMAS, an eminent physician and learned author. His "Religio Medici" attracted much notice; and his treatises "On Urn Burial" and "On Vulgar Errors" abound with curious erudition, in which, however, they are excelled by his tract, entitled "The Garden of Cyrus." Of his style Dr. Johnson was the defender; and also, perhaps unconsciously, in some degree the imitator. Born 1605; died, 1682.

BROWNE, EDWARD, son of Sir Thomas, physician to Charles II., translator of some of the Lives of Plutarch, and author of an amusing book of travels. Born, 1642; died, 1708.

BROWNE, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, the son of an expatriated Irish officer, entered the Austrian service, and by his great skill and bravery, when employed against the Turks, rose to the rank of field-marshal. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself at Placentia and other places in Italy; and at length died of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague. Born, 1705; died, 1757.

BROWNE, Sir WILLIAM, an able and eccentric physician of the 18th century. He was the author of numerous optical and other essays; and, at his death, bequeathed a sum of money for the provision of three medals, of the value of five guineas each, for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams by undergraduates of Cambridge. Born, 1692; died, 1774.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English poet of the 17th century; author of "Britannia's Pastorals," "The Shepherd's Pipe," &c.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, an enterprising English traveller; author of "Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria." He was murdered while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian, by a Persian banditti, in 1814.

BROWNRIGG, WILLIAM, an ingenious physician and natural philosopher; author of "The Art of making common Salt," treatises on platina and carbonic acid, &c. Died, 1800.

BRUCE, ROBERT, a descendant of David, earl of Huntingdon, and competitor with John Balliol for the crown of Scotland, at the death of Alexander III.

BRUCE, ROBERT, grandson of the above, and the most heroic of the Scottish kings. After many desperate struggles he totally defeated Edward II. at the battle of Bannockburn, and thus firmly established himself on the throne; but his life was so completely devoted to his country, that it belongs rather to history than to biography to be his chronicler. He was born in 1274; died, 1329.

BRUCE, JAMES, one of the most cele-

brated of modern travellers. For a short time he held the post of British consul at Algiers, but resigned it in order to gratify his passion for travelling. After traversing the greater portion of Asia Minor, he set out on a journey to ascertain the source of the Nile. An account of this journey he subsequently published; and some of his statements, particularly those which referred to the manners and customs of Abyssinia, were received with mingled incredulity and ridicule. Though greatly annoyed by the disgraceful illiberality with which he had been treated, he bore the taunts and sneers of his shallow critics with a taciturn pride, not deigning to satisfy disbelief, or to disarm ridicule, but trusting the day would ere long arrive when the truth of what he had written would be confirmed by others; and it is now clearly proved, from the statements of many subsequent travellers, that he was every way undeserving of the censure bestowed on him. He was born at Kinnauld House, Stirlingshire, in 1730; and died, in consequence of an injury sustained by falling down stairs, at his paternal estate, in 1794.

BRUCE, JOHN, an able writer on commerce, moral philosophy, and political economy; author of "First Principles of Philosophy," "Annals of the East India Company," &c. Died, 1826, aged 82.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a Scotch poet. His parents being of the poorest class, his early life was one of considerable privation. This and his ardent attachment to poetry, probably aggravated a constitutional predisposition to consumption, and he died in the 21st year of his age, in 1767. His poems are few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant.

BRUCE, PETER HENRY, a German military officer of Scotch descent. He was at the battle of Pruthi, and was several times employed by the Russian court in diplomatic missions. His memoirs, published after his death, give some curious details of his travels. He died in Scotland in 1757.

BRUCKER, JOHN JAMES, a German Lutheran clergyman; author of "Historia Critica Philosophiæ," &c. Born, 1696; died, 1770.

BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, pastor of the Walloon congregation at Norwich; author of "Théorie du Système Animale," "Criticism on the Diversions of Purley," &c. Born, 1726; died, 1804.

BRUEYS, DAVID AUGUSTIN, a French dramatic writer; in early life a Protestant, but afterwards a bigoted adherent to the Catholic faith. Born, 1640; died, 1723.

BRUEYS, FRANCIS PAUL, a gallant French admiral, commanding the fleet which conveyed the army of Buonaparte to Egypt, and killed at the battle of the Nile.

BRUGMANS, SEBASTIUS JUSTINUS, a learned Dutchman, physician-in-chief of the army, and the author of some valuable medical works. After the union of Holland with France, Napoleon made him inspector-general of the hospitals; and it has been remarked that so skillful were his arrangements, that the number of deaths by wounds and diseases was never increased by hospital fevers. After the battle of Waterloo, he

promptly procured medical aid for upwards of 20,000 men. Born, 1763; died, 1819.

BRUGNATELLI, LOUIS, an Italian physician and chemist; author of "Bibliotheca Trica d'Europe," &c. Born, 1726; died, 1818.

BRUGUIERES, JOHN WILLIAM, a French naturalist and physician; author of many essays on subjects of natural history, the best of which is the "Natural History of Worms" in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. Died, 1799.

BRULL, HENRY, Count of, minister of Augustus III. king of Poland; one of the most artful and expensive courtiers that ever governed a weak and credulous prince. He kept 200 domestics, paying them better than the king himself, and furnishing a more sumptuous table; but, as was natural, he plunged the country into debt and disgrace. Born, 1700; died, 1763.—Various members of this family have attained distinction. **FREDERIC**, a son of the preceding, besides being remarkable for his skill in the fine arts, wrote several good plays. Died, 1793. **HANS MORITZ**, his nephew, gained some reputation as an astronomer and political economist, and died while Saxon ambassador in London, 1809.

BRUMOV, PETER, a learned French Jesuit; author of the "Théâtre des Grecs," "History of the Gallican Church," &c. Born, 1688; died, 1742.

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANCIS PHILIP, a profound classical scholar and critic, was born at Strasburg, but educated by the Jesuits at Paris. For some time he was employed in state affairs, but at length devoted himself wholly to study; and produced the "Greek Anthology," besides highly valuable editions of Aristophanes, Sophocles, Virgil, &c. When the revolution broke out, he took part in it, and was imprisoned at Besançon by the tyrant Robespierre, whose death, however, released him. Born 1729; died, 1806.

BRUNE, W. M. A., a French marshal, born in 1763. Law and literature occupied his attention till the French revolution, when he embraced the military profession, and served as adjutant under Dumourier, in the campaign of 1791. He afterwards served under Buonaparte, in Italy, gaining rapid promotion; and in 1799 he was commander-in-chief of the French and Dutch forces in North Holland, who so successfully opposed the English under the Duke of York. In 1803, he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and, during his absence, was made a marshal. On his return he was appointed governor of the Hanseatic cities, in which station he gave some offence to Napoleon, and their cordiality ceased. He submitted to the Bourbons in 1814; but, on his old master's return from Elba, he joined him and took the command of a division of the army in the south of France; and, on the emperor's second abdication, he was put to death by a royalist party at Avignon, August 2, 1815.

BRUNEAU, MATHURIN, an adventurer, who in 1818 assumed the title of Charles of France, was the son of a clog maker. After numerous efforts to pass for some person of importance, he was incarcerated; and from

medical aid for upwards of 700; died, 1819.

LOUIS, an Italian physician, author of "Bibliotheca," Born, 1726; died, 1818.

WILLIAM, a Frenchman; author of many natural history, the "Natural History of elopédie Méthodique.

Count of, minister of Poland; one of the ensive courtiers that and credulous prince, paying them better, and furnishing a; but, as was natural, into debt and dis- died, 1765.— Various have attained dis- of the preceding, for his skill in the good plays. Died, his nephew, gained astronomer and politi- while Saxon am- 1709.

a learned French "Théâtre des Grecs," ilican Church," &c.

FRANCIS PHILIP, a solar and critic, was ut educated by the r some time he was rs, but at length de- to study; and pro- "Anthology," besides ons of Aristophanes, When the revolution t in it, and was im- by the tyrant Robes- ver, released him.

a French marshal, is literature occupied French revolution, military profession, under Dumourier, in He afterwards served Italy, gaining rapid he was commander- and Dutch forces in successfully opposed Duke of York. In ambassador to Con- his absence, was his return he was ap- Hanseatic cities, in some offence to Nadi- ality ceased. He ons in 1814; but, on from Elba, he joined and of a division of France; and, on abdication, he was st party at Avignon,

ERIN, an adventurer, he title of Charles of a clog maker. After for some person of arcerated; and from

his confinement addressed a letter, signed Dauphin Bourbon, to the governor of the Isle of Guernsey, requesting him to inform his Britannic Majesty of the captivity of Louis XVII. This letter being intercepted by the local authorities, Bruneau was transferred to the prison at Rouen; here he engaged a person named Brannon as his secretary, who found means so far to impose on the Duchess d'Angoulême, as to obtain her interest; and at length a party in his favour procured him abundant supplies. This encouraged the enterprise, until the principal, his secretary, and many friends were brought before the bar of justice, where Bruneau was declared an impostor and a vagabond, and condemned to seven years' imprisonment. Finding, however, that the fraud was still maintained by a powerful party, he was removed to the prison at Caen in 1821, and was afterwards sent to end his days in the castle of Mont Saint Michael.

BRUNEL, Sir **ISAMBERT**, the well-known executor of that great work of engineering skill, the Thames Tunnel, was born at Haqueville in Normandy, 1769. He was intended for the Church; but he soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, and so great a genius for mathematics, that he entered the royal navy, made several voyages to the West Indies, and returned home in 1792. During the French revolution he emigrated to the United States, where necessity, fortunately, compelled him to follow the natural bent of his mind, and to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. Here he was engaged in many great works; but, determined upon visiting England, he offered his services to the British government; and, after much opposition to his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery, he was employed to execute them in Plymouth Dockyard. With a true discrimination, he selected Mr. Henry Maudslay to assist in the execution of the work; and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive engineering establishments in the kingdom, and in which, perhaps, a degree of science and skill has been combined and applied to mechanical invention and improvement scarcely exceeded by any other in the world. The block machinery was finished in 1806; and has continued ever since in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. The visit of the emperor Alexander to this country, after the peace, led him to submit to the emperor a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva; where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, rendered the erection of a bridge a work of great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which had been twice before attempted without success. The history of that great work is too familiar to require that we should repeat it here, but it only crowned a long life almost wholly devoted to the invention and construction of works of great public utility. Mr. Brunel received the honour of knight-

hood from Lord Melbourne's administration. He was a vice-president of the Royal Society, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, a vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Died, 1849.

BRUNELLESCHI, **PHILIP**, a Florentine architect, patronised by Cosmo de Medici. Among the chief of his architectural works are the Pitti Palace, the monastery of Fiesole, and the cupola of the cathedral church of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence. He was also a sculptor and a poet, as well as an architect; and some of his burlesque verses are published with those of Burchiello. Born, 1377; died, 1446.

BRUNNER, **JOHN CONRAD**, baron de Brunn, a Swiss physician and anatomist; author of various tracts on physiology and anatomy. Born, 1653; died, 1727.

BRUNO, a saint of the Romish calendar, and founder of the Carthusian order of monks, the first house of which he established in the desert of Chartreuse. Born, 1030; died, 1101.

BRUNO, surnamed **THE GREAT**, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine; an able politician, who took a conspicuous part in all the great transactions of his time. He was the brother of the emperor Otto I., and died in 965.

BRUNO, **GIORDANO**, a Neapolitan, and originally a monk of the Dominican order. The boldness with which he censured the irregularities of his monastery, obliged him to leave it; and, flying to Geneva, he embraced the Protestant religion. Beza and Calvin, however, obliged him to quit that city, and he proceeded to Paris, where he excited much attention by his strictures on the Aristotelian philosophy. After visiting England he settled at Padua, where his freedom of speech attracted the attention of the Inquisition of Venice. He was apprehended, and, refusing to recant, he was burnt in 1600.

BRUNSWICK, **FERDINAND**, Duke of, one of the principal generals in the seven years war in Germany. Born, 1721; died, 1792.

BRUNSWICK **WOLFENBUTTEL**, **MAXIMILIAN JULIUS LEOPOLD**, brother of the preceding, a prince whose name is revered for his disinterested benevolence and humanity, of which the last action of his life is a striking example:—During a terrible inundation of the Oder, which spread destruction in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, where the prince commanded a regiment in the garrison, his zeal to save the lives of a family surrounded by the waters, induced him to put off in a boat to their assistance, when he was swept away by the torrent, and perished in the humane attempt. Born, 1751; died, 1785.

BRUNSWICK **LUNENBURGH**, **CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND**, Duke of, nephew of the preceding. He studied the art of war under his uncle, and highly distinguished himself in the service of Frederick of Prussia. At the commencement of the French revolution, he took the command of the Prussian and Austrian forces intended for the liberation of Louis XVI.; but the violent manifesto he published served only

to stimulate the republican army under Dumourier, and he was compelled to retreat. The ill success of this expedition caused him to resign the command, and occupy himself with the domestic affairs of his new province. In 1806 he was again appointed leader of the Prussian army, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt in that year.

BRUNSWICK OELS, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Duke of, younger brother of the above, and a general officer in the Prussian service. He was more distinguished as an author than as a general, his treatise on Great Men, "Remarks on the Character and Actions of Alexander the Great," and numerous other works, having been much admired, though only privately circulated. Born, 1741; died, 1805.

BRUNSWICK, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Duke of, youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, and brother of the persecuted queen Caroline of England, was born in 1771. He soon entered the Prussian army, and, stimulated by his father's unhappy fate and the wrongs of his country, took an active part in the war against revolutionary France. In 1800 he raised a body of volunteers in Bohemia; but finding no chance of making an effectual stand against the power of France, he embarked his troops for England, where they were taken into the British service, and employed in the Peninsula. Foreseeing that great changes were likely to take place on the Continent, he hastened to his paternal dominions in 1813, raised a large body of troops, and was among the foremost to meet the French army in 1815, when, two days before the decisive battle of Waterloo, he fell, gallantly fighting at the head of his "brave Brunswickers."

BRUNTON, MARY, the daughter of Colonel Balfour, was born in one of the Orkney Isles; married a minister of the Scotch church; and is known as the authoress of the excellent novels, "Discipline," "Self Control," and other valuable works. Born, 1778; died, 1818.

BRUSONIUS, L. DOMITIUS, author of a work entitled "Facetiarum Exemplorumque Libri VII.;" but better known by the title of "Speculum Mundi."

BRUTO, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent traveller and writer of the 16th century; author of a "History of Hungary," "Critical Annotations on the Works of Cicero, Horace," &c., and of the "Eight first Books of the History of Florence." Died, 1594.

BRUTUS, LUCIUS JUNIUS, one of the most celebrated characters of antiquity, was the son of Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician of Rome. The father and brother of Lucius Junius were assassinated by order of their relative, Tarquin the Proud; and Lucius Junius owed the preservation of his life to an assumed idiotism. So completely did this impose upon the tyrant, that he not only spared his young relative's life, but brought him up in his own family, where he was treated as a mere idiot, and surname Brutus. He bore all contumely with patience until the outrage of Sextus Tarquin (see LUCRETIA) afforded him an oppor-

tunity to arouse the people against both the king and his sons. Throwing off his pretended want of intellect, and displaying an energy the more startling by contrast with his former manner, he joined with Lucretia's husband, Collatinus; caused the gates to be shut, assembled the senate, dilated upon the tyrannies of Tarquin, and caused a decree to be made for banishing the king and establishing a republic. This great change accordingly took place, and Brutus and Collatinus were appointed chief magistrates of the commonwealth with the title of consuls. Terrible as the tyranny of Tarquin had been, his expulsion and the entire change in the form of government gave great offence to many of the Roman patricians; and among those who were opposed to the new constitution were the two sons of Brutus and three nephews of Collatinus, all of whom conspired, with other malecontents, to murder the two consuls and restore Tarquin and the monarchy. The intentions of the conspirators were disclosed by a slave to Poplicola Valerius, a senator; and the conspirators were brought before the consular tribunal for judgment. Mischievous as were the intentions of the criminals, the people would fain have punished them only by banishment; and Collatinus, in his affection for his nephews, was equally disposed to be lenient. Brutus, on the contrary, determined to show that no rank or relationship should avail the enemies of Roman liberty; and disregarding the entreaties of the multitude and his own feelings as a parent, he sternly sentenced his sons to death. Collatinus, even after this signal proof of the inflexibility of Brutus, endeavoured to save his nephews. But the young men were executed, and Collatinus retired from the consulship. Poplicola Valerius was elected as his successor, and, in conjunction with Brutus, proceeded against the Volentes, who with Tarquin and his partisans were marching against Rome. The Roman cavalry was commanded by Brutus, while the enemy's cavalry was led on by Aruns, one of the sons of Tarquin. These leaders were speedily engaged hand to hand; and so great was their mutual hate, that each in his desire to wound his opponent neglected to protect himself; and they both fell dead upon the field. The conflict ending in the victory of the Romans, the body of Brutus was interred with great solemnity, and a statue was erected to his memory. His death took place B.C. 509.

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, an illustrious Roman, and a descendant of the preceding. His mother was the sister of Cato; and as she had disgraced herself by an intrigue with Julius Cæsar, Marcus was by many thought to be his son. He at first sided with Pompey, but being treated with great lenity and consideration after the battle of Pharsalia, he attached himself to Cæsar, by whom he was greatly caressed and entrusted. But the stern republican spirit of his reputed ancestor, which he inherited, rendered it impossible for all Cæsar's kindness to him to reconcile him to Cæsar's ambition; and he at length conspired with Cassius and others, and slew him, B.C. 49.

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Antony succeeded in exciting the popular indignation against the murderers of Cæsar, who fled from Rome, and raised an army, of which Brutus and Cassius took the command; but being totally defeated at the battle of Philippi, where they encountered the army of Antony, Brutus escaped with only a few friends, passed the night in a cave, and, as he saw his cause irretrievably ruined, requested Strato, one of his confidants, to kill him. For a long time his friend refused; but on hearing Brutus call one of his slaves to perform the fatal office, he exclaimed, "Forbid it, Gods, that it should ever be said that Brutus died by the hand of a slave for want of a friend!" and presenting the sword as he turned away his face, the noble Roman fell on it and expired, B.C. 42, in the 43d year of his age.

BRUYERE, JOHN DE LA, an eminent French writer; author of "Dialogues on Quietism," published after his decease; and of "Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with the Manners of the present Age." Of this admirable and admired work Voltaire says, "Its rapid and nervous style struck the public at once; and the allusions to living persons, which abound through its pages, completed its success." Born, 1644; died, 1696.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, a connoisseur of paintings, whose judgment was highly esteemed, though he lost large sums by his own purchases. He was the author of a valuable "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." Born, 1757; died, 1821.

BRYAN, or BRIANT, Sir FRANCIS, a distinguished soldier and statesman. He served with great credit against the French in the Earl of Surrey's expedition, and subsequently became chief Justiciary of Ireland. He is chiefly memorable, however, as a poet; his works being printed with those of his friends Wyatt and Lord Surrey. Died, 1550.

BRYANT, JACOB, a distinguished antiquarian and philologist; author of an able, though singular, "Analysis of Ancient Mythology," published in three vols. 4to; a treatise on the Truth of Christianity, a work in denial of the existence of Troy, and various other publications of great erudition and ingenuity. Born, 1715; died, 1804.

BRYDGES, Sir SAMUEL EGERTON, bart., a gentleman of versatile talents and eccentric character, was born in 1762, at Wootton Court, in Kent, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1790, after the death of the last Duke of Chandos, he induced his elder brother, the Rev. E. T. Brydges, to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, the consideration of which was long procrastinated; but at length, in 1803, the House of Lords decided against its validity. On the death of his brother, in 1807, Sir Egerton pertinaciously adhered to his favourite, though illusory notion, of obtaining a coronet; maintaining that, though defeated by parliamentary law, he could, when he pleased, assert his rights by common law, while he regularly added

to the signature of his name—"per legem terræ, B. C. of S."—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudely. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in parliament, but was ultimately (1812) returned for Maldstone, which borough he continued to represent about six years. In 1814 he was created a baronet; and in 1818, upon the loss of his seat in the House of Commons, he visited many parts of the Continent. In 1823 he returned to England, for two years, and took up his abode at Lee Priory, the seat of Col. Brydges Barrett, his eldest son; at the expiration of which time, his affairs becoming inextricably embarrassed, he finally quitted his native land, and removed to Geneva, where he remained in great seclusion until his death. His literary labours were exceedingly multifarious; poetry, romance, politics, genealogical antiquities, and topography, were the principal; and in many he acquitted himself with considerable skill. His abilities as a genealogist, topographer, and bibliographer, are attested by his "Censura Literaria Restituta," 10 vols.; "Theatrum Poetarum;" "Stemmata Illustria;" "British Bibliography;" "Lex Terræ," &c. Besides these, he published the novels of "Mary de Clifford," "Arthur Fitz-Albini," and "The Hall of Hellingsey;" "Imaginary Biography," 3 vols.; "Recollections of Foreign Travels," 2 vols.; "The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges," 2 vols.; and numerous others; Independent of contributions to many periodicals on almost every subject. Died, September, 1837.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, a Scotch gentleman; author of "Travels into Sicily and Malta," &c. Born, 1741; died, 1819.

BRYENNIUS, MANUEL, an early musical composer; he published, in the 14th century, a treatise on harmonics, of which a Latin translation, together with the compositions of the author, was published by Dr. Wallis in 1699.

BUACHE, PHILIP, an able French hydrographer; author of some valuable hydrographical and geographical works. Born, 1700; died, 1775.

BUAT NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL DU, an eminent French diplomatist and writer; author of a "History of the Ancient Nations of Europe," "Maxims of Monarchical Government," &c. Born, 1732; died, 1787.

BUC, Sir GEORGE, historian and antiquary, was gentleman of the privy chamber to James I.; and author of "The Life of Richard III.," "The Art of Revels," &c.

BUCHER, MARTIN, a friend of Luther, and so eminent a preacher of the reformed faith, that Cranmer, when archbishop of Canterbury, invited him to England, and he became professor of theology at Cambridge. Born, 1491; died, 1551.

BUCHAN, Right Hon. STUART ERSKINE, Earl of, a nobleman indefatigably devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and who may justly be styled the founder of the Antiquarian Society in Scotland. In 1791 he instituted an annual commemoration at Ednam, the birthplace of Thomson, in honour of the poet; and on that occasion

Burns composed his "Address to the Shade of the Bard of Ednam." Died, 1820.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of Scotland, and author of the well known "Domestic Medicine," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1805.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, an eminent Scotch historian and poet. The few works which he wrote in his vernacular tongue are greatly admired; but his fame chiefly rests on his Latin works, which are singularly beautiful in their style. Born, 1500; died, 1582.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D., a Scotch divine, chaplain at Bengal, and professor and vice-provost of the college at Fort William. Of his numerous works the most interesting are "Christian Researches in Asia" and a "Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India." Born, 1768; died, 1815.

BUCHOZ, P. JOSEPH, a naturalist and botanist of Metz, who must have been one of the most industrious compilers that ever lived, his works forming more than 300 volumes. Born, 1737; died, 1807.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of, the unworthy favourite of James I. and Charles I., was raised to the highest offices in the state, became the dispenser of all favours and honours, and conducted himself with so much pride and insolence as to excite popular hatred and disgust. Being entrusted with the command of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill-conducted attack on the Isle of Rhé, and returned to refit his shattered armament. When he was again about to sail, he was assassinated at Portsmouth, by a lieutenant of the name of Felton, August 23, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1627; studied at Cambridge; served the king in the civil wars; had his estates seized by the parliament, which, however, were afterwards restored to him; and he eventually became a minister to Charles II., and was one of his most profligate courtiers. His political conduct was, like his general behaviour, characterised by unprincipled levity and imprudence; and though his literary and conversational powers were far above mediocrity, yet he was an object of contempt, and died, unregretted, at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, in 1688.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, ANNE ELIZA, Duchess of, daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Chandos; born in 1779; married to the Marquis of Buckingham, then Earl Temple, in 1796. Throughout life this amiable and accomplished woman displayed those traits of character which shed the brightest lustre on exalted rank, and hallow the memory of their possessors. She was boundless in her charities; pious, affectionate, and sincere; withdrawing from the "poms and vanities" of the world, to indulge in the charms of retirement, where she could encourage the deserving, reform the erring, and minister to the necessities of the distressed. Died at Stowe, 1836.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEPHERD, Duke of, son of the Earl of Mul-

grave, was born in 1649; served under Marshal Turenne, and took a part in the revolution of 1688. He also distinguished himself as a poet. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, since converted into a royal palace, was originally built for him. Died, 1720.

BUCKINK, ARNOLD, an artist of the 15th century, and the first who engraved maps on copper. He illustrated an edition of Ptolemy, which was printed by Sweynheim, of Rome, one of the earliest printers in that country.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, an American divine, of great reputation as an orator and man of letters; author of numerous sermons and orations; and editor of an American edition of "Griesbach's Greek Testament." Born, 1784; died, 1812.

BUDDÆUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a Lutheran divine; professor of theology at Jena, and author of a "German Theological Dictionary," &c. Died, 1729.

BUDGE, EUSTACE, a distinguished writer, honoured with the friendship of Addison, and other great men of his time, was born at Exeter, in 1685. He wrote memoirs of the "Boyles," "The History of Cleomeles," and numerous papers in the Guardian and other periodicals. He committed suicide in 1737.

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, Count de, an eminent French writer; author of the well known "Histoire Naturelle, Générale et Particulière," a work replete with majestic descriptions of nature and profound thoughts, and one which, however the vagueness of some of its hypotheses may be criticised, will ever command the admiration of mankind. Born at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; died, 1788.

BUGAUD, Marshal, duke of Isly, a distinguished French soldier, was born at Limoges in 1784. By the maternal side he was descended from an old Irish family. At an early age he showed a decided predilection for the army; but his family thwarted his views, and he only succeeded by running away from home, and becoming a private soldier. He was promoted to the rank of corporal on the field of Austerlitz; and rose through all the grades of his profession, till he reached the rank of general in 1832. His attachment to the cause of Louis Philippe led, in 1833, to his appointment of commandant of Blaye, a fortress in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned; and his conduct in that capacity having been called in question by Dulong, a member of the opposition, a duel ensued, in which the latter fell. His subsequent exploits in Africa gained for him the baton of a field-marshal, and the title of duke from the scene of his victory over the Moors in 1844. Died of cholera at Paris, 1849.

BULL, JOHN, doctor of music, was chamber musician to James I. His compositions were very numerous, the national anthem "God save the King" being among them. The time of his death is uncertain, but he was alive in 1622.

BULL, GEORGE, bishop of St. David's, a learned prelate, and a very industrious and able theological writer; author of "Har-

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BULLER, the Right Honourable CHARLES, a politician of rare promise, was the only son of Charles Buller, esq., of the East India Civil Service, and born at Calcutta in 1806. He received his education partly at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and from an early age gave promise of more than ordinary abilities. In his 24th year he entered parliament on the eve of the Reform Bill for the borough of West Looe, which belonged to his family. But family interest was to him as nothing compared with that of the public. He voted for the bill; and the borough of West Looe was consigned to schedule A; but he was subsequently returned for Liskeard, a seat which he retained till his death. In all questions that came before parliament he took an active part; and on many occasions his opinions were far in advance of the Whig party, with whom he subsequently took office. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as his private secretary; and in this capacity drew up the masterly report upon the affairs of that colony, which is considered as one of the most effective state papers of the age. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, an office, however, which he relinquished in 1842 on the formation of the Peel ministry. From that time forward his attention was specially directed to the state of the British colonies and to emigration; and in the meantime he had gained the ear of the House of Commons, which had perceived in the young statesman a desire to achieve something beyond the mere triumph of a party: the playfulness of his manner had become not the mask but the ornament of his political talents, and the attachment universally felt for the man had ripened into confidence in the judgment and courage of the statesman. In 1846, on the formation of the Whig Cabinet, he was appointed judge advocate; in November of the same year he was nominated a queen's counsel, sworn of the privy council in July 1849, and in November exchanged the easy office of judge advocate for the onerous duties of chief commissioner of the poor laws, an office which he held till his death. Besides discharging faithfully his official duties, he found leisure for literary pursuits, and many able articles in the *Globe* and the *Edinburgh Review* emanated from his versatile pen. As a companion and friend in private life no man's society was more enjoyed by persons of all shades of politics. His wit always told, but never offended. With nothing of the cant of patriotism, and little of the creed of party, he lived in singleness of devotion to the public good; and though, from his untimely end, he has left no conspicuous monument of his public labours, few men have descended to the grave more universally beloved and respected for public virtue and private excellence. Died, November 28, 1849.

BULLETT, PETER, an eminent French architect of the 17th century. He constructed the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and many other splendid edifices in Paris, and wrote some good architectural works.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL, a French astro-

nomer and mathematician; author of "Philolaus—a Dissertation on the True System of the World," "Tabula Philolaica," &c. Born, 1605; died, 1694.

BULLIARD, PIERRE, a French botanist; author of "Dictionnaire Élémentaire Botanique," "Herbier de la France," &c. He designed and engraved his own plates. Born, 1742; died, 1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, a Swiss pastor of the Reformed Church, and the intimate friend of Zuinglius, whom he succeeded as pastor of Zurich. His writings were very numerous, but being almost entirely controversial, they are now little regarded. Born, 1504; died, 1575.

BULOW, FREDERIC WILLIAM, count von Dennenitz, a gallant Prussian general, whose services were most essential to his country on many perilous occasions. He was actively engaged against the French at the earliest periods of the late war; and, in 1808, was made a general of brigade. His memorable victories, in 1813, at Mockern, Luckau, Grosbeeren, and Dennenitz, were rewarded by promotion and a title. He afterwards distinguished himself in Westphalia, Holland, Belgium, &c.; and, as commander of the fourth division of the allied army, he contributed essentially to the victorious close of the battle of Waterloo. Born, 1755; died, 1816.

BULOW, Baron HENRY VON, distinguished in the annals of diplomacy, was born in 1790, at Mecklenburgh Schwerin, where his father filled a high office. While student at Heidelberg, in 1813, he was summoned home to take part in the defence of his country against the French, and after obtaining great distinction in various engagements under Count Wallmoden, he once more returned to Heidelberg to finish his studies, whence he passed into the diplomatic service of Prussia through the influence of Prince Hardenberg and Baron Humboldt, whose daughter he subsequently married. In 1826 he was appointed ambassador of Prussia at the court of St. James's; and to his talents were due several of the most important treaties which allayed the warlike spirit of the times. Here he remained till 1841, when he was nominated minister of foreign affairs at Berlin; but the crisis of affairs in Prussia proved too much for his exhausted energies, and the overstraining of his intellect, in his attempt to guide the vessel of the state, produced a mental alienation, under which he succumbed in 1846.

BUNYAN, JOHN, the celebrated author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," &c., was the son of a travelling tinker, and for a time followed his father's occupation. Mean, however, as was his origin, and dissipated as his early habits confessedly were, it appears that he abandoned the latter, and attached himself to the Anabaptists, among whom he soon became distinguished as a preacher. Being imprisoned for contravening the laws against Dissenters, he employed the twelve years of his confinement in writing the most popular allegory in our language, "The Pilgrim's Progress." He was at length released through the interposition of the Bishop of Lincoln, and resumed his ministry at

Bedford, in the gaol of which town he had been imprisoned. Born, 1628; died, 1688.

BUONAFEDE, AFRICAN, an Italian abbot, author of "The Poetical Chronology of Great Men," "The History and Spirit of Philosophy," &c. Died, 1792.

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c., was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, August 15, 1769. His father, Charles Buonaparte, was an advocate of considerable reputation, and his mother, whose maiden name was Marie Letitia Ramolino, was well descended, remarkable for beauty, strong-minded, and accomplished. Napoleon was their second child; Joseph, afterwards king of Spain, being his senior. He was educated at the military school of Brienne, and entered the army as a second lieutenant of artillery, in 1785. At the age of 20, the French revolution opened a field to the exertions of Napoleon; and during his correspondence with the Corsican general, Paoli, who had vainly endeavoured to enlist him on his side, the germs of future ambition began to be developed. In 1793, during the reign of terror, he was actively employed at the siege of Toulon, on which occasion the convention gave him the command of the artillery; and by his courage and exertions the city was recovered from the English and royalists. Subsequently to this he displayed great talents in the army employed against Piedmont; and, in October, 1795, we find him at Paris, commanding the conventional troops which defeated those of the sections, and quelled the revolt. In March, 1796, he married Josephine, widow of Viscount de Beauharnois, who suffered under Robespierre: he was now appointed to the command of the army of Italy, and on the 10th of May following he gained the battle of Lodi. The subjugation of the various Italian states, and his repeated successes over the Austrians, ended in a peace, when he was within 30 miles of Vienna. Thus disengaged, a new theatre for the display of his genius presented itself. With a large fleet, and 40,000 troops on board the transports, he set sail for the intended conquest of Egypt in May, 1798. On his way thither he took Malta; and on the 22d of September we find him celebrating the battle of the Pyramids at Grand Cairo, but his progress was checked by the heroism of Sir Sidney Smith and his handful of British troops at St. John d'Acre; and the various reverses which the French army continued to meet with, coupled with the fact that his presence seemed necessary at home, induced Buonaparte to embark secretly for France, accompanied by a few officers wholly devoted to him, and to leave his brave but shattered army to the care of General Kleber. He landed at Fréjus, in October, 1799; hastened to Paris; overthrew the directorial government; and was raised to the supreme power by the title of First Consul. He now led a powerful army over the Alps; fought the celebrated battle of Marengo, in June, 1800; and once more became master of the whole of Italy. A peace with Austria followed these successes; and, soon after, a brief and hollow peace with England. On the 20th of May, 1804, he

was raised to the imperial dignity; and in December was crowned, with his empress Josephine, by pope Pius VIII. Here, brief as our space is, we must notice an incident too striking to be overlooked:—As soon as the holy pontiff had blessed the crown, the emperor, without waiting for the remainder of the ceremony, eagerly seized it, and putting it first upon his own head, a terwards placed it on the head of Josephine. He now seriously meditated the invasion of England, assembling a numerous flotilla, and collecting 200,000 troops, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, ostensibly for that purpose; but Austria and Russia appearing in arms against him, and the battle of Trafalgar having nearly annihilated the French navy, he abandoned the design, and marched his troops to the banks of the Danube. On the 11th of November, 1805, the French army entered Vienna; the memorable battle of Austerlitz took place on the 2d of December, and the humiliating treaty of Presburg followed. This year, 1806, may be regarded as the era of king-making. New dynasties were created by him, and princes promoted or transferred according to his imperial will: the crown of Naples he bestowed on his brother Joseph, that of Holland on Louis, and Westphalia on Jerome; while the Confederation of the Rhine was called into existence to give stability to his extended dominion. Prussia again declared war; but the disastrous battle of Jena annihilated her hopes, and both she and Russia were glad to make peace with the French emperor in 1807. Napoleon now turned his eye on Spain; treacherously causing the abdication of Charles IV., and the forced resignation of Ferdinand, while he sent 80,000 men into that country, seized all the strong places, and obtained possession of the capital: but this was the great error of his life, and one of the main causes which led to his downfall. In 1809, while his armies were occupied in the Peninsula, Austria again ventured to try her strength with France. Napoleon thereupon left Paris, and at the head of his troops once more entered the Austrian capital, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, and soon concluded a peace; one of the secret conditions of which was, that he should have his marriage with Josephine dissolved, and unite himself to the daughter of the emperor, Francis II. His former marriage was accordingly annulled; Josephine, with the title of empress, retired to Navarre, a seat about 30 miles from Paris; and he espoused the Archduchess Maria Louise in April, 1810. The fruit of this union was a son, born March 23, 1811, who was named Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, and styled king of Rome. Dissatisfied with the conduct of Russia, he now put himself at the head of an invading army, prodigious in number, and admirably appointed, and marched with his numerous allies towards the enemy's frontiers, gained several battles, and at length reached Moscow, where he hoped to establish his winter quarters, but which he found in flames. A retreat was unavoidable; and now was presented to the eye of ambition the most appalling scene recorded in modern history—

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a brave and devoted army encountering all the horrors of famine in a climate so insupportably cold that their freezing bodies strewed the roads, while an exasperated phalanx of Cossacks hung upon the rear of the main army, hewing down without remorse the feeble and wretched fugitives. Buonaparte fled to Paris, partially disclosed his losses, and called upon the senate for a new army of 350,000 men; which was unanimously agreed to, and he marched to meet the combined Russian and Prussian forces. Victory still for a time hovered over his banners; but Austria having joined the coalition, the great battle of Leipzig, in which he lost half of his army, was decisive as to the war in Germany. Napoleon, however, again returned to Paris, and demanded another levy of 300,000 men. The levy was granted, and the new campaign, 1814, was attended with various success; till the overwhelming number of his enemies, who entered the French frontiers at different points, at length compelled him to abdicate, and accept the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba, with the title of ex-emperor, and a pension of 2,000,000 livres. From this place he soon found means to escape, secretly embarking on the night of the 25th of February, 1815, in some hired feluccas, accompanied by about 1200 men; he landed at Frejus on the 1st of March, speedily reached Paris, and expelled Louis XVIII. from the kingdom. But the confederated armies were now in motion; and though he marched against them with a large army and an immense supply of stores and ammunition, the ever memorable battle of Waterloo put an end to his political career. He withdrew from the army, and proceeded to the coast, with the intention of embarking for America; but fearful of being captured by the British cruisers, he resigned himself, on the 15th of July, into the hands of Captain Maitland, and went on board the Bellerophon. By the joint determination of the allies he was sent to the Isle of St. Helena, where, accompanied by several of his old friends and domestics, he arrived on the 13th of October, 1815, as a state prisoner. During his exile he was subject to much annoyance, real or imaginary, and died on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach: a disease which was evidently hereditary, his father having, at about the same age, died of a similar malady. In giving this sketch of Napoleon's life, we have somewhat exceeded our usual limits; and it is neither our purpose nor our wish to make a single comment on his character as a man. His wondrous deeds will long afford matter for deep reflection; and while some may be dazzled by his amazing military talents and stupendous achievements, others will turn from them with sickening disgust.

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the emperor Napoleon by his second wife, Maria Louisa of Austria. After his father's downfall, he was wholly under the care of his grandfather, the emperor of Austria. He was from infancy of a weakly constitution, and a rapid decline terminated his life in 1832, at the early age of 21. It would appear, from a work by M. de Montbel,

entitled "Le Duc de Reichstadt," that the young Napoleon possessed many amiable qualities, and was greatly beloved by those who knew him; while he had all the enthusiasm and passion of youth in extreme force, alternating with a distrust, a caution, and a rapidity in fathoming the characters of the persons with whom he was necessarily brought into contact, which are the usual qualities of age; and that he took the deepest interest in every thing connected with his father's former greatness, or relating to military affairs.

BUONAPARTE, JOSEPH, an elder brother of Napoleon, was born in Corsica, in 1768. Educated for the law at the college of Autun in France, he became a member of the new administration of Corsica under Paoli; but soon afterwards emigrated to Marseilles, where he married the daughter of a banker named Clari. In 1796 he was appointed commissary of the army in Italy then commanded by his brother Napoleon; and in 1797, having been elected deputy to the Council of Five Hundred by his native department, he repaired to Paris, whence he was shortly afterwards sent by the executive directory as ambassador to the pope. During the revolution which broke out at Rome under Dughot, he displayed considerable energy; and on his return to Paris he was made councillor of state, and was subsequently employed by Napoleon to negotiate the treaties of Luneville with the emperor of Germany, and of Amiens with England. When Napoleon attained the imperial crown, Joseph was recognised as an imperial prince, and in this capacity he headed the expedition against Naples in 1806, which resulted in his being proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily. Here he reigned till 1808, effecting beneficial changes in the administration of the law and the institutions of the country. In 1808 he was appointed king of Spain, Murat having succeeded him as king of Naples. But in Spain he encountered much greater difficulties than at Naples; and during the five years of his reign he was thrice obliged by the successes of the allied armies to quit his capital; the last time, in 1813, after the battle of Vittoria, to return no more. He now retired to France. In January of the following year, when Napoleon set out for the army, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the empire and head of the council of regency to assist the empress-regent; but in this capacity he displayed little firmness, and consented to the capitulation of Paris, which resulted in the abdication of Napoleon and his banishment to Elba. He then retired to Switzerland; but he rejoined Napoleon on his return to Paris in March 1815, and after the defeat at Waterloo he embarked for the United States, where he purchased a large property, and continued for many years to reside there under the name of the Count de Survilliers. Died at Florence, 1844.

BUONAPARTE, LUCIEN, prince of Canino, the next brother after Napoleon in birth, and after him, too, the ablest of the family. He was born at Ajaccio in 1775; and having quitted Corsica, with his family, in 1783, he became a commissary of the army

in 1795, and soon afterwards was elected deputy from the department of Iiamone to the Council of Five Hundred. It was here that he first distinguished himself by the energy of his manner, the fluency of his language, the soundness of his arguments, and his apparent devotion to the existing government. During Napoleon's absence in Egypt, he maintained a constant correspondence with him; and, on his return, Lucien was the chief instrument of the revolution which followed. When the sentence of outlawry was about to be pronounced against his brother, he opposed it with all the force of his eloquence; and when he perceived that remonstrances were of no avail, he threw down the ensigns of his dignity as president, mounted a horse, harangued the troops, and induced them to clear the hall of its members. By his subsequent energy, coolness, and decision, he led the way to Napoleon's election as first consul, and was himself made minister of the Interior, in the room of Laplace. But, great as were the services which Lucien had performed for his brother, the latter became jealous of his abilities, and feared his popularity. A coolness between them soon took place; and, with that cunning which marked so many of his actions, he took care to remove Lucien from the immediate scene of action, by sending him ambassador to Madrid. In the spring of 1802 he returned to Paris, was outwardly reconciled with the first consul, and entered a second time upon the tribuneship. He had married, at an early age, the daughter of a wealthy innkeeper; and, his wife having been now some time dead, he united himself to one Madame Joubertou, the widow of a stock-broker, a woman distinguished for her gallantries. This gave great offence to Napoleon, and was a severe blow to the system he had long contemplated of forming royal alliances for his relatives. He therefore used every means in his power to induce Lucien to consent to a dissolution of the marriage; but, to his honour be it recorded, he constantly spurned all the proposals that were made to him to sacrifice his wife. For several years he took up his residence in Rome, where he was a welcome visitor, having merited the gratitude of the pope by the zealous support he had given the concordat; and when, in 1807, he found that the enmity of his brother rendered his stay in that city no longer safe, he retired to an estate which he had purchased at Canino, and which his holiness had raised into a principality. It was not long, however, before he found that the emissaries of Napoleon were hovering round his retreat, and he fled secretly to Civita Vecchia, from which place he embarked in Aug. 1810, with the intention of proceeding to the United States. A storm threw him on the coast of Cagliari; but the king of Sardinia refused him permission to land; he was accordingly forced to put out to sea; and being captured by two English frigates, he was conveyed first to Malta and afterwards (Dec. 18.) to England. After a time he was permitted to purchase a beautiful estate near Ludlow, in Shropshire, where he spent three calm and peaceful years, com-

pleting, during that period, a poem upon which he had long meditated, entitled "Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered." The peace of 1814 having opened his way to the Continent, he returned to his old friend and protector, Pius VII. After the battle of Waterloo he urged the emperor to make a desperate stand for the throne; but the cause was hopeless; and Lucien, having retired to Italy, devoted the remainder of his days to literature and the fine arts. He died at Viterbo, June 29. 1840.

BUONAPARTE, LOUIS, a younger brother of Napoleon and ex-king of Holland, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, September 2. 1778. He entered the army at an early age, accompanied his brother to Italy and Egypt, and on Napoleon's successive elevations to the consulship and the empire rose to be a councillor of state and a general of division, and received the titles of constable of France and colonel-general of carabineers. After having been successively appointed governor of Piedmont, and governor *ad interim* of the capital, in place of Murat, he took the command of the army of the North in Holland; and in 1806 the Batavian republic having been changed into a kingdom by Napoleon, Louis was nominated king at the request of the States of Holland. In this capacity he conducted himself with equal skill and humanity, and such was the affection with which his Dutch subjects had inspired him, that he refused without hesitation the crown of Spain which was offered him by the emperor. In 1810, Louis, having long resisted the emperor's commands to enforce the continental blockade, which would, as he believed, have proved detrimental to his people's interests, abdicated in favour of his son; but the abdication was rejected by Napoleon, who thereupon united Holland to the French empire; and the ex-king leaving Holland secretly, repaired to Gratz in Styria, where he resided several years under the title of Count de Saint Leu. After the fall of Napoleon, he finally retired to the Papal States with some members of his family, where he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits down to the period of his death. His only surviving son, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, the offspring of his marriage with Hortense Eugenie de Beauharnois (which see), daughter of the empress Josephine, was elected president of the French republic in 1848, and is now emperor of the French. Died, 1846.

BUONAPARTE, MARIE LETITIA, the mother of Napoleon. From the widow of a poor Corsican officer she saw herself elevated to the dignity of being the mother of monarchs; and she lived to witness their removal from the thrones they had respectively usurped. Died, Feb. 3. 1836.

(The most authentic genealogical documents ascribe a Florentine origin to the Buonaparte family, and trace them back to the year 1120, when one of them was exiled from Florence as a Ghibelline; and in 1332 we find that John Buonaparte was *podestà* of that city. In 1404, his descendant and namesake, who was plenipotentiary to Gabriel Visconti, duke of Milan, married the niece of pope Nicholas V. His son

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(Nicholas Buonaparte) was ambassador from the same pontiff to several courts, and vicegerent of the holy see at Ascoli. In 1667 Gabriel Buonaparte established himself at Ajaccio, and for several generations his descendants were successively heads of the elders of that city. But Napoleon Buona- parte ridiculed the pride of ancestry, and was ready on all occasions to declare, that the exalted station he had attained was due to his own merits alone.]

BUONO, a Venetian architect of the 12th century, who erected the well-known tower of St. Mark at Venice, a campanile or bell-tower at Arezzo, and several other grand edifices. He is deservedly reckoned among the earliest improvers of modern architecture.

BUONONCINI, GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, a celebrated Italian composer, and one of Handel's most powerful rivals in England. Besides operas, he composed various cantatas and sonatas, and the grand funeral anthem for the Duke of Marlborough. He is supposed to have died at Venice about the middle of the 18th century.

BUPALUS, a famous sculptor of the isle of Chios in the 6th century, B.C. He is said to have hanged himself in vexation at a satire written upon him by Hipponax, a poet, whose leanness he had caricatured in a statue.

BURCARD, or BROCARDUS, bishop of Worms, in the 11th century. Assisted by the abbot Albert, he compiled the famous collection of Canons, in 20 books, entitled "Magna Decretorum, seu Canonum Volumen." Died, 1026.

BURCHARD, JOHN, a native of Germany; master of the ceremonies to the pope, and, subsequently, bishop of Citta di Castello; author of a journal or diary of pope Alexander VI., the MS. of which, with a continuation by some other hand, is in the Chigi Library at Rome. Died, 1505.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS, a Swiss gentleman, who proposed to the English association for exploring Africa to be their missionary. He was unfortunately carried off by dysentery while waiting for the caravan with which he was to go to Timbuctoo. His papers were sent to England, and from them have been published his "Travels in Nubia" and "Travels in Syria and the Holy Land." Born, 1784; died, 1816.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN CHARLES, a learned German astronomer; author of "Tables de la Lune," &c., and of a German translation of La Place's "La Mécanique Céleste." Born, 1773; died, 1825.

BURDER, GEORGE, an eminent dissenting minister; author of "Evangelical Truth defended," &c., and one of the editors of the Evangelical Magazine. Died, 1832.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, bart., an aristocrat by birth and fortune, but for a long series of years one of the most popular members of the British parliament, was born in 1770, and received his education at Westminster School and Oxford University. On returning from a continental tour, during which he had ample opportunities of witnessing the progress of the French revolution, he was evidently imbued with some

portion of its spirit, which was in no small degree fostered and encouraged by his friend and instructor, the celebrated John Horne Tooke, the well-known author of the Divisions of Purley, of whom, indeed, Sir Francis may fairly be considered the élève. In 1793 he married the youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq., the wealthy banker, with whom he received a large fortune; and in four years afterwards, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1796, Sir Francis was returned to parliament, by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle, as member for Boroughbridge, his colleague being Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon; and he soon distinguished himself by his resolute hostility to the measures of government, which he denounced as being inimical to the liberties of the people. In 1802 he offered himself as a candidate for Middlesex in opposition to Mr. Mainwaring, and was returned; but, on a new election in 1804, he was defeated by Mr. Mainwaring, jun., polling a majority of five votes, 2828 to 2823. At the next general election (1806) he again became a candidate for the county, but was defeated by Mr. Mellish, who outnumbered him by more than 2000 votes. At this time Sir Francis was a person of great influence in the city of Westminster; and a vacancy in its representation occurring through the death of Mr. Fox, the baronet started for the prize, in company with Lord Cochrane, against three other candidates, viz. Sheridan, Elliot, and Paul, with the latter of whom he fought a duel, in which both the combatants were wounded. Sir Francis was returned by a vast majority, at the head of the poll, his colleague being Lord Cochrane. His opposition to ministers was now formidable, unceasing, and so indiscreet, that an opportunity soon presented itself to his political enemies, of making his conduct the subject of legal proceedings. In 1810, having addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he declared that the House of Commons had exercised their power illegally by committing John Gale Jones to prison, the publication of this letter was deemed a gross breach of privilege, and the speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the apprehension and commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. He refused to surrender, and barricaded his house; whereupon, after a lapse of two days, the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by police officers and a military force, succeeded in breaking in, and conveyed him to the Tower. On the return of the military the infuriated mob attacked them, and in their defence they shot one man and wounded several others. The prorogation of parliament put an end to his imprisonment; and recollecting the excitement which prevailed at the time of his committal, he wisely proceeded privately by water to his home, rather than jeopardise the lives of his "friends and supporters," by indulging them, as they wished, with a public procession through the streets of the metropolis. He afterwards brought an action against the speaker, &c., but was, of course, unsuccessful. Though we mention some of the

became professor of medical botany at King's College, London. Died in 1835.

BURNEY, CHARLES, the well-known author of the "History of Music," and perhaps still more celebrated as the father of the authoress of "Evelina," &c., was born at Chester in 1726. He early showed a taste for music, and having acquired considerable knowledge of the art under the celebrated Dr. Arne, he settled in London with every prospect of success. But his health failed, and he accepted the place of organist at Lynn, where he resided nine years. In 1760 he returned to London with his health restored, and he at once obtained as many pupils as enabled him to support his family in comfort and independence. His professional merit obtained for him, in 1769, the degree of doctor of music from the university of Oxford; and his attainments, the suavity of his temper, and the gentle simplicity of his manners not only gained for him ready admission to the first literary circles, but his own little house in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, was long the resort of all that was distinguished for talent, rank, or fashion. In 1806 he obtained a pension of 300*l.* per annum. Besides his History of Music, Dr. Burney published "The Life of Metastasio," a Musical Tour through France and Italy," and he contributed nearly all the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he obtained 1000*l.* Died, 1814.

BURNEY, CHARLES, second son of the musical composer, was a classical scholar and critic of high reputation. Dr. Burney's classical acquirements were first displayed in the Monthly Review, and there were few Greek scholars who could compete with him. Among his works are an Appendix to Scapula's Greek Lexicon, the choral odes of Æschylus, &c. His valuable library was purchased by parliament for the British Museum. Born 1757; died, 1817.

BURNEY, Rear-Admiral JAMES, eldest son of the above, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied the ill-fated Cook on his two last voyages. After long and arduous services, he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was an able geographer; and his "History of Voyages of Discovery" and other valuable writings show him to have been an accurate thinker. Born, 1759; died, 1821.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., master of the Royal Academy, Gosport; a school where many distinguished naval and military officers have been educated. He was the author of "Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain," &c. Born, 1762; died, 1832.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., and professor of surgery in Glasgow University, was born in 1780. Besides being the author of many valuable works relating to his profession, he published a work on the evidences and principles of Christianity, which has gone through many editions. It was at first published anonymously; but it was obviously the production of a medical man; and it is related that the father of Dr. Burns, who was for sixty years a minister in Glasgow, having read it, expressed himself much pleased with it, and said to his son, "Ah John! I wish you could have written such a book." Though in his eightieth year,

Dr. Burns was still active both in body and mind; but his vigorous old age was suddenly cut short by the calamity which befall the Orion on her passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, June 17, 1850.

BURNS, ROBERT, a celebrated Scotch poet, whose rich humour, pathos, and energy have never been surpassed, was born in 1733, near the town of Ayr. His parents were in humble circumstances, but they gave him a good plain education, and as he grew up he added to it an acquaintance with French and mathematics. His poems are too well known and appreciated to need description in this place; but it is not unnecessary to remark that his prose, consisting chiefly of letters hastily written and never intended for publication, are scarcely less honourable to his genius. He was naturally of a convivial turn; and after having been unfortunate in various attempts to gain a living by agricultural and other pursuits, he was made an exciseman; this employment confirmed him in habits of dissipation, which caused an illness, of which he died, in the 37th year of his age, in 1796. An excellent edition of his works, with a Life, &c. by Allan Cunningham, was published in 1835.

BURROW, REUBEN, an able mathematician; author of a tract on "Projectiles," a "Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations," &c. He was making a trigonometrical survey of Bengal when he died, in 1791.

BURTON, the Rev. EDWARD, D.D., regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of Ewelme, was born in 1704; educated at Westminster, and matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford. His talents, close application, and exemplary conduct, did not pass unnoticed; and he rose from one honourable station to another. His various pamphlets and the works he edited, prove that he was able and industrious. Died, 1830.

BURTON, JOHN, an English divine and critic; author of various theological treatises; poetry in Greek, Latin, and English; and other productions. Died, 1771.

BURTON, ROBERT, an English divine; author of that singular work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," which Archbishop Herring describes as "the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense." The archbishop adds, that the wits of the reigns of Anne and the first George were deeply indebted to Burton; and we may venture to say, that the "wits" of the succeeding reigns have been no less so. Born, 1576; died, 1640.

BUSBY, Dr. RICHARD, the venerable master of Westminster School—celebrated for his abilities as a classical teacher and as an unflinching disciplinarian—was born in 1606. He held the situation of head-master from 1640 to the time of his decease, in 1695—a period of 55 years.

BUSCHE, or BUSCHIUS, HERMAN VON DER, a learned German, friend and fellow-labourer of Luther; author of Scholia on ancient writers, Latin poems, &c. Died, 1534.

BUSCHETTO DA DULICHIO, a Greek architect of the 11th century. He erected the cathedral church of Pisa, the first specimen of the Lombard ecclesiastical style of building.

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BUSCHING, ANTHONY FREDERIC, an able and industrious writer, to whom the science of statistics is greatly indebted; author of a "Magazine of Modern History and Geography," "Elements of Natural History," "Character of Frederic II. of Prussia," "History and Theory of the Belles Lettres," &c. His works, in short, amount to 100 volumes. Born, 1724; died, 1793.

BUSHE, the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES KENDAL, was one of the most eminent of all the lawyers and the statesmen that made the courts and the parliament of Ireland so brilliant towards the close of the 18th century. Though he had to contend against such opponents as Ponsonby, Plunkett, Flood, Grattan, Curran, and Saurin, he was never found unequal to the contest, whether at the bar or in the house. He was raised to the chief justiceship of Ireland, and made a privy councillor in 1822, and shone in that high office as brightly as he had shone as advocate and orator. The infirmities of a very advanced age at length compelled him to retire upon a pension of 3000*l.* per annum; and he had scarcely done so, when he was attacked by effusion upon the brain, and died July 7, 1843.

BUTE, JOHN STUART, Earl of, a British statesman, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born early in the 18th century. In 1738 he was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, the father of George III. Soon after the young king's accession, over whom Bute possessed unbounded influence, he was made secretary of state, and, quickly after, first lord of the treasury. Under his ministry, a peace, which disappointed the hopes of the people, was concluded with France and Spain; and what added greatly to his unpopularity, was the marked favouritism he showed for his countrymen, filling the most lucrative offices in the state with Scotchmen. He at length resigned his offices, and retired into private life, which he adorned by his benevolent disposition and his love of science. Botany was his favourite study, and he expended vast sums in its pursuit. Died, 1792.

BUTLER, ALBAN, an English Catholic divine. He was for some time chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, but at length became president of the college of St. Omer's. The chief of his works is the "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints." Died, 1773.

BUTLER, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic, bred to the legal profession, and a most indefatigable and accomplished scholar. His numerous works, with the exception of his "Notes to Coke upon Littleton" and his "Reminiscences," are of a religious or political character; and, indeed, as the able advocate of his own religious community, he is principally to be regarded. It may be truly said that neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints," "Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics," "Book of the Catholic Church," &c. Born, 1750; died, 1832.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, bishop of Durham, an extremely learned and able prelate; author of the well-known and invaluable work, "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Course and Constitution of Nature." Born, 1692; died, 1752.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, an English poet, whose principal work, "Hudibras," is probably, both in design and execution, the most strikingly original we have. Wit abounds throughout it, and the odd double rhymes in which the author so much delighted, are singularly well adapted to add point to the ridicule he chose to inflict. His other works are far inferior to Hudibras; and of the thousand imitations of that work, not one has the true Hudibrastic commingling of wit, humour, knowledge of the world, and facility of expression. Born, 1612; died, 1680.

BUTLER, Dr. SAMUEL, bishop of Lichfield, a learned and most exemplary English divine. He was born at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, and received his education at Rugby School, to which he was admitted in 1783. In 1792 he removed thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where his course was rapid and brilliant, nearly, if not quite, without parallel, his prizes and distinctions far exceeding in number those obtained by any of his contemporaries. In 1798 he was appointed to the mastership of Shrewsbury School, and, about the same time, he was selected for the arduous task of preparing a new edition of *Æschylus* for the university press. His learning and his indefatigable exertions soon produced for Shrewsbury a very high rank and reputation among our public schools. After receiving several minor preferments, he was, in 1836, promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield. Though a perfect martyr to ill health, he was a very voluminous author. His "Sketch of Ancient and Modern Geography" and his "Ancient and Modern Atlases" are the best works of their kind. Born, 1774; died, 1840.

BUTTNER, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a German naturalist and philologist, whose zeal in pursuit of his favourite studies was such, that, in order to buy books, he restricted himself to what was barely necessary to sustain life, never making more than one frugal meal a day. Born, 1716; died, 1801.

BUXHOWDEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Count of, a general in the Russian army. He entered on a military life at an early age, and was engaged in the war against the Turks in 1789; till, rising by degrees, he, in 1794, obtained the command of Warsaw and the administration of Poland. In 1805 he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Austerlitz, which advanced while the centre and right wing were beaten; but, after the battle of Pultusk, he was unjustly superseded by Bennigsen. He was, however, again made commander-in-chief, and, in 1808, conquered Finland. Died, 1811.

BUXTON, JEDEDIAH, a singularly gifted person, whose powers of calculation, derived solely from nature, have probably never been equalled. It is said that he was asked this most difficult question—"In a body whose three sides are, respectively, 23,145,789 yards,

5,042,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eighth of an inch are there?" and that, amid all the distractions of the labours of a hundred men, he gave the exact answer in little more than five hours! But it was only in calculating that he had any intellectual superiority; in other respects, his mind was rather below than above the average. He died towards the close of the 18th century.

BUXTON, Sir THOMAS FOWELL, bart. This distinguished philanthropist was born at Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1786; and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin. Having, in 1811, joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the eminent London brewers, his connection with the locality of Spitalfields made him personally acquainted with the sufferings of his poor neighbours; and the powerful appeals he made in their favour in 1816 led to an extensive and well-organised system for their relief. His success in this charitable undertaking induced him (in conjunction with his sister-in-law, Mrs Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare) to examine into the state of our prisons, and to publish the result of his labours. This not only led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, but was the basis upon which many of the modern improvements in our gaols are founded. In 1818 he was returned M. P. for Weymouth, which borough he continued to represent till 1837, when he was defeated by Mr. Villiers. During the time he held a seat in the house, his energies were almost unceasingly directed to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed. He became the recognised successor of Mr. Wilberforce, and he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his efforts for the abolition of slavery crowned with complete success. To other subjects of paramount interest, viz. the reform of our criminal code—the civilisation of Africa, by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprise—the support of benevolent institutions, particularly such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor—to these, and such as these, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton applied himself with a persevering assiduity that did honour to his name. In 1840 he was created a baronet. Died Feb. 18. 1845.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a Calvinist divine, professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basle; author of "Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae," "Institutio Epistolalis Hebraica," &c. Born, 1584; died, 1629.

BUXTORF, JOHN, son of the preceding, and his successor in the professorship at Basle; author of a "Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon," &c., besides other classical and theological works. It is recorded of him, that, at the early age of four years, he was able to read Hebrew and Latin.—Two others of the same name, his son and nephew, were also noted for their skill in the Hebrew tongue.

BYNG, JOHN, fourth son of Viscount Torrington, was, like his father, an admiral. After having frequently and highly distinguished himself, he was tried by court-martial for alleged cowardice. He was dispatched to the relief of Minorca, at that time blockaded by a French fleet; and his

hesitation to engage an enemy of superior strength excited the clamour of the nation against him. When the news arrived in England, the dastard ministry, wishing to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, took advantage of the admiral's unpopularity, and though the court by which the ill-fated commander was tried, recommended him to mercy, they suffered the unjust sentence to be carried into execution. He was shot at Portsmouth, March 14. 1757; meeting his death with the firmness of a hero and the resignation of a Christian.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an eminent English engraver. His works are very numerous, and remarkable for the excellence of their aerial perspective. Died, 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, an ingenious prose writer and poet, and the inventor of a system of stenography. He was also a contributor to the Spectator, under the signature of "John Shadow." Born, 1691; died, 1763.

BYRON, the Hon. JOHN, an eminent naval commander and circumnavigator, whose sufferings, when wrecked in the Wager, are graphically described in his "Narrative." He rose to the rank of admiral, and commanded in the West Indies during the American war. Born, 1723; died, 1788.

BYRON, Right Hon. GEORGE GORDON BYRON, Lord, grandson of the preceding, born, Jan. 22d, 1788, was the sixth in descent from his ancestor, Sir John Byron, who received the estate of Newstead as a grant from king Henry VIII. The notoriously licentious conduct of his father, Capt. Byron, who had deserted his wife and squandered her fortune, made him an exile from England; and he died in 1791, leaving his widow and son almost destitute. Mrs. Byron having previous to this event retired to her native city of Aberdeen, in order to live within the limits of her scanty income, she placed her son early in the grammar school of that city; but when, in 1798, by the death of his great uncle, without issue, he became possessed of the family title and estates, he was placed under the guardianship of Lord Carlisle, who sent him to Harrow. His love of liberty and independence were prominent traits in his disposition, and they were seconded by a fixed aversion to control. In 1804 he went to Cambridge, and there became chiefly remarkable for his eccentric habits, and his defiance of the rules of discipline. On quitting Cambridge he took up his residence at Newstead Abbey, and soon after published his "Hours of Idleness." Although marked by some features of juvenility, this production gave undoubted indications of poetic genius; but it met with most severe and unmerited censure from the Edinburgh Review. The ridicule thus cast by the critic on the poet was not suffered to rest there: he exerted his powers, and amply revenged himself in the celebrated satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." About that period he experienced a great disappointment in seeing Miss Chaworth, who had been the early object of his love, married to another. His course of life was now marked by extravagance and dissipation, impairing both his health and fortune; and it was probably to

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extricate himself from the Circean snares by which he was surrounded, that he resolved on an excursion to the Continent. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow-collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, esq., and after a stay of two years he returned, and gave to the world the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." This was quickly succeeded by "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "Lara," "The Corsair," &c.; and the noble bard became the poetical idol of the day. In January, 1815, he married Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel; but the union was not productive of happiness, and they separated soon after the birth of a daughter. This rupture gave rise to many rumours re-doubling little to Lord Byron's credit, and he again went to the Continent, with a determination not to return to his native country. He often changed his residence; and during his various travels, while he visited the most celebrated parts of the south of Europe, his admirers in England were indulged with the productions of his powerful and versatile muse: sometimes proudly soaring into the pure regions of taste, breathing noble sentiments and chivalric feelings; at other times, descending to impure voluptuousness, or grovelling in sheer vulgarity. In 1823 the state of the Greeks awoke his noble feeling of independence; and, with a disinterested generosity that scarcely has its parallel, he resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword in their cause. His energies, however, were no

sooner called into action, than he was assailed by disease; and he expired, of a fever, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1824, in the 37th year of his age, to the inexpressible sorrow of the Greeks, by whom he was venerated for his personal exertions and liberal pecuniary aid. Few instances have occurred in which inconsistency appeared so glaring as in the various qualifications of this highly gifted nobleman. With powers of reasoning beyond the faculties of most other men, he was capricious and unfixed; and with a poetic taste that approached the sublime was sometimes mixed a reckless unalloyed profligacy, evidently the offspring of sensuality, and the parent of immoral consequences in others. In proportion, therefore, as we admire the commanding talents and poetic eloquence of Byron, so are we compelled to deprecate the unholy purposes to which they were too often made subservient. "Prostituted genius is but splendid guilt." We close this sketch by observing, that his only daughter, the Hon. Augusta Ada Byron, was married to Lord King (now Earl Lovelace), in 1835.

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, was a native of Poland, but educated in England, where he finally established himself as a physician; author of "Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis," &c. Died, 1664.

BZOVIUS, or BZOVSKEI, ABRAHAM, a learned Pole; professor of theology and philosophy. He wrote the "Lives of the Popes," "Annals of the Church," &c. Born, 1567; died, 1637.

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CAAB, or CAB, BEN ZOHAR, an Arabian Jew, rabbi, and poet. He satirised Mahomet so severely, that "the Prophet" made war on the Arabian Jews for the purpose of getting the poet into his power; but when Mahomet's success was no longer doubtful, Caab became his zealous panegyrist, abandoned Judaism for Mahometanism, and was greatly in Mahomet's favour. He is said to have assisted in the composition of the Koran. Died, A.D. 622.

CABALLERO, Marquis, a Spanish liberal, born in 1769. He adhered to Joseph Buonaparte on the abdication of Charles IV., and was made one of his chief ministers. On the fall of the former, Ferdinand VII. passed a decree of perpetual banishment against him; but he was recalled by the Constitutionalists in 1818.

CABANIS, PETER JOHN GEORGE, a French physician of considerable eminence. Becoming intimate with Mirabeau, he was made a member of the council of five hundred; and under the government of Napoleon he was one of the senators. His writings are chiefly medical; but in addition to these he published an interesting account of the last illness and death of Mirabeau. Born, 1757; died, 1807.

CABARRUS, FRANÇOIS, Count, a Frenchman, who having settled in Spain in a commercial character, rendered that country considerable service in establishing a paper currency, when cut off from her resources in America. He was afterwards the Spanish minister of finance; to which office he was appointed by Joseph Buonaparte. Born, 1762; died, 1810.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, a Provençal poet of the 13th century, celebrated alike for his talents and misfortunes. Having excited the jealousy of Raymond de Seillans, he had him put to death; and his heart was dressed and served up to the lady, who, on learning the horrible nature of her repast, died of grief.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, an English navigator of great eminence, was the son of a skilful Venetian pilot, who resided at Bristol. He made several voyages with his father (who had obtained from Henry VIII. letters patent, empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands and conquer them), and they on one occasion discovered Newfoundland, and on another saw the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had done so. He was among the first to notice the variations of the needle. His

skill in maritime affairs induced Edward VI. to settle a pension on him as grand pilot of England; and he was consulted on all questions relating to trade and navigation. He published a map of the world, and a work, entitled "Navigazione nelle parte Septentrionale." Born, 1477; died, 1557.

CABRAL, or **CABRARA**, **PEDRO ALVAREZ**, a celebrated Portuguese navigator of the 16th century.

CACCIA, **GUGLIELMO**, surnamed, from his place of residence, **Il Moncalvo**, a very excellent painter. He executed some fine altar pieces, but his fame chiefly rests upon his small Madonnas, which are highly valued. Died, 1625.

CACCINI, **GIULIO**, an Italian musician and composer. In conjunction with Peri, he composed the opera of "Eurydice," on the occasion of the marriage of Henri Quatre and Mary de Medici; and it is said to have been the first opera performed in public. He was also the author of a work, entitled "Nuovo Musiche." Died, 1615.

CACCINI, **FRANCESCA**, daughter of the above, much celebrated at Florence in the 17th century, as a poetess and composer of music.

CADAMOSTO, **LOUIS**, a Venetian navigator, patronised and employed by the king of Portugal. He discovered Cape Verd Islands. An account of his voyages and discoveries was published after his death, which took place in 1464.

CADE, **JOHN**, a noted rebel, better known by the familiar appellation of Jack Cade, was a native of Ireland, from which country he had been obliged to flee for his crimes. During the feeble government of Henry VI. he put himself at the head of 20,000 men, collected from the populace in Kent, and marched into London, where he boldly proposed the rectifying of various abuses in the state. Elated with his popularity and success, he next assumed the title of Lord Mortimer, declaring himself the rightful heir to the throne, as a descendant of Edward III.; but this foolish and presumptuous extravagance induced the citizens to resist him, and the insurgents were soon compelled to submit to the royal authority. All who returned to their homes were pardoned; but Cade, who was excepted from the general amnesty, and for whose body 1000 marks were offered by the government, wandered about the woods of Kent and Sussex for a time, till at length he was discovered, and killed in a garden at Holkfield, Sussex, by a gentleman of Kent, named Alexander Eden.

CADET, **J. MARCIL**, a Corsican, born in 1751; inspector of the mines in Corsica, and author of some eminent geological, statistical, and mineralogical works; among others, one on Corsican jaspers.

CADET DE VAUX, **ANTHONY ALEXIS**, a French author, editor, and member of various learned societies. He established the "Journal de Paris," and wrote several works connected with agriculture. Born, 1743; died, 1828.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, **CHARLES LOUIS**, brother of the preceding; author of the "Dictionary of Chemistry," in 4 vols.; various Travels; "Letters on London and

the English Nation," &c. Born, 1769; died, 1821.

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes. His history, like that of many other personages of high antiquity, is much mingled with fable. It seems certain, however, that he was born in Phœnicia or Egypt, and that Greece owed to him the sixteen letters of which its alphabet originally consisted. He flourished in the 16th century B.C.

CADMUS, the Milesian, the first Greek author who wrote a prose history. Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, ascribes to this writer "The Antiquities of Miletus and all Ionia," but no portion of the work is now extant.

CADOG, son of Brychan, a saint, and founder of some churches in Wales in the 6th century.

CADOG, surnamed **The Wise**, a Welsh bard of the 6th century. He was the first who made a complete collection of British proverbs.

CADOGAN, **WILLIAM**, first earl of Cadogan, entered the army early in life; and, after he had attained the rank of a brigadier-general, distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim. In short, he was present with the Duke of Marlborough in all his great victories; and, at his death, succeeded him as commander-in-chief and master of the ordnance. Died, 1727.

CADOGAN, **WILLIAM**, M.D., a skilful English physician; author of a treatise on the gout, in which he wisely insists upon abstinence as the best preventive and cure; an "Essay on Nursing," &c. Died, 1797.

CADOUAL, **GEORGES**, a famous Chouan chief, born in 1769. After the ill success of his efforts for the restoration of the Bourbons, he came to terms with General Brune, in 1800, dispersed his troops, and proceeded to London. While there, he was accused by the French government of planning the infernal machine, Georges having avowed a personal hostility to the First Consul. He afterwards, on receiving the *ordon rouge* from Monsieur (Charles X.), and a lieutenant-general's commission, embarked with Pichegru in a secret expedition, and landed at Falaise. It has been said that the object was to assassinate Buonaparte, as well as to excite a counter-revolution; and Pitt was accused of sanctioning the enterprise, by a letter to Lord Hutchinson, which is denied. That these charges were fabricated by the emissaries of Buonaparte there is every reason to believe. He was, however, traced by the Parisian police, and put under arrest by a violent seizure, while descending from a cabriolet, during which he wounded two of the officers; and, after a summary judicial process, was executed on the 6th of June, 1804. He died with great courage. The two brothers Polignac were also involved in the same process, and condemned to death, but escaped through the humane exertions of Murat.

CADWALADYR, **CASAIL**, a Welsh poet of the 16th century; some of whose works still remain in MS., and indicate much ability.

CÆDMON, a Saxon ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the 5th century. A fragment of a hymn, by this author, is

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preserved in king Alfred's translation of Bede; and is the oldest specimen extant of Saxon poetry.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDREW, an Italian physician and natural philosopher. This enlightened man in some degree anticipated the grand discoveries of Harvey and Linnaeus; his "Questiones Peripateticæ," containing some hints on the circulation of the blood; and his treatise "De Plantis," giving the first example of a system of botanical arrangement, based on similarity of structure. Died, 1603.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the first Roman emperor, and one of the greatest men that even Rome ever produced. At the early age of 16 he lost his father, who was a prætor; and, very shortly after that event, he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great offence to the powerful Sylla, who, having vainly endeavoured to bring about a divorce, caused Cæsar to be proscribed. Cæsar, however, escaped the search that was made after him, and Sylla was at length induced to exempt him from prosecution, though he did so very unwillingly, telling those who interceded with him that they would repent their kindness, as he could see in Cæsar the germ of many Mariuses. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favourite, and became successively military tribune, quaestor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality while in these offices, involved him very deeply in debt; but having obtained the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for their discharge, though they are said to have exceeded a million and a half sterling; a fact which, as he held the government only a year, says but little for his scrupulousness as to the means he used for self-aggrandisement.

Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition, called "the first triumvirate," he became consul, and then obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions, and his invasions of Britain, are beautifully and graphically related in his Commentaries. His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause Cæsar to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy, Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Antony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia, from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. Having crushed

every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honoured with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator; a title which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people, dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses, were insensible of, or indifferent to, his insatiable thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and sternly resolved to make his life the sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, in the year 43 B. C., and in the 56th of his age.

CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, an eminent English civilian, who filled various important offices in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and kings James I. and Charles I. His last office was that of master of the rolls, which he held above 20 years. Born, 1557; died, 1636.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an able sculptor, many of whose works adorned the churches of Rome. Died, 1687.

CAFFARELLI, a republican French general, born in 1766. He protested against the despotism of Louis XVI., and served with great distinction under Kleber and Moreau on the Rhine, where he lost a leg, and under Buonaparte in Egypt. He was killed at St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799, by a cannon-ball; and his tomb still remains, without the walls.

CAFFARELLI, GAETANO MAJORANO, a celebrated Italian singer. He studied under Porpora, who made him practise the elements of singing from a single sheet of music paper for five years. He was so well rewarded for his talent, that he purchased the dukedom of Santo Dorato. Died, 1783.

CAFFIAUX, JOSEPH, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur; author of the "Genealogical Treasury," an "Essay towards a History of Music," &c. Died, 1777.

CAGLIARI, PAUL, or **PAUL VERO-NESE**, a celebrated painter. His works are somewhat deficient in correctness of drawing and propriety of costume; but these defects are amply compensated by his excellence of colouring, and by his grace and harmony of composition. His works are very numerous; but the best of them are to be found in the churches of Venice, in which city he long resided, and where he died, in 1638.

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed title of an impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was born at Palermo; and having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the friars of mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physic; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting va-

rious parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of as abandoned a disposition as himself, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England this exemplary couple established an order of what they called Egyptian Masonry, and as their dupes were of the higher order, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonies. With these they went off to Paris, and lived there in the utmost extravagance. The count, however, was thrown into the Bastille, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette; and when he obtained his liberty, he judged it high time to quit France. He then went to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition, and he was confined in the dungeons of the Castle of St. Angelo, and died there in 1794.

CAIETAU, the assumed name, taken from that of his birthplace, of Thomas de Vio, a Neapolitan monk, and subsequently general of his order; author of a work on the "Power of the Pope," which procured him the archbishopric of Palermo and a cardinalate; "Commentaries on Aristotle and Aquinas," &c. Died, 1534.

CAILLE, **NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA**, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer; author of "Elements of Astronomy," and of numerous other valuable works of science. Born, 1713; died, 1762.

CAIUS, otherwise **GAIUS**, an eminent Roman lawyer; author of a valuable body of legal institutes. He died about the beginning of the third century.

CALAMY, **EDMUND**, a presbyterian divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a living; but he resigned it, and joined the Nonconformists, rather than comply with the order for reading the Book of Sports. He now entered warmly into the religious disputes of the time, and was one of the writers of the treatise against episcopacy, entitled, from the initials of its authors, "Smectymnus." Though he preached before the House of Commons, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, he opposed both the execution of Charles I. and the subsequent domination of Cromwell. At the death of the latter he actively aided in the restoration, and became chaplain to Charles II. The act of uniformity caused him again to secede, and he died in retirement in 1656.

CALAMY, **EDMUND**, grandson of the above, and a dissenting minister of great note. He was a very voluminous writer. Besides numerous sermons, and controversial tracts against Echar, Hoadley, and others, he published an abridgment of "Baxter's History of his Life and Times," with numerous supplementary articles. Died, 1732.

CALANUS, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 83, being afflicted with a painful illness, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance,

and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him.

CALAS, **JOHN**, a merchant of Toulouse, memorable as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire and others subsequently caused the process to be revised, and the unhappy widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of Calas took place in 1762.

CALCAGNINI, **CELIO**, an Italian military officer, who bore arms under the emperor Maximilian, and pope Julius II., and was distinguished equally as a soldier and a negotiator. Quitting the profession of arms, he became professor of belles lettres in the university of Ferrara. His Latin poetry was much esteemed, but as a prose writer he is more valuable for his matter than for his style. Died, 1541.

CALCRAFT, **JOHN**, a gentleman of Dorsetshire, and for many years an M.P., entered parliament in 1796. He voted with the Whig party, and especially distinguished himself in favour of George IV. while he was prince of Wales; it was therefore, with surprise and indignation, that the Whigs saw their friend secede from them, and accept office in the Tory administration formed in 1828 under the Duke of Wellington. He retired, of course, when that administration was dissolved; but he voted on their side until 1831, when he gave the casting vote in favour of the Reform Bill. From this time he seemed dejected, mental alleviation succeeded, and he committed suicide.

CALDAS, **FRANCIS JOSEPH**, a distinguished Spanish naturalist. He was employed by the Congress of New Granada to complete the Flora of Bogota, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and this unfortunate gentleman and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Murillo, in 1816.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, **PEDRO**, a distinguished Spanish dramatist of the 17th century. In his youth he bore arms, but subsequently became canon of Toledo, and employed his leisure in literature. His plays are very numerous, but, though popular in Spain, their chief merit to an English reader is in their plots; his diction being generally inflated, and not unfrequently coarse. Born, 1600; died, 1687.

CALDERWOOD, **DAVID**, a Scotch presbyterian divine of the reign of Charles II. His opposition to episcopacy caused him to be banished, and he went to reside in Holland, where he published his celebrated "Altare Demascenum." He subsequently returned to Scotland, and by his writings and personal exertions greatly aided in the establishment of presbyterianism. Died, 1651.

CALENTUS, **WALTER**, a native of Wales,

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and one of its historians. He was arch-
deacon of Oxford in 1120.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, a Neapolitan poet,
and prose author. He was preceptor to Fre-
deric, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples,
and the earliest writer on the illegality of
putting criminals to death except for murder.
Died, 1593.

CALEPINO, AMBROSE, an Italian gram-
marian and philologist; author of a very
valuable polyglot dictionary, and other
learned and useful works. Died, 1510.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, surnamed IL CRE-
MONESE, an admirable Italian painter. His
principal picture is that of St. Mark, in the
church San Benedetto, at Ferrara. In some
of his works he so closely imitated Titian,
that connoisseurs can scarcely distinguish
them. Died, 1660.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS
GERMANICUS, the Roman emperor and tyrant,
began his reign A.D. 37, with every promising
appearance of becoming the real father and
friend of his people; but at the end of eight
months he was seized with a fever, which, it
is charitably presumed, must have perma-
nently damaged his intellect, for his dispo-
sition totally changed, and he committed the
most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and
folly. He caused sacrifices to be offered to
himself, his wife, and his favourite horse;
murdered many of his subjects with his own
hands; had others put to the rack while he
was enjoying his roses or beheaded in his
presence. But in the midst of his enormities
he was assassinated by a tribune of the
people, as he came out of the theatre, A.D. 41,
in the 29th year of his age.

CALIPPUS, a Greek mathematician of
the 4th century B.C., famous for having cor-
rected the cycle of 19 years, invented by
Meton, to show the correspondence of time
in the revolutions of the sun and moon.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, doctor of music,
an eminent English composer. The Noble-
man's Catch-club having proposed a prize, he
sent in a hundred compositions! It was
then ruled that no individual should send
more than three compositions of a sort; and
Callcott accordingly, in 1789, sent twelve, four
of which gained the four medals! For many
years he carried off at least one annual prize,
until 1793, when the prizes ceased to be given.
He wrote, besides glees, catches, and other
compositions, a "Musical Grammar," and
made some progress with a "Musical Dic-
tionary." Born, 1766; died, 1821.

CALLCOTT, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, R. A.
an eminent English landscape painter, was
born at Kensington, in 1779, his eldest bro-
ther being Dr. Callcott, the celebrated mus-
ical composer. Originally a chorister in
Westminster Abbey, he was induced to try
his hand at portrait painting; and such was
his success, that he immediately followed the
new pursuit to which his inclination pointed.
Year after year his reputation increased;
and from 1799, when he first submitted a
specimen of his abilities for exhibition at
the Royal Academy, till 1810, when he was
elected a Royal Academician, he had ad-
vanced almost to the summit of his profes-
sion in his own particular branch of art, viz.
landscape painting. For many years his

pictures of sea-coast views and English in-
land scenery were in considerable request;
nor were they ever deficient in number, his
industry being on a par with his ability.
On his marriage with the widow of Captain
Graham, they made a continental tour, and
it was evident soon after his return that his
study of Italian scenery and the Italian
masters had wrought an entire change in his
style of composition. No longer did we see
rural scenes of England—mills, market-
carts, or ferry-boats; but "Morning" and
"Evening," Italian compositions; "Sunset
near Canneglia," "Italian Girls at their
first Communion," and others of that class.
Though for a time, however, he had aban-
doned, he had not forgotten, the studies of
his earlier years; and in 1837 the public
were both surprised and delighted with a
large picture of "Raffaello and the Forna-
rina," with figures the size of life. In that
year he received the honour of knighthood.
Died, Nov. 25, 1844; aged 65.

CALLCOTT, MARIA, Lady, daughter of
Rear-admiral George Dundas, was born 1770.
Married at a very early age to Captain
Graham, R. N., she accompanied him to
India, returned to England, and published
her travels in the three presidencies before
she was twenty-four years of age! Some
years later she accompanied her husband to
South America, where he died, and she was
in Chili during the terrible earthquakes of
1822-3. Besides the "Travels" above named,
she published a "History of Spain," a "Scrip-
ture Herbal," and several minor works. Her
second husband was Sir Augustus Callcott.
Died, Nov. 1842, aged 63.

CALLET, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated
French mathematician, hydrographer, and
engineer; author of "A Memoir on the Dis-
covery of the Longitude," a "Supplement to
Bezout's Trigonometry," and a "Table of
Logarithms, from 1 to 108,000." Died, 1798.

CALLIMACHUS, a sculptor and architect
of Corinth. He is said to have invented the
Corinthian order of architecture, and to have
taken the hint of its capital from a plant of
the acanthus which surrounded a basket
covered with a tile on a tomb. He flourished
in the 6th century B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet and his-
torian. The remains of his writings, con-
sisting of elegies, hymns, and epigrams, have
been published by several eminent editors,
and translated into English by Dodd and
Tytler.

CALLINUS, a Grecian orator and poet,
supposed to have lived in the 8th century B.C.
Some of his poetry is in the collection of
Stobæus; and he is said to have been the in-
ventor of elegiac verse.

CALLISTHENES, a Greek philosopher
and poet, a relative and pupil of Aristotle,
by whom he was recommended to Alexander
the Great. He accompanied that prince in
the expedition against Persia, and was at
first much esteemed by him. It seems, how-
ever, that the philosopher had no small
portion of arrogance, a quality not likely
to serve him with a despotic and irritable
prince. He crowned the offences of his free
speaking by boldly reprobating Alexander's

assumption of divine honours. For this he was put to death.

CALLOT, JAMES, an eminent French engraver. His plates are very numerous and highly esteemed, and his drawings scarcely less so. Died, 1836.

CALLY, PIERRE, a French divine and philosopher. He was a staunch Cartesian, and was much engaged in controversies on that subject. He also distinguished himself in converting Protestants to the Church of Rome; and envy of his theological success, added to enmity against his philosophy, raised him powerful enemies, who caused him to be banished from Caen, of which he was curé, to Moulins. On his return, he again renewed his exertions among the Protestants, and published a work on the agreement between theology and philosophy, upon the subject of Transubstantiation. This work was condemned as heretical, and he was obliged to recant in his own church. In addition to his controversial works, he wrote some sermons, and an "Introduction to Philosophy," and edited "Boethius de Consolatione." Died, 1709.

CALMET, AUGUSTIN, a French Benedictine abbot of Senones; author of a "Universal History," "Dictionary of the Bible," and other learned and well-known works. Born, 1672; died, 1757.

CALO, JOHN, or JOHANNITZ, a Bulgarian chief of the 13th century. He put the emperor Baldwin to death, and committed most wanton cruelties in Greece; but was cut short in his evil career by the hand of an assassin.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDER DE, an eminent French statesman, who succeeded Necker as comptroller-general of the finances in 1783; but after four years of incessant endeavours at financial reform, was obliged to retire to England. He wrote "Observations sur plusieurs Matières du Droit Civil et Coutumier," &c. Born, 1734; died, 1802.

CALPRENEDE, WALTER DE COSTES, Lord of, a French nobleman and friend of the great Condé, who is said to have aided him in the composition of "Cassandra," "Pharamond," &c., voluminous romances, once very popular, but now sunk into almost entire oblivion. Died, 1663.

CALPURNIUS, or CALPHURNIUS, TITUS, a Sicilian Latin poet of the 3rd century. Seven of his eclogues are to be found in the "Poeta Latini Minores," published at Leyden in 1731, and are thought to be second only to the eclogues of Virgil.

CALVART, DENIS, an eminent Dutch painter, who had the honour of giving the earliest instructions to Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the picture of St. Michael, in the church of St. Peter, at Bologna. Died, 1619.

CALVERT, GEORGE, first lord Baltimore, an English statesman. He was for some time secretary of state to James I., but was obliged to resign this office on becoming a Roman Catholic. He did not lose the favour of the king, however; but obtained a valuable grant of land in America, and by his wise and just conduct formed the colony which has in modern times increased

to the populous and wealthy state of Maryland. Died, 1632.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, seventh lord Baltimore; author of a "Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks," "Cœlestes et Inferi," &c. Died, 1771.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, an ingenious and enterprising artist residing in London, whose numerous drawings and lithographic prints afford ample evidence both of his versatility and untiring assiduity. Died, 1835.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an able Italian artist, but of so jealous and evil a disposition, that he poisoned an artist who rivalled him; and, on finding Luca Cambraso's portion of the decoration of a church preferred to his own, abandoned his own profession, and did not resume it for 20 years. Died, 1606.

CALVIN, properly CAUVIN, JOHN, after Luther the most eminent of the religious reformers. His writings, both controversial and practical, were very numerous, and marked by great vigour and perspicuity; and though they are now little read, the principles they inculcate are held by a vast body in all countries in which the reformed religion is established or tolerated. There is, however, a deep stain in the character of this reformer. While vindicating the liberty of conscience, he so far forgot his own principles and disobeyed the behests of the gospel, as to consign to the flames the unfortunate Servetus. The principal work of Calvin is his "Christian Institutes." Born at Noyon, in Picardy, 1509; died, 1564.

CALVISIUS, SELLIUS, a German writer; author of "Opus Chronologicum," a work much praised by Scaliger and other learned men; a treatise on music; a work against the Gregorian calendar, &c. He also composed several psalms and other pieces of church music. Died, 1615.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS, duke of Rome, &c., raised to distinction by the French revolution, was born at Montpellier, in 1733, brought up to the legal profession, and by his talents soon attracted the notice of the convention, by whom he was appointed to various judicial offices. In the discussion relative to the fate of Louis XIV., although he was one who declared him guilty, yet he disputed the right of the convention to judge him, and voted for his provisory arrest, or, in case of hostile invasion, his death. For a time he had the management of foreign affairs; and when Buonaparte was first consul, Cambaceres was chosen second consul. After Napoleon became emperor, he was an especial favourite, and was created archchancellor, grand officer of the legion of honour, and ultimately duke of Parma, and president of the chamber of peers. In fine, he always showed a sincere attachment to Napoleon, and devoted his best energies to his cause; and though he was banished on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., yet he was afterwards allowed to return to Paris, where he died in 1824.

CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H., ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, the seventh and youngest son of George III., was born Feb. 24th, 1774. He received his earliest education at Kew, and having completed his studies at Göttingen,

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he served as a volunteer under the Duke of York, during the campaign of 1793, in Flanders, where he received two wounds; and he bore an active share in the various operations of the arduous campaign in 1794 and 1795. In 1803 he was promoted to the rank of general, and appointed colonel-in-chief of the King's German Legion; in 1813 he received the field marshal's baton; and at the close of the war in 1815 he was nominated viceroy of Hanover; an office which he held till 1837, when the death of his brother William IV. opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the Duke of Cumberland. His administration of the affairs of that country, if not brilliant, was characterised by great discretion; and in 1831, his mild yet firm conduct went far to extinguish the strong party animosities, which had nearly kindled the flames of civil war. Since the close of 1837 the duke chiefly resided in this country, where he endeared himself to all classes of the community by his affability and *bonhomie*. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable institutions, and few anniversary meetings or festivals were thought to be complete if the directors had not secured him for the chairman. In politics, the duke was a liberal conservative; but he made it a point of never voting, though he might speak, against the ministers of the crown. Besides being patron of the Art Union, he was exceedingly fond of the fine arts, especially of music, and at one period of his life distinguished himself as an amateur performer on the piano and the violin. We have only to add that on the 7th of May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge married the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who with a son and two daughters, the issue of their marriage, still survive. Died, July 8. 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN, an English writer of great and versatile ability; author of "The Scribbleriad," a satire; a "History of the Coromandel War," &c. Died, 1802.

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES, Baron de, a distinguished French general, was born at Nante, 1770. Entering the army in 1790, he served with distinction in the campaigns of the republic and the empire. He accompanied Napoleon to Elba in 1814, returned with him in 1815, commanded a division of the Old Guard at the battle of Waterloo, refused to surrender, though his men were nearly destroyed, and fell into the hands of the English, after being severely wounded. In 1816 he was brought before a council of war; but though unanimously acquitted, he was placed in retirement, and did not re-enter his country's service till 1830. The celebrated words, "La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas," are attributed to him. Died, 1842.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Cyrus, in 529 B.C. He was of a violent and vindictive disposition, which he manifested equally by his invasions of Egypt and Ethiopia, and by his cruel treatment of his own subjects. Died, B.C. 521.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, Earl, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman, was the third son of Sir John Pratt, chief

justice of the court of king's bench, and was born in 1713. On the advancement of Henley to the House of Lords in 1767, Mr. Pratt was appointed attorney-general; and in 1763 made chief justice of the common pleas. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor. On the question of libels Lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz. that juries were only the judges of the matter of fact, and not of the law. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year; but he was afterwards re-appointed, and held it till his death in 1794.

CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, Marquis, K. G., &c., was born in 1759, being the only son of Charles, first earl Camden, sometime lord high chancellor of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1780 was returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath; shortly after which he received the appointment of one of the tellers of the exchequer. In 1794 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and the year following he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. Besides various other important situations, he held the lucrative office of teller of the exchequer for sixty years; and during almost half that term he had resigned the large income arising therefrom, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million of money. This patriotic act alone throws a lustre over the name and character of the noble marquis, which will be remembered long after the splendour attached to his rank and honours shall have faded from the memory. For his eminent services to the state, he was created marquis Camden and earl of Brecknock in 1812. Died, 1840.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, a learned English antiquary. He received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently studied at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. After filling the situations of second and chief master of Westminster School, his proficiency in antiquarian lore procured him the honourable and lucrative office of Clarendon king-at-arms. In addition to his great and well-known work, "The Britannia," he published "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," a Greek grammar, &c. Born, 1551; died, 1623.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a learned German writer, the friend and biographer of Melancthon. In addition to his original writings, he published several translations from the Greek. Born, 1500; died, 1574.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, son of the above; author of some botanical essays, &c. Born, 1534; died, 1598.

CAMERON, Lieut.-gen. Sir ALLAN. In 1793, he raised, from his private funds, the 79th, or "Cameron Highlanders;" and after a long life spent in the service of his country, died in 1828.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Scotch Protestant divine, who after filling the divinity chair at Glasgow, obtained that of Montauban, in France. Mild by nature and tolerant by Christian philosophy, he endeavoured to mediate between Protestants and Papists; but some furious zealots belonging to the latter

caused him to be so severely assaulted, that he died from the effects of the brutal attack. His works were collected and published in three 4to volumes. Died, 1625.

CAMILLA, daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci. On succeeding her father she distinguished herself in arms, and fell in battle assisting Turnus against Aeneas.

CAMILLUS, **MARCUS FURIUS**, a Roman general. After obtaining the highest honours from his applauding compatriots, he was charged with peculation, and went into exile. But when Brennus and his Gauls besieged the capital, Camillus nobly set aside his private feelings, hastened to Rome, and freed it from the barbarians; after which he was made dictator. Died, B.C. 365.

CAMOENS, **LOUIS**, a Portuguese poet of first-rate celebrity, was born at Lisbon about the year 1520, and received his education at Coimbra. He served with great credit against the Moors in Africa; and subsequently joined in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a considerable portion of his "Lusiad." This poem has been several times translated into English. Died, 1579.

CAMPAN, **MADAME DE**, distinguished no less for her amiability than her acquirements, was born at Paris, 1752. Attached to the court in the capacity of companion to the French princesses, she was particularly distinguished by Marie Antoinette, whose good and evil fortune she shared with affecting fidelity and devotion. After the revolution she instituted a celebrated educational establishment at St. Germain; and was subsequently appointed by Napoleon head of the institution for the education of the daughters of officers whom he had enrolled in the Legion of Honour; but after the restoration of the Bourbons, this establishment was dissolved, and her relationship to Marshal Ney involved her in various unpleasant investigations which embittered her life. She died in 1823, leaving behind her, besides a respected name, many educational works (of which her "Education des Filles" deserves particular notice) and valuable memoirs, rich in interesting sketches of the private life of her former mistress and friend.

CAMPANELLA, **THOMAS**, an Italian monk of the Dominican order. Having strongly opposed the peripatetic philosophy, his enemies caused him to be accused of conspiracy, and he was confined first at Naples, and afterwards at Rome. From the latter place he escaped to France, where Cardinal Richelieu obtained him a pension. His best works are "De recta Ratione Studendi" and "Aphorisma Politica." Died, 1630.

CAMPBELL, **ARCHIBALD**, marquis of Argyll, a zealous and gallant partisan of the Covenanters. At the restoration of Charles II. the marquis was committed to the Tower. After remaining a prisoner about 5 months, he was sent to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1681.

CAMPBELL, **ARCHIBALD**, earl of Argyll, son of the above, and a most zealous and gallant adherent of the royal cause; so much so, indeed, that he was excepted from the general pardon issued by Cromwell in 1654. Though he defeated the endeavours of his

enemies to bring him to the scaffold, this noble man most unfortunately ventured to return from Holland, where he had found shelter, and being apprehended, was conveyed to Edinburgh and beheaded in 1685.

CAMPBELL, **JOHN**, duke of Argyll and of Greenwich, was distinguished equally as a soldier and a statesman. He was brigadier-general at the famous battle of Ramillies, and commanded with brilliant effect at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. To these services he added that of beating the Earl of Mar at Dumblain, and compelling the Pretender to quit the kingdom. These actions, and his exertions in bringing about the union, were rewarded with the Garter and the English dukedom of Greenwich. He also held several offices, of which Sir R. Walpole deprived him, but which he regained on that minister's removal. Born, 1671; died, 1743.

CAMPBELL, **ARCHIBALD**, a relative of the above, and bishop of Aberdeen; author of the very scarce and curious work, "The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection." He resigned his bishopric in 1724, and died in 1744.

CAMPBELL, **GEORGE**, D.D., a Scotch divine, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and professor of divinity there; author of the "Philosophy of Rhetoric,"—still a standard work,—a "Reply to Hume on the Miracles," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1790.

CAMPBELL, **JOHN**, a Scotch architect, surveyor of the works at Greenwich; author of "Vitruvius Britannicus." Died, 1794.

CAMPBELL, **JOHN**, a clever and industrious Scotch writer; author of the "Military Histories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," a "Political Survey of Britain," the "Lives of the Admirals," &c. Died, 1775.

CAMPBELL, Major-gen. Sir **NEIL**, was the officer selected by the British government to accompany Napoleon to the island of Elba; and it was during a short excursion, which his bad state of health rendered necessary, that Napoleon effected his escape. This brave and meritorious officer, after spending thirty-one years in the service of his country, fell a sacrifice to the noxious climate of Sierra Leone, of which colony he had been appointed commander-in-chief. Died, 1827.

CAMPBELL, **THOMAS**, LL.D., an eminent poet, was the son of a highly intelligent and respectable Scotch merchant, who gave him an excellent education at Glasgow, where he greatly distinguished himself. A translation of his from Aristophanes was pronounced by the best judges to be the finest college exercise they had ever seen; and, when little more than thirteen, he won a bursary in his college from a competitor nearly double his age! Such a youth could not be followed by an undistinguished maturity. Leaving Glasgow at an early age, he settled in Edinburgh as a private tutor; and here, when only in his twenty-second year, he published "The Pleasures of Hope"—by all judges allowed to be one of the most elegant poems in our language. The success of this work was such as to allow of

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his making a tour on the Continent, whence he gave the world those splendid lyrics, "Ye Mariners of England," "The Exile of Erin," and "Hohenlinden." At the battle of Hohenlinden he was so near, that he could see the returning conquerors wiping their blood-stained sabres upon their horses' manes; a circumstance to which, in after years, he was often heard to allude. Soon after his return from the Continent, Mr. Campbell married and settled in London, employing himself not only in occasional composition of poetry, but also in the hard literary drudgery of mere compilation. To such works he could not judiciously put a name which already stood so high on the list of England's noblest poets, but we have reason to believe that, from 1803 to 1809, his labours in this way were as intense and extensive as they were creditable to his love of independence. But he now published "Gertrude of Wyoming," "The Battle of the Baltic," "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and "O'Connor's Child;" and he was engaged by Mr. Murray to write the admirable and well-known "Critical Essays and Specimens." Subsequently he edited the New Monthly and the Metropolitan Magazines; and published "Theodoric," a poem, besides editing some few reprints and compilations. Early in his career he was relieved from the absolute want which too often stings genius into imprudence, by the kindness of Charles Fox, who put him on the pension list for 200*l.* per annum. His health had for some years been but feeble, and in 1843 he retired to Boulogne, where he died; but his remains were conveyed to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. Died, June 15, 1844, aged 67.

CAMPE, JOACHIM HENRY, a German writer; author of a German dictionary, "Letters from Paris, eulogistic of the French Revolution," "Theophrastus," and the "New Robinson Crusoe." The last named work, by which he is chiefly known in England, is founded on the popular work of Defoe. Born, 1746; died, 1818.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, but on the death of his wife he entered the church, became a bishop, and at length a cardinal. In 1519 he was sent as legate to England, and while here was nominated bishop of Salisbury. After being for some time in Germany as legate, and employed in opposing Lutheranism, he again came to England to decide between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, on which occasion he offended Henry without being of any real service to the queen. He appears to have been a man of considerable learning and natural ability; for he reckoned Erasmus and other eminent scholars among his friends. Died, 1539.

CAMPEGGIO, brother of the above, and a bishop; author of several treatises on canon law. Died, 1564.

CAMPER, PETER, a Dutch physician and naturalist. His writings on various departments of natural history and philosophy are collected in six volumes; and, in addition to these, he wrote an ingenious treatise on the physiognomies of men of different nations. Born, 1723; died, 1789.

CAMPHUYSEN, DYRK, a Dutch landscape painter of the 17th century; distinguished for the excellence of his moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, BERNARDIN, an Italian painter, and author of an excellent treatise on the principles of his art. Died, 1584. — Various persons of this name are distinguished in the annals of Italian art.

CAMPIAN, EDMUND, an English Jesuit. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and graduated at Oxford; but on a visit to Ireland was induced to turn papist, and enter as a Jesuit at Douay. He wrote "Chronologia Universalia," and a drama, called "Nectar and Ambrosia." Being chosen by Gregory XIII. to come to England as a missionary, he was discovered, tried for high treason, and executed in 1581.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GUALBERT DE, a French dramatic poet. Three volumes of his plays are extant; and some of them are thought to be but little inferior to those of his celebrated contemporary, Racine. Born, 1636; died, 1723.

CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, Count de, a celebrated Spanish statesman, whose profound views in political economy obtained him, in 1765, the appointment of fiscal to the council of Castile. He was afterwards made minister of state; wrote many useful works; and died in 1789.

CAMPS, FRANCIS DE, abbot of Ligny; author of a "History of France," "Dissertation on Medals," &c. Died, 1723.

CAMPSON, GAURI, raised by the Mamelukes to the sultanahip of Egypt; and slain, after a beneficent reign of 12 years, in an action with Selim, emperor of the Turks, in 1516.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, was one of the deputies from Paris to the states-general in 1789; and, when a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. Although he opposed the establishment of the consular government, yet Buonaparte continued him in his office of archivist, which he held several years. Born, 1740; died, 1804.

CAMUS, JOHN PETER, a French prelate, remarkable for the railery he introduced into his sermons. He was created bishop of Bellay by Henry IV., but his severe reproofs of the monks, and his endeavours to check their irregularities, made him many enemies, and he at length resigned his bishopric and retired to a monastery. Among his writings were several religious romances, written with the intention to supplant the less edifying fictions which were just at that time so popular. Born, 1582; died, 1652.

CAMUSAT, NICHOLAS, canon of Troyes; author of "Mélanges Historiques," "Historia Albigenensis," &c. Died, 1655.

CANALETTI, or CANALE, ANTONIO, a Venetian painter, whose excellence was chiefly in landscape. To him is ascribed the merit of having been the first to make the camera obscura useful in painting. Born, 1697; died, 1768.

CANANI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy and medicine at Ferrara; author of a valuable and scarce work, entitled "Musculorum Humani Cor-

poris picturata Dissectio." Some writers attribute to him the discovery of the valves of the veins. Died, 1590.

CANAYE, PHILIP, sieur du Fresne, an eminent French statesman and lawyer. He was employed in several embassies from Henry IV., accounts of which are published in three folio volumes. He was converted from Calvinism in the well-known controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay. Born, 1551; died, 1610.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, put to death by his favourite, Gyges, at the instigation of the queen. Gyges subsequently slew her also, and assumed the crown, B.C. 718.

CANDIDO, PETER, whose real name is said to have been De Witte, was a native of Bruges, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. Many of his works have been engraved.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN P. DE, whose knowledge of botany has placed him in the same rank with Linnaeus, was born at Geneva, 1778. Having finished his studies at Paris, he soon attracted the notice of Cuvier and Lamarck, whom he aided in various scientific researches; and in 1808 he was appointed to the chair of botany in Montpellier. Obligated to quit France for having taken office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he found refuge in his native city, where a chair of natural history was expressly instituted for him, and where he continued, for many years, to extend the boundaries of his favourite science by his lectures and publications. His chief works are a "Théorie Élémentaire de Botanique," "Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale," "L'Organographie et la Physiologie Végétales," &c.; in all of which he seeks to enforce what is called the natural arrangement. Died, 1841.

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU, a French antiquary; author of a "History of the Empire of Constantinople," "Byzantine History," &c. Died, 1688.

CANNE, JOHN, an English puritan of the 17th century. Being obliged to fly from England, he settled at Amsterdam, and succeeded Henry Ainsworth as pastor there. He published a Bible, with numerous marginal references.

CANNEMAN, ELIAS, a Dutch statesman, born in 1778. In 1798 he joined the revolution, and held a high financial post at the Hague, when Holland was united to France. In 1815 he was among the first to declare the independence of Holland, and chief contributor to the restoration of the house of Orange.

CANNES, FRANCIS, a learned Spaniard, born in 1737, and died in 1795. He was the author of "A Spanish and Arabian Grammar and Dictionary."

CANNING, the Right Hon. GEORGE, a highly gifted orator and distinguished politician, was born in London, April 11. 1770. His father, who was from Ireland, was a man of considerable literary abilities; but having offended his family by marrying a lady without fortune, came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Like many others simi-

larly situated, he soon abandoned the law for literature; but this failing to provide him with the means of support, he commenced business as a wine merchant, and failed. Repeated disappointments seriously affected his health and spirits, and he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow, reduced by dire necessity, had recourse to the stage for support, and married an actor; he also died, and she then became the wife of Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter. But she had the happiness to live to see the success of her son, and to receive from him at all times the tenderest marks of filial affection. The friends of his father first placed him at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in his after life. While at Eton, he displayed great skill as an author, in his contributions to the "Microcosm," a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford also he distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession best adapted for him. Being introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1791 with an under secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of 100,000*l*. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the "Antijacobin," a celebrated publication, in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became foreign secretary in Perceval's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow; for, as he once emphatically declared, "his had been the hand which committed England to an alliance with Spain." Having, as it was alleged, unfairly endeavoured to procure the removal of Lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812 he was elected a member for the great commercial town of Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed president of the board of control. In this situation he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other no less obnoxious measures. On the return of queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed governor-general of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when the melancholy death of the Marquis of Londonderry caused the seals of the foreign office to be delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr.

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Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign policy, strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound, defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had been obnoxious; and the Earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition—that of being the acknowledged head of administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life at the age of 37, in 1827. As an orator, he has rarely been excelled for finished elegance and classical taste; pouring forth his eloquence in a persuasive, impassioned, and fearless tone; or in a happy vein of caustic irony demolishing the arguments of his opponents. That he was ambitious of place and power, and that during his political career he made some sacrifices of principle to expediency, no one will deny; but, as a statesman, his great aim was to uphold the honour of his country, and to pursue a liberal line of policy at home and abroad; while he was a decided enemy to all intermeddling with those institutions which the wisdom and experience of ages had built up and cemented.

CANO, ALONZO, a Spanish artist; so masterly a painter, sculptor, and architect, that he was surnamed the Michael Angelo of Spain. His colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were so admirably executed, that foreign artists from all parts travelled to see and copy them. Unhappily, in the midst of his triumph and celebrity, he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home his wife was murdered, and his house robbed by an Italian servant; and Cano, being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him he was released. He then entered the church; and although he strictly attended to his religious duties, yet his love of the arts was unabated, and the "ruling passion" was still so strong, that on his death-bed he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was ill-carved. Born, 1608; died, 1676.

CANO, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, who in the 16th century discovered the kingdom of Congo.

CANO, JOHN SEBASTIAN, a Spanish navigator, who was employed as principal surveying officer by Magellan, who circumnavigated the globe in 1520-1. Died, 1526.

CANORMUS, a German mineralogist of great celebrity, born in 1738; director of the mines to the emperor of Russia. He published numerous works on his favourite science.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, a celebrated modern

sculptor. He was born, in 1757, at the little village of Passagno, in the Venetian territory. The seigneur of the village, having seen the figure of a lion modelled by Canova when only 12 years of age, was generous enough to place him with Torretti, of Vienna, at that time the greatest living sculptor. At the close of his studies at Vienna he settled at Venice, and manifested the originality of his powers by various works. From Venice he passed to Rome, where he was greatly patronised, and in a comparatively brief time he was admired by all Europe, and more or less employed by every European potentate. Fortune and honours flowed in upon him, and he used them wisely and honourably. Among his numerous works the finest are "Cupid and Psyche," "Venus and Adonis," "Mary Magdalen," and "Napoleon holding the Sceptre." Died, 1822.

CANOVAI, STANISLAUS, an Italian mathematician, born in 1740. He was brought into notice by a work to prove that Americo Vespuccio was the first discoverer of the New World.

CANSTEIN, CHARLES HILDEBRAND, Baron, a German nobleman, distinguished for an improvement in printing, analogous to stereotyping. He caused bibles and testaments to be printed from entire pages, the testaments being sold as low as fourpence each. How the baron's pages were formed does not clearly appear. Died, 1719.

CANTACUZENE, Prince, a Greek patriot, descended from the famous Eastern emperor, John, and one of the first to join Xpilianti in 1821, when declaring for the liberty of Greece, since re-established.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, emperor of Constantinople. After filling several important offices he was proclaimed emperor by the nobles and soldiery; and he endeavoured to heal the wounds which 5 years of civil war had inflicted on the state; but the jealousy of Palaeologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and retire to a monastery, where he employed himself in literary labours. He died in 1411, being more than 100 years old; and he may be considered as one of the greatest among the successors of Constantine.

CANTARINI, SIMON, surnamed the Pezazese, an Italian painter, whose works are frequently mistaken for those of his great master, Guido. Died, 1648.

CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS, a Moldavian prince; author of "The System of the Mahometan Religion," a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," &c. Died, 1723.

CANTEMIR, ANTIOCHUS, son of the above. He was educated in Russia, and employed in some important embassies from that country. He was the author of several poems, and translated Anacreon into Russian. Died, 1774.

CANTERBURY, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Viscount,—eldest son of the Most Rev. C. M. Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury,—was born in 1780; received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; and, being destined for the legal profession,

was called to the bar in 1805. He entered parliament in 1807, as member for Knaresborough, which borough he represented till 1832, when he was elected for the university of Cambridge. In 1809 he was appointed to the office of judge advocate general; and on Mr. Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester) retiring from the speakership of the House Commons in 1817, the talent and political integrity of Mr. Manners Sutton recommended him to the house as one eminently qualified to fill so distinguished and honourable a situation. To a commanding presence, he added urbanity of manners, particularly when addressing his political opponents, which won their esteem; and he conscientiously discharged the important duties of his office. It being reported that he took an active part in the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, the adherents and friends of Lord Melbourne put Mr. Abercrombie in nomination for the speakership, and he was chosen (Feb. 19. 1835) by a majority of 10. Mr. Manners Sutton was shortly after called to the upper house by the titles of viscount Canterbury and baron Botesford. He died July 21. 1845, aged 65.

CANTIPRATANUS, THOMAS, a divine and philosopher of the 13th century; author of two rare and curious treatises on the natural history of bees. He is also said to have translated into Latin the whole of the works of Aristotle; but Avenline attributes it to Henry of Brabant.

CANTON, JOHN, M.A., an ingenious English mechanician and experimentalist. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets, for which the Royal Society gave him its gold medal, and elected him a member. He contributed some valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, but published no separate work. Born, 1718; died, 1772.

CANUEL, SIMON, a French general, born in 1767. He was in the army at the time of the revolution; and, by embracing the royal cause, rose to the rank of general of brigade in La Vendée. Quitting this career on the guillotining of his leaders, in 1796, he took command under the Directory; but was not employed under the consular or imperial regime till the restoration of the Bourbons, when he was made governor of Lyons. His accusation, by Colonel Fabvier, of provoking anti-Bourbon conspiracies there for the sake of persecution, gave birth to an action for libel against the former, which excited much notice.

CANUTE, surnamed the Great, king of Denmark by inheritance, and of England by conquest. Though his authority in England was ill-obtained, it seems to have been both wisely and justly administered. Died, 1035.

CANUTE IV., surnamed the Pious, king of Denmark. He endeavoured to invade England, but was unsuccessful, and was slain by one of his subjects in a revolt, consequent on a grant he had made to the church. His death took place in 1087.

CAPASSO, NICHOLAS, an Italian divine, and professor of civil law in the university of Naples; author of some works on theology

and jurisprudence, which are now but little known; some spirited and popular poetry, Latin and Italian; and a translation, which is highly popular in Naples, of "Homer's Iliad" into the Neapolitan patois. Born, 1671; died, 1746.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, Lord, a distinguished royalist, who, in conjunction with Lord Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, gallantly defended Colchester against the parliamentary troops. He at length surrendered on a promise of quarter, but was treacherously beheaded. While confined in the Tower he wrote some beautiful verses; and was the author also of a moral work, entitled "Daily Meditations." He suffered in 1648.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex, son of the above. His own merit and the memory of his father caused him to have the honourable employments of ambassador to Denmark and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He subsequently, for a short time, held the office of first lord of the Treasury; but lost his favour at court by voting for the exclusion of the Duke of York. Being accused of participation in the Rye-house plot, he was committed to the Tower, where he cut his throat, or, as was suspected, was murdered, in 1683.

CAPELL, EDWARD, an eminent dramatic critic; editor of a volume of ancient poetry, entitled "Prolusions," &c.; but chiefly known for his edition of Shakspeare, a task which is said to have occupied him more than 20 years. Born, 1713; died, 1781.

CAPELLAN, T. F., a Dutch vice-admiral, born in 1760; colleague with Lord Exmouth in the victorious attack on Algiers.

CAPELLLEN, G. A. P., Baron, a Dutch statesman, born in 1770; minister of the interior to Louis Buonaparte. On the union of Belgium with Holland, in 1815, he was appointed secretary of state at Brussels by the new king, and in 1815 governor of the Dutch East Indies.

CAPELLO, BIANCA, at first the mistress, and afterwards the wife, of Francis, son of the Grand-duke Cosmo de Medici. She was possessed of great ability, but was both artful and cruel, and her memory is literally detested by the Florentines. The fact that her husband and herself died within a few days of each other, caused it to be surmised that they were poisoned, and rumour charged the dark deed upon the brother of her husband, the Cardinal Ferdinand. Died, 1567.

CAPELLUPI, CAMILLO, an Italian writer of the 18th century; author of "The Stratagem of Charles IX. against the Huguenots."

CAPISTRAN, JOHN, a friar, who distinguished himself in the 14th century by the zeal with which he laboured against Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, of whom he is said to have made many converts. He died in 1456; and nearly two centuries afterwards was canonised.

CAPISUCCHI, BLASIUS, marquess of Monterio, and general of the papal forces. He signalled himself by great daring and zeal against the Huguenots, especially in defending Poitiers against them in 1590. The

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besiegers threw a bridge across the river, when Capisuechi and two companions plunged in, and in the face of the enemy destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, thereby rendering it useless.

CAPISUECHI, PAUL, bishop of Neocastro. He was appointed by the pope to examine the proceedings in the divorce of Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, and reported that that measure was unwarranted. Died, 1539.

CAPMANI, Don ANTONIO, a Spanish philosopher, born in 1749; author of a Spanish dictionary and several elementary works. He died in 1810.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN, Count of, a Greek diplomatist, born at Corfu in 1780. He was the son of a physician, and himself studied physic at Venice. His father was governor of the seven Ionian islands, when occupied by Russia; and when the treaty of Tilsit transferred them to France, Capo d'Istria entered the official service of the former, in Count Romanzof's office. In 1812 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Admiral Tchitchegoff. In 1813, the emperor Alexander, being pleased with his conduct on that occasion, elevated him to the rank of foreign minister; and in this capacity his name is found at the foot of most of the treaties signed by the allies on the downfall of Buonaparte in 1813-14. Russia allowed him, in 1823, to quit office, in order to become president of the new Greek government. He was assassinated in the autumn of 1831.

CAPEE, Newcome, an English dissenting divine, pupil of Dr. Doddridge; author of "Illustrations of select Passages of Scripture," "Discourses on the Providence and Government of God," &c. Died, 1791.

CAPRARA, Cardinal, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, born in 1733. Attached to the principles of the French revolution, he accompanied Buonaparte, in 1803, to Brussels, and was by him made archbishop of Milan. It was by Caprara that Buonaparte was crowned king of Italy in 1805. He died in 1810.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor. He was born in 183, and, in conjunction with his brother, Geta, succeeded his father, Severus, in 211. Having murdered Geta, he was so much enraged at the people of Alexandria for their comments on that crime, that he entered the city with his troops and slew the inhabitants. After six years' reign he was murdered by one of his guards, in 217.

CARACCI, LUDOVICO, a celebrated Bolognese painter. His works are chiefly to be found in the churches and palaces of Bologna, though some other Italian towns boast the possession of a few of them. He was an extremely amiable and disinterested man. Born, 1555; died, 1619.

CARACCI, ANNIBALE, cousin of the above, and still more eminent as a painter. His painting in the palace of the Cardinal Farnese, at Rome, is said, by the famous Poussin, to excel the efforts of all preceding painters; yet for these wonderful works, which occupied him eight years, he received but five hundred gold crowns. Died, 1609.

CARACCI, AGOSTINO, brother of the last named. He, like his distinguished relatives, was an eminent painter, and worked sometimes in conjunction with them; but he was still more distinguished as an engraver. His prints after Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto, are greatly admired. Died, 1603.

CARACCIO, ANTONY, an Italian poet of the 17th century; author of "Il Corradino," and other tragedies; and an epic poem, entitled "Imperio Vindicato."

CARACCIOLI, FRANCISCO, admiral, an Italian, born in 1770; one of the victims who perished by the sanguinary re-action at Naples in 1799, when the French abandoned the town, and the royal family were restored. Notwithstanding the capitulation with Cardinal Ruffo guaranteed his life, he was hanged at the masthead of his vessel, and his body thrown into the sea. Much has been said of the evil influence used by Lady Hamilton over Nelson, then stationed off Naples, to get him to sanction this outrage; but Lady Hamilton has vehemently denied it.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTONY, a French writer. His works are numerous; but none of them obtained so much notice as his pretended letters of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. These are so superior to the other productions of their author, that the *ruse* succeeded in the outset; but his non-production of the original MSS., and certain anachronisms in the work, betrayed him. Born, 1721; died, 1803.

CARACCIOLI, ROBERT, an Italian bishop, much employed by popes Calixtus III. and Sixtus V. His sermons contain passages of great eloquence. Died, 1495.

CARACTACUS, whose real name was CARADOG, was a king of an ancient British tribe inhabiting South Wales, called the *Silures*. He gallantly resisted the Romans for a considerable time, but was at length defeated by Ostorius, A. D. 75. When taken prisoner and carried before the emperor Claudius, his magnanimous behaviour and sensible appeal produced such an effect on the Roman emperor, that he gave him his liberty; but what afterwards became of him is not recorded.

CARADOG, a British historian; author of "The Chronicle of Wales." Several MSS. copies of it remain; and one of them has been continued as far as 1280. Died, 1156.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Messi, and one of the true church-militant; for, though a bishop, he fought in the Netherlands, and assisted in defending Prague against the Swedes. He was a voluminous but not very valuable controversialist, his zeal greatly outweighing his judgment. Born, 1696; died, 1682.

CARASCOSA, Baron, a Neapolitan, born about 1769. Having taken part with the French revolution at the first expulsion of Ferdinand of Naples, he was sentenced, by Cardinal Ruffo's party to the scaffold, on the success of the counter-revolution of 1799; but escaped. He was afterwards raised to the post of lieutenant-general by Murat, and greatly distinguished by him. He served under the latter in the march on Moscow; but in 1815, in the capitulation he made

with the allies and General Bianchi, on the failure of Murat's Italian campaign, was accused of deserting his royal patron. His equivocal conduct in 1820, when the constitutionalists prevailed, caused his disgrace and banishment.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGHI DA, an eminent though self-taught Italian painter. Born, 1599; died, 1609.

CARAUSIUS, a bold Flemish pilot, who usurped the empire of Britain, and became so formidable by his possession of Bontogne and of a large fleet, that the Romans recognised him by treaty. He was an arbitrary tyrant, and was murdered by a servant in 298.

CARDAN, JEROME, an Italian physician of great note in his time. Though he appears to have been a consummate empiric, he certainly had considerable talent. He was an excellent mathematician, but so addicted to astrology, that, having predicted the time of his death, it is said that he starved himself in order to verify his prediction. His works on various subjects were printed in 10 vols. folio, at Lyons, in 1663. Born, 1501; died, 1576.

CARDI, LOUIS, sometimes called Civoli and Cigoli, an eminent Tuscan painter and engraver. He greatly affected the style of Correggio. The masterpiece of his pencil, St. Peter Healing the Cripple, was unfortunately destroyed by the damp. Died, 1613.

CARDON, ANTOINE, an eminent Belgian engraver, born in 1739.

CARDON, ANTHONY, an engraver of very considerable talent; many of whose works are well known and esteemed. Born at Brussels, in 1772; died, in London, 1813.

CARDONNE, DOMINIC DE, professor of the Turkish and Persian languages at Paris, and keeper of manuscripts in the royal library there; author of a "History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs," "Indian Tales and Fables," &c. Born, 1720; died, 1783.

CAREW, GEORGE, an English military officer. After serving with great reputation, he was ennobled by James I., and made master-general of the ordnance and a privy councillor. Charles I. greatly esteemed and raised him to the rank of earl of Totness. He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland." Died, 1629.

CAREW, THOMAS, an English poet. His masque, "Cælum Britannicum," was performed before the court at Whitehall in 1633, and greatly admired. Died, 1639.

CAREW, RICHARD, an English writer, chiefly on topography; author of "A Survey of Cornwall," &c. Died, 1620.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, brother of the above. He was much employed by queen Elizabeth, who knighted him. He wrote an account of France and the Court of Henry IV., which was not published till above a century after his death. Died, 1614.

CAREY, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, an English nobleman, distinguished for his scholarship, and especially for his acquaintance with modern languages. He translated numerous works from the French and the Italian, of which the most important are Biondi's "History of the Civil Wars of

England," and Paul Paruta's "History of Venice." Died, 1661.

CAREY, HENRY, an English musician and poet. He chiefly excelled in ballads, one of which, "Sally in our Alley," was praised by Addison for its words, and by the celebrated Geminiani for its music. He was the author of several burlesque and other dramatic pieces highly popular in their day. Died, by his own hand, 1743.

CAREY, GEORGE SAVILE, son of the above. He inherited much of his father's peculiar talent; and, though intended for the business of a printer, he speedily abandoned that for the stage. His songs, chiefly patriotic ones, were inferior to his father's both in poetry and music. Besides these and some farces, he wrote "A Rural Ramble," "Bainca," being sketches of the English watering-places, &c. Died, 1807.

CAREY, JOSEPH, a French printer, who made some important improvements in the art of stereotyping. Died, 1801.

CAREY, DR. WILLIAM, a celebrated Baptist missionary, was born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, in 1761. His father kept a small school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries upon religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship, of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He joined a congregation of Baptists; and in his 20th year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. In 1787 he was entrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester; where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen (respecting which he had before published his opinions), he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. William Carey was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of his zealous efforts. He arrived in Bengal, in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. After patiently enduring severe toils and privations for three years (during which period, however, he acquired the Bengalee), Mr. Carey preached publicly; but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore. This little missionary settlement, consisting of four preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened; and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalee language. Mr. Carey, having made himself a complete master of the native languages, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor professor of Sanscrit and other oriental languages at the college of Fort William, Calcutta. He had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives, and the political views of influential individuals at home. But he persevered; and, in 1805, a diploma of D.D. was transmitted to him from one of the American uni-

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versities. He never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. Died, 1834.

CARISMI, GIACOMO, a much admired musical composer of the 17th century.

CARITEO an Italian poet of the 15th and 16th centuries; author of "Opera Nuova e Amorosa Composta," &c.

CARLETON, GEORGE, bishop of Chichester, was educated by the famous Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Oxford. His literary powers are honourably mentioned by Fuller, Camden, and Echard; and his writings are very numerous. Died, 1628.

CARLETON, Sir DUDLEY, lord Dorchester, an English statesman during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He was a man of great ability; but, like Laud and other statesmen of that time, he had a bigoted fondness for arbitrary government. As an author he is chiefly known by his "Letters to and from Sir Dudley Carleton during his embassy to Holland, from January, 1616, to December, 1620." These letters, which were edited by Lord Hardwicke, contain much valuable information, though they also display much prejudice. Died, 1632.

CARLETON, Sir GUY, lord Dorchester, a military officer of great courage and skill. Having passed through the subaltern ranks, he, in 1762, became a colonel, and distinguished himself very greatly at the siege of the Havannah. In 1772 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and entrusted with the important office of governor of Quebec, in which situation he defended Canada against the generals Arnold and Montgomery, whose army he routed, the last named of its generals being slain. For this, General Carleton was knighted, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He next succeeded General Clinton as commander-in-chief in America; and, at the conclusion of the war there, was raised to the peerage, and made governor of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Died, 1808.

CARLISLE, Sir ANTHONY, one of the most distinguished anatomists and physiologists of the age, was born at Stillington, Durham, in 1768, and commenced his professional studies at York, under the care of an uncle, at whose death he was transferred to Mr. Green, founder of the hospital in the city of Durham. He thence proceeded to London, and became a resident pupil of Mr. H. Watson, a surgeon of Westminster Hospital, and one of the court of examiners of Surgeons' Hall, a man of the first rank in his profession. In 1793, that gentleman dying, Mr. Carlisle succeeded him in the hospital, and speedily distinguished himself, as much by his invariable humanity to the suffering poor as by his surgical skill. As a man he was upright in his principles, a promoter of the happiness of his kind, and undaunted in the avowal of his opinions. He was senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, one of the council and court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.R.S., &c. Died Nov. 2. 1840.

CARLISLE, NICHOLAS, an eminent antiquary, was born at York, 1771. After receiving what he himself calls an "humble education," he entered the naval service of the East India Company, and gradually amassed a considerable sum, which enabled him to be of great assistance to his brother, the eminent surgeon, at the beginning of his career. In 1807 he was elected secretary to the Society of Antiquarians, his competitor being the late Dr. Dibdin; and in this capacity he found leisure to compile many laborious and useful works. In 1812 he was appointed assistant librarian at Bucklegham House; in 1828 he was nominated one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber; and in testimony of the estimation in which he was held, he received orders from Austria, Denmark, and Hanover, and from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L., in 1835. Died, 1847.

CARLISLE, T. HOWARD, Earl of, born in 1748; uncle and guardian of Lord Byron, to whom the latter dedicated his "Hours of Idleness;" and having been too feebly defended from the attacks of the northern critics by his noble relation, he subjected him to the rack of satire, along with his presumed enemies, in "English Bards." The Earl of Carlisle always, after he was superseded by the Duke of Portland in Ireland, acted with the Whig opposition. Some of this nobleman's literary works deserve a higher character than they have obtained. "The Step-Mother" and "A Father's Vengeance," tragedies, are published with a collection of his lordship's poems, in 8vo.

CARLOS, DOY, son of Philip II. of Spain, was born in 1545. He was deformed and sickly, and of an extremely violent disposition. He was to have espoused Elizabeth of France, but his father, becoming a widower, married that princess himself. This circumstance greatly irritated him, and it is said that he had entered into a conspiracy against his king and father. On this charge he was thrown into prison, where he died about six months after his arrest. The manner of his death is variously stated, some affirming that he was poisoned, bled to death, or strangled, while others attribute his death to his own act. Born, 1545; died, 1567.

CARLOS, SAN, the Duke of, formerly ambassador from Spain to this country, died at Paris, 17th July, 1828. This nobleman took various means to repair the public roads in Spain; he increased the number of canals, and endeavoured to revive the credit of the national bank. He also established various academies for the cultivation of the arts and sciences in Spain.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH Dacre, an English divine and linguist. He accompanied Lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople, and took that opportunity to explore various parts of Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. His specimens of Arabic poetry, and a learned summary of the affairs of Egypt, from the year 971 to the year 1453, were published during his lifetime, and procured him considerable celebrity. After his death, a volume appeared of his "Poems suggested by Scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece." Died, 1804.

CARMONTELLE, a French writer; author of "Proverbes Dramatiques," some romances, conversations, &c. Died, 1806.

CARNARVON, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third earl of, eminent as an author, a traveller, and a politician, was born 1800. After finishing his school education at Eton, he repaired to Christchurch, Oxford, and his university career terminated, he entered upon a well-devised plan of travel, extending over Italy, the Peninsula, parts of Africa and Greece; and the results of which he from time to time gave to the world in works abounding in animated and picturesque descriptions. His most popular work was his "Portugal and Galicia;" but his "Moor," a poem, and "Don Pedro," a tragedy, evince poetic powers of no mean order. In 1830, Lord Carnarvon, who down to this period had borne the title of Lord Porchester, was returned to the House of Commons, where he made a most distinguished *débat*; but unfortunately for his fame as a public man he did not retain a seat there long enough to establish a durable reputation, his father's death, which took place in 1833, having removed him to the House of Lords, which at that period, in consequence of the recent passing of the reform bill, opened fewer paths to political distinction than before or subsequently. He, however, took an active part in all the proceedings of the upper house, and these, varied with occasional trips to the Continent in pursuit of health, and his duties as a great landlord, furnished him with sufficient occupation down to the day of his death, Nov. 10. 1849.

CARNE, JOHN, an eminent modern author, the son of a gentleman of good property in Cornwall, was born 789. On the completion of his studies he travelled for a considerable time in the East, and we have the fruits of his travels in the charming volume, entitled "Letters from the East," which originally appeared as a series of papers in the New Monthly Magazine. Subsequently he published "Recollections of the East," "Letters from Switzerland and Italy," "Lives of the most Eminent Missionaries," "Tales of the West," "Stratton Hill," &c. He had taken deacon's orders, but never officiated. Died, April, 1844, aged 55.

CARNEADES, an eminent Greek philosopher. He was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and, subsequently, of Egesinus. When he became a teacher he opposed Chrysippus, opposed the theology of the Stoics, and argued against their doctrine of fate. But though as a philosopher he was free from many of the errors of his time, it was rather in a political than a philosophical character that he was serviceable. Rome having levied a fine on Athens, Carneades, with Diogenes and Critolaus, was sent to plead against it. He did so successfully, and so great a sensation did his eloquence make, that Cato feared its effect on the Roman youth. Died, 125 B. C.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICHOLAS MARQUERITE, a French mathematician, and war minister under Napoleon, was born in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers,

and received promotion from the Prince of Condé; yet at the commencement of the revolution he became a decided partizan of the republic, and, as a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. During the reign of terror he took an active part in public affairs; and on the establishment of the executive directory he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Barthelemy and others, he was accused as a royalist, and exiled. Buonaparte, on becoming first consul, recalled Carnot, and made him minister of war. In this office he quarrelled so much with the finance ministers, that he was at length compelled to resign. He subsequently served Buonaparte faithfully in various capacities, and under all the aspects of the emperor's fortune; but the emperor seems always to have undervalued his talents. As a writer, Carnot is very favourably known by his "Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitesimal," "La Géométrie de Position," and other scientific treatises. Died, 1823.

CARO, ANNIBALE, an Italian poet. His parents were very poor, but in early life he had the good fortune to be patronised by Pietro Ludovico Farnese. Subsequently he became secretary to the cardinal Alexander Farnese, who literally heaped preferments upon him. Though greatly engaged in public affairs, he wrote much. His original works, both prose and poetry, are of a very high order; but his great merit is in his translations from the Greek and Latin. From the latter he translated the *Æneid*. Born, 1607; died, 1666.

CAROLINE, AMELIA ELIZABETH, wife of George IV., king of Great Britain and Hanover, second daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick (who was mortally wounded in the battle at Auerstadt) and of the Princess Augusta of England, sister of George III. She was born, May 17th, 1768; married the Prince of Wales in 1795, and gave birth to the Princess Charlotte in the year following; but was scarcely recovered from her confinement, when her husband abandoned her, without assigning any other reason than that "no one could force his inclinations." The discarded princess retired to a mansion at Blackheath, where she devoted herself to the arts and sciences, and dispensed no inconsiderable part of her income in acts of benevolence. Meanwhile, the friends, or rather the spies, of the prince, circulated many reports of her, unfavourable to her general deportment, accusing her of illicit connections, and even asserting that she was the mother of a boy named William Austin, whom she had adopted, and that the father was Sir Sidney Smith. This led to a "delicate investigation," as it was termed; and on the whole evidence being submitted to George III., he declared himself satisfied of her innocence, and received her with marks of his especial favour. In 1813 the contest was renewed between the two parties; the Princess of Wales complaining, as a mother, of the difficulties opposed to her seeing her daughter; but the Prince of Wales, then regent, disregarded these complaints. Upon this, in July, 1814, the princess ob-

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tained permission to go to Brunswick, and, afterwards, to make the tour of Italy and Greece. On quitting England, she assumed the title of Countess of Wolfenbützel; and, while at Milan, took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, in the capacity of a courier, whom she soon elevated to the office of chamberlain, and appointed his sister one of her maids of honour. For a time she resided at a villa on the banks of the lake of Como; but afterwards visited Tunis, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Ephesus, and lastly Jerusalem. While there she exhibited extraordinary munificence in gifts to the conventual fathers as well as to the poor; and took upon herself to found a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. Her indiscretion in thus exalting Bergami, and the improper familiarity with which it was alleged she treated him, became a theme of general conversation; and commissioners were secretly sent out to Milan by the prince regent, in order to make inquiries into her conduct, and to furnish the necessary evidence on which to obtain a divorce. All circumstances appeared favourable to him for the consummation of this long-desired object. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George III. and the Duke of Kent; of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and her brother, the Duke of Brunswick, who fell in resisting the French previous to the battle of Waterloo. Yet, on the Prince of Wales ascending the throne, January 29, 1820, the ministry offered her an income of 50,000*l.* sterling, the title of Queen of England, and all the dignities appertaining thereto, on the condition that she should continue to reside abroad. This proposal she rejected with great indignation, accused her enemies of the basest conspiracy against her, and returned to England, cheered by the enthusiastic welcome of nine-tenths of the people. She was now publicly accused by the minister, Lord Liverpool, of adultery; and, after a protracted trial, the bill of pains and penalties was passed to a third reading by a trifling majority; but government thought it prudent to withdraw it, and the disgusting proceedings dropped. After this outrage on public decency, preparations were made for the king's coronation. The queen at first demanded to be crowned with him; and this being peremptorily refused, she requested to be present at the ceremony, but had to endure the mortification of being repeatedly turned from the doors of Westminster Abbey and refused admission. The spirit of Caroline sunk under this last effort; for though she endeavoured to display the courage of a Brunswick, and to appear daily in public, yet scarcely had a fortnight elapsed when she was taken suddenly ill, while witnessing a performance at Drury-lane Theatre, and she died on the 7th of August, 1821. Having expressed a wish that she should not be buried in England, her remains were removed to Brunswick, and deposited between those of her father and brother. On the funeral procession passing through London, a violent conflict took place between the life-guards, who

were conducting it, and the populace. To what extent the queen was guilty no one can say, the evidence being most conflicting and unsatisfactory; but never was a woman more decidedly the victim of brutal vengeance, or one who had so many pleas to urge in extenuation of her crime, if really guilty.

CARPENTER, Dr. LANT, an eminent theological writer, was born at Kidderminster, 1780. After finishing his education under the care of Mr. Pearsall, a relation of his mother, whose zeal in behalf of the Dissenters is well known, he was sent in 1797 to the academy of Northampton, with a view to the ministry, and on finishing his studies at Glasgow University, he became assistant in a school at Birmingham, subsequently one of the librarians of the Athenæum at Liverpool, where he formed an intimacy with Roscoe, Dr. Currie, and other eminent men, and in 1805 one of the ministers of the Unitarian congregation at Exeter. In this capacity he remained twelve years, in the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties, and gaining golden opinions even from those most hostile to his religious views, by the gentle yet unyielding manner in which they were enforced. In 1817 he undertook the care of the Unitarian church at Bristol; and here he laboured till 1823, when his health, which had long been precarious, began to decline, and he endeavoured to reinstate it by travelling in England and on the Continent. He returned to Bristol in 1829, and continued assiduously to promote every good and useful work; but in 1839 his health once more gave way, and while sailing from Naples to Leghorn, whither he had gone for recreation, he fell overboard unperceived and was drowned, 5th April, 1840. His body was afterwards found near the site of the ancient Antium, and was interred on the seashore. Dr. Carpenter was a most industrious writer. Besides publishing numerous sermons and polemical pamphlets, he contributed largely to Rees's Cyclopædia and many periodicals; and his substantial works, published both during his life and since his death, are masterpieces of style and argument. His "Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels" is referred to as an authority even by his theological opponents. It should be mentioned that Dr. Carpenter was not more distinguished for his piety and moral excellence, than for his varied attainments and his literary eminence.

CARPENTER, RICHARD, an English divine of the 17th century. He was originally educated for the Established Church, but seceded from it, and became a Romish priest. He again recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex; but at the rebellion he quitted England, and again professed himself a Catholic. The restoration caused him to return to England, and turn Protestant. Here it might have been supposed his turnings would end, but he in fact changed once more, and died a Catholic. The writings of this unprincipled man are, "Experience, History, and Divinity," and "The Pragmatical Jesuit."

CARPI, UGO DA, a painter and engraver of the 16th century, to whom is generally

attributed the invention of the kind of engraving called chiaroscuro.

CARPI, GIROLAMI DA, a painter of the 16th century, and a very successful imitator of Correggio and Parmegiano.

CARPINI, JOHN DE PLANO, a Dominican friar of the 13th century, and one of the embassy from pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Zenghis Khan, sent to prevent them from invading Europe, and to induce them rather to turn their arms against the Saracens and Turks.

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of the 2d century, who denied the divine nature of Christ. His followers were accused of lewd and immoral practices, but Dr. Lardner thinks the accusation to have arisen rather from enmity than fact.

CARR, Sir JOHN, an English attorney and writer; author of "The Stranger in France," "The Stranger in Ireland," "A Tour through Scotland," &c. While in Ireland, he was knighted by the lord lieutenant. Died, 1822.

CARR, WILLIAM HOLWELL, an English clergyman, and a distinguished patron of the fine arts. He spent large sums in pictures, which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. Died, 1830.

CARRA, JOHN LOUIS, a French writer and politician. In addition to a periodical, entitled "Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires," he published several essays. Having joined the party of Brissot, he was condemned on the fall of that leader, and guillotined, 1793.

CARRANZA, BARTHOLOMEW, a French Dominican. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and had the honour to accompany Philip II. of Spain to England, where he laboured so zealously to establish popery, that the king made him archbishop of Toledo. Here, however, his success ended; for being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned at Rome for ten years, and subsequently sent to a monastery for the remainder of his life. His chief works are, a "Summary of the Council," and a "Treatise on the Residence of Bishops." Died, 1576.

CARRE, LOUIS, an eminent French mathematician. Besides many important contributions to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, he published an elaborate "Method of measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their Centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation." Died, 1711.

CARREL, ARMAND, chief editor of the National, and a distinguished political writer. Died of a wound he received in a duel with M. Girardin a few days previous, July 24, 1836.

CARRENNO DE MIRANDA, JUAN, DON, an eminent Spanish painter, patronised by Philip IV. In colouring he surpasses all his countrymen, with the exception of Murillo. Died, 1685.

CARRERAS, JOSE MIGUEL, JUAN, and Luis; three brothers, distinguished in the revolution of Chili; who for patriotism, talents, and purity of character had not their equals in that country; yet, by a singularly adverse fortune, they all perished at Mendoza, under the merciless rule of O'Higgins and San Martin. With brutal

cruelty the latter sent their aged father an account of the expenses of the execution of Juan and Luis, who suffered in 1818; with an order for its immediate payment. He paid it, and, two days afterwards, expired of a broken heart. Don Jose Miguel did not meet his unhappy fate till 1822, when endeavouring to take advantage of a popular movement in his favour, he was surrounded by a superior force, made prisoner, and executed on the very spot where his brothers had suffered.

CARRIER, JOHN BAPTIST, a monster of ferocity, gendered in the French revolution, was born near Aurillac in 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot, the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand individuals perished in this way; in short, the banks of the Loire were strewn with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted, that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine, in 1794.

CARRINGTON, N. T., a modern English poet, who for many years followed the arduous profession of a schoolmaster at Plymouth, devoting his leisure moments only to the service of the Muses. His principal works are, "The Banks of the Tamar" and "Dartmoor." His chief power lay in description; and the latter poem, especially, has merits of a very superior order. Born, 1777; died, 1830.

CARRON, GUY TOUSSAINT JULIEN, a French ecclesiastic and writer; author of "Réflexions Chrétiennes pour tous les Jours de l'Année," "Pensées Ecclésiastiques," &c. Died, 1820.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, but of more influence as a politician, was born at Cathcart, in 1649. In order to remove him from the danger of being led into politics, his friends sent him from Edinburgh, where he had commenced his studies, to Utrecht. Becoming known to the Prince of Orange he soon obtained his confidence, and was much employed by him in forwarding his intentions upon England. Being privy to the Rye-house plot he was apprehended, and put to the torture, which he bore with much fortitude, but at length was induced to make a statement, which was afterwards used against his friend, Mr. Baillie. On his liberation he returned to Holland, where the prince received him very cordially, and made him his chaplain. He accompanied William to England, and though nominally only his chaplain, was in fact one of the most influential and able of his state advisers. Under queen Anne he had no political power, but she caused him to be made principal of the university of Edinburgh, in which important post he gave satisfaction equally to her majesty and to the Scottish public. By the house of Hanover he was equally patronised, and he continued a favourite till his death, which took place, in his 66th year, in 1715.

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painter of very considerable merit. His subjects, nearly all taken from the classic authors, exhibit gracefulness of attitude with vigorous expression. Born, 1754; died, 1798.

CARTE, SAMUEL, an English divine and antiquary; author of a valuable and elaborate work, entitled "Tabula Chronologica," &c. Died, 1740.

CARTE, THOMAS, son of the above, and like him an antiquary and historian, and a divine. On the accession of George I., feeling that he could not conscientiously take the required oaths, he abandoned his profession; and during the rebellion of 1715 he was so strongly suspected, that a warrant was issued against him, but he was safely concealed in the house of a clergyman in Warwickshire. He was subsequently involved in political strife, but he escaped by timely flight. As an author he is chiefly known by his "History of England," and that of the "Revolution of Portugal;" his other works, though numerous, being far less able. Born, 1686; died, 1754.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, an English lady, daughter of a clergyman residing at Deal, in Kent. Under the instructions of her father she became an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, and was well skilled in German, French, Spanish Italian, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic; nor was she a mere reader. She translated Crousaz's critique on Pope's Essay on Man, Algarotti's explanation of Newton's philosophy, and Ercletetus. These dissimilar labours appeared during her life; and, after her decease, six volumes of her correspondence was published, which are calculated to give even a higher opinion of her intellect than her more learned and masculine performances. Born, 1717; died, 1806; aged 89.

CARTER, JOHN, an eminent draftsman, architect, and antiquary. In the latter character he wrote ably and zealously in reprobation of the disfigurement of the remains of ancient beauty by tasteless attempts at improvement. Of his ability as a draftsman and engraver there is abundant proof in the plates of the "Views in England," &c.; and it is worthy of notice, that his various powers were developed by his own industry, unaided by early education. Died, 1818.

CARTER, THOMAS, an eminent Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Among his compositions are the songs, "Oh, Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me!" and "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." Died, 1804.

CARTERET, JOHN, earl of Granville, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1690. Immediately on attaining his majority, he took his seat in the House of Lords. Warmly supporting the Hanoverian succession, he was noticed by George I., and employed by him in various posts until 1721, when he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state. In 1728 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and though he gave the irritable natives some offence by prosecuting the printer of the Draper's (Swift's) letters, he was on the whole a popular viceroy. In the reign of George II. he again held that distinguished post, and with even more success than before. On his return to England he

became a strong opponent of Walpole; and when he had succeeded in removing that statesman, and procuring office for himself, he supported measures similar to those he had formerly condemned. But though as secretary of state, and as president of the council, in which office he died, his conduct was marked by much vacillation, he retained his court favour to the last. Died, 1763.

CARTERET, PHILIP, a distinguished naval officer of the 18th century. In conjunction with Captain Wallis he commanded an expedition to the South Seas, in 1766. Of the discoveries they made, some account is given by Hawkesworth in the introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyage.

CARTIER, JAMES, a French navigator of the 16th century, who made several voyages of discovery on the coasts of North America.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, an English gentleman, distinguished for his zealous attachment to political reform. Early in life he served in the navy, but subsequently became a major in the Nottingham militia; from which circumstance he was generally known as Major Cartwright, though he had been superseded for many years previous to his death. As what may be called an amateur politician he was before the public for many years, both by his writings in favour of American independence, and on universal liberty, as well as by the public addresses which he promoted in furtherance of a radical reform of the government. He also displayed great firmness and disinterestedness on all occasions where multitudes assembled to advocate and petition for popular rights; and he may be considered, on the whole, as a well-meaning rather than as a wise man. He died in 1824, aged 84.

CARTWRIGHT, DR. EDMUND, brother of the preceding, and a clergyman of the established church. In 1770 he published a pleasing poem called "Armine and Elvira;" but he is chiefly known by some valuable discoveries in mechanics, which obtained for him 10,000*l.* from parliament as the reward of his ingenuity. Died, 1824.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, an eminent puritan divine of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; author of "Commentaria Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam," a "Body of Divinity," "Commentaria Succincta et Dilucida in Proverbia Salomonis," &c. Died, 1603; aged 68.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. Both as a preacher, and as a member of the council of war at Oxford, he zealously and ably served the cause of the unfortunate Charles I.; and his exertions in the latter capacity caused him to be for a short time imprisoned by the parliament. His literary talents must have been great, for Bishop Fell said that he was "all that man could arrive at;" and Ben Johnson, in his familiar way, said, "my son, Cartwright, writes all like a man." But the remains of Cartwright are very disproportionate to these high praises, consisting only of four plays and a few poems. He died, at the early age of 33, in 1643.

CARUSO, LUIGI, an eminent Neapolitan composer. His "Il Fanatico per la Musica" is the work by which he is best known in

this country; but all his works are very popular in Italy and Germany. He died early in the present century; but it is not precisely known at what date.

CARY. See FALKLAND.

CARY, Rev. HENRY FRANCIS, the well-known translator of Dante, was born at Gibraltar in 1772. His father was a captain in the army; but soon after the birth of his son he settled in Staffordshire, and sent him when eight years old to Uxbridge School, and afterwards successively to Rugby and Birmingham. In 1790 he was admitted as a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, and after finishing his college studies he was presented successively with the livings of Abbot's Bromley in Staffordshire and Kingsbury in Warwickshire. The delicacy of his health having obliged him to have recourse to the best medical advice, he came to London in 1806, and after holding various cures in the metropolis and the vicinity, in 1825 he became assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum, an office, however, which he resigned in 1837, when his application for the chief librarianship was rejected. Mr. Cary was addicted to the muses and literature from his youth up; he contributed largely to the *Gentleman's* and the *London Magazine*, produced translations of the "Birds" of Aristophanes and the Odes of Pindar, and wrote a series of *Lives of the English Poets*, in continuation of Dr. Johnson's; besides editing the works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young; but his chief reputation rests on his admirable translation of Dante, which, though somewhat neglected on its first appearance, has since received the meed of acknowledgment from all competent critics. Died, 1844.

CARY, ROBERT, LL.D., an English divine and writer. During the civil war he disgraced himself by leaving the Established Church and joining the Presbyterian party; and, at the restoration, he disgraced the church by again espousing its principles. His tergiversation was rewarded by an archdeaconry, from which, however, he was ejected in 1684. He wrote a learned and useful work, entitled "*Palseologia Chronica*." Died, 1688.

CARYL, JOHN, secretary to Mary, queen of James II. He remained faithful to that unfortunate prince, and was rewarded for his fidelity with the titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford. In the reign of queen Anne he was living in England, and was intimate with Pope. He was the author of some poems, some translations of psalms from the Vulgate, and of two plays—"The English Princess," a tragedy; and "Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb," a comedy. The date of his death is unknown.

CARYL, JOSEPH, an eminent nonconformist divine; author of a voluminous and valuable "Commentary on Job." Died, 1673.

CASA, JOHN DE LA, secretary of state under pope Paul IV. He was distinguished as a statesman, and as an ecclesiastic; but his fame rests upon his writings, which are considered among the purest specimens of Tuscan composition. His poems, both light and serious, are of a very high order, but

his chief work is a prose dialogue, "Galateo, or the Art of Living in the World." Born, 1503; died, 1556.

CASANOVA, MARK ANTONY, a modern Latin poet. He imitated Martial in his style, and made pope Clement VII. a favourite object of his attack. He at length offended so greatly that he was condemned to die. Clement, however, was induced to pardon him. But the unlucky satirist escaped execution only to perish still more miserably; for, on the taking of Rome by the Imperialists, he was reduced to the necessity of literally begging for bread, and at length died of disease, as it is said, produced by hunger, in 1527.

CASANOVA DE SEINGALT, JEAN JACQUES, whose career of adventure and intrigue in almost all the countries of Europe has gained for him the name of the *Gil Blas* of the 18th century, was born at Venice, 1725. It would be impossible within our limits to give even an outline of his remarkable career; suffice it to say, that he figured as priest, soldier, and statesman, successively; found means to gain the favour of some of the greatest potentates of Europe, among others, Frederick the Great and Catharine II.; and after roaming from place to place (for his intriguing spirit frequently led to a forced change of quarters) he ended his long life of mingled charlatanerie, profligacy, and ability at Vienna, 1803. His love of literature and science, and his proficiency in them, brought him acquainted with Voltaire and other celebrated literati of the day; and besides other works he left copious memoirs of his life and times. Brockhaus, the Leipzig bookseller, to whom the MS. was entrusted for publication, published them in 1822.

CASANOVA, FRANCIS, brother of the preceding an eminent painter, chiefly of landscapes and battle-pieces. He was employed by Catharine II., of Russia, to paint the victories of her armies over the Turks. Born in London, 1727; died, 1805.

CASANOVA, JEAN BAPTISTE, another brother of the adventurer, was born in London, 1730. He was a pupil of Mengs, and closely connected with Winckelmann in his antiquarian researches. It is well known that, by way of testing the sagacity of the German antiquary, he sent him two pictures, which he had himself painted in the style of those a short time previously found at Herculaneum, declaring them to be ancient discoveries; and that Winckelmann was so taken in as to insert engravings of them in the first edition of his "*History of Ancient Art*," with an elaborate commentary upon their merits. Casanova was professor of painting in the Dresden Academy; and his works on ancient art are still cited by the Germans as authorities. Died, 1798.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish prelate, distinguished for his generous and constant, though unavailing, exertions in favour of the natives of South America. He was born in 1474, and in his 19th year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus, to the West Indies. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in order that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere, "there

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to spend his days in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." Never did man more zealously endeavour to effect a great and good object. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting, though with little effect, their amelioration. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, but he resigned his see in 1551, returned to his native country, and died at Madrid, 1566, in the 92d year of his age. Of the writings of Las Casas, the most valuable is his "General History of the Indies."

CASAUBON, ISAAC, a native of Geneva, distinguished by his great erudition and powers of criticism. For several years he held the Greek professorship at Geneva; but at length feeling dissatisfied with the amount of remuneration, he gave up his professorship, and removed to Paris. There he was made professor of the belles lettres, and had a pension, not very punctually paid, assigned him by Henry IV.; at whose death Casaubon came to England, and James I. gave him two prebends. In return, however, the pedantic king required the aid of the great critic in writing against the Roman Catholics. Casaubon's editions of classic authors are very numerous, and display immense industry and erudition. Born, 1559; died, 1614.

CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the above. His "Pietas contra Maledicos," written against the Catholics, and in vindication of his father, introduced him to the notice of king Charles I., by whom he was presented to some valuable church preferments. During the commonwealth he was persecuted and imprisoned, but remained unshaken in fidelity. At the restoration he recovered his livings. Among his writings the best is "A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm." Died, 1671.

CASE, JOHN, an English physician and philosophical writer; author of "Summa veterum Interpretum in universam Dialecticam Aristotelis." Died, 1599.

CASENEUVE, PIERRE DE, a learned French antiquarian; author of "Origines et Etymologies Françoises," "La Catalogue Françoise," &c. Died, 1650.

CASIMIR III., called the Great, one of the most illustrious sovereigns the world has ever seen, was born, 1309. Having succeeded his father on the throne of Poland in 1333, he entered upon a course of vigorous and enlightened reform, and closed a long life of devotion to his people's welfare, in 1370.

CASLON, WILLIAM, an English letter-founder, to whom we are indebted for much of the superiority of our printing type. Born, 1692; died, 1768.

CASSAGNE, JACQUES, a French ecclesiastic and poet. He was of so irritable a nature, that a satire of Boileau's actually drove him mad, and he was obliged to be confined in the convent of St. Lazarus until his death, which took place in 1679.

CASSANDER, GEORGE, an able German controversialist. Of his writings, which are very numerous, the ablest and most elaborate is his "Consultatio Cassandri." De Thou praises his mildness and modesty;

qualities but too rarely belonging to controversialists. Born, 1515; died, 1586.

CASSAS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, an eminent French antiquarian and artist; author of "Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse Egypte." Born, 1756; died, 1827.

CASSERIO, or CASSERIUS, GIULIO, anatomical professor at Padua. He was at first the menial servant of the great anatomist, Fabricius, at Aquapendente, to whom he became assistant, and, finally, successor in the professorship. His only published work is "Pentæsthesion," or a treatise on the five senses. Died, 1616.

CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC, an eminent astronomer, was born at Perinaldo, near Nice, and studied at Geneva with the Jesuits. His fame reaching France, he was invited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shown to him by Louis XIV., and his great minister, Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first resident in the royal observatory at Paris, and he continued to inhabit it for upwards of 40 years. During that time his services to science were such as to do high honour to himself, as well as to the liberal monarch by whom he was patronised. He determined the parallax of Mars with the sun, demonstrated the diurnal motion of Jupiter round his axis, and discovered the four satellites of Saturn, in addition to that which Huygens had discovered. He died in 1712, having previously been for some years deprived of sight.

CASSINI, JAMES, son of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent astronomer; author of "A Treatise on the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth," "The Elements or Theories of the Planets," &c. Born, at Paris, 1677; died, 1736.

CASSINI DE THURY, CÉSAR FRANCIS, son of the last named, and his successor in the royal observatory. Like his father and grandfather, he did much to advance science; and, having better instruments than theirs, he was enabled to improve upon their labours. Born, 1714; died, 1784.—The last member of this illustrious family, whose name is also associated with theirs in the pursuit of science, died in 1845.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman statesman and historian. He was of a noble family, and held some of the highest offices of state, including that of consul. His writings are extremely valuable, especially his twelve books of epistles, on account of the light they throw upon the manners of his time; but his style is condemned by Gibbon as being quaint and declamatory. Died, 575.

CASSIUS, LONGINUS CAIUS, a Roman of the last age of the republic, and the associate of Brutus in the assassination of Julius Cæsar. That his patriotism was sincere may fairly be inferred from his reply to Antony, who, on the day after the assassination of Cæsar, tauntingly asked him if he had another dagger: "Yes," was the reply, "if you become a tyrant." At the battle of Philippi he commanded the left wing, and on its giving way he retired to a tent with his freedman, by whom, as it is thought, he was slain, as he was found with his head severed

from his body. Brutus, in lamenting him, called him "ultimus Romanorum." Died, B. C. 42.

CASTAGNO, ANDREAS DEL, so called after the village in which he was born, was the son of very poor parents, and, being early left an orphan, he was adopted by an uncle, who employed him in tending cattle in the fields. In this situation he made some attempts at drawing, which caused Bernard de Medici to place him with a master. While studying at Florence he became acquainted with Domenico Venetiano, who was acquainted with the new method of painting in oil and varnish. The splendour of this mode of colouring, the art of which was then unknown in Tuscany, was much admired, and Castagno availed himself of Domenico's friendship to obtain the secret; but not satisfied with this, he was wretch enough to murder his friend and benefactor, in order to be the sole possessor. This he effected without suspicion, but just before his death confessed the horrid crime. Born, 1409; died, 1480.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, SEBASTIAN, one of the earliest friends and fellow labourers of Calvin. Unfortunately for Castalio's worldly condition, he differed from the great reformer on some theological questions. He was in consequence deprived of his office of teacher in the college of Geneva, and repaired to Basle, where he occupied himself with a Latin and a French version of the Bible, gaining a scanty subsistence for himself by teaching Greek. Calvin, unmoved by the indignity to which he had reduced his conscientious and candid opponent, used all his influence to degrade him and thwart his exertions. He had even the meanness to bring against him an accusation of theft, from which Castalio cleared himself triumphantly. Died, 1563.

CASTELL, EDMUND, an English divine and lexicographer, was a native of Hatley, Cambridgeshire. He spent a handsome fortune, and occupied 17 years in the composition of his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," a dictionary in seven languages; but nearly all the copies remained unsold, and but for some preferment in the church, and the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, his zeal, learning, and diligence would have been unrewarded. Born, 1606; died, 1685.

CASTELLI, BERNARDO, a Genoese painter, a friend of Tasso, for the plates of whose Jerusalem, engraved by Agostino Caracci, he drew the designs. Died, 1620.

CASTELLO, GABRIEL LAUNCELOT, a Sicilian gentleman, distinguished for his zeal and talent as an antiquarian; author of "The Literary History of Sicily," "Critical Remarks on a Book printed in Catania, in 1747," "Dissertation on a Marble Statue found in the Campagna of Alessa," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1794.

CAUSTELNAU, MICHAEL LE, lord of Mauvissiere, an eminent statesman and soldier in the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was very often in England in the character of ambassador from France. While thus resident here he acted with great kindness towards the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He left memoirs of

his negotiations, of which there is an English translation by his daughter. Died, 1592.

CASTI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian poet; author of an epic, entitled "Gli Animali Parlanti," translated into English by Mr. Rose; a satire, entitled "Tartaro;" some novels, &c. Born, 1721; died, 1803.

CASTIGLIONE, BALTHAZAR, an Italian statesman and writer. He was employed by various princes in very delicate negotiations. In particular he was sent by the pope, Clement VII., as nuncio to the emperor, Charles V., on which occasion he displayed great talent and dexterity. His celebrity, however, chiefly rests upon his writings. His poems, both Latin and Italian, are much admired, as are his letters, which throw much light on the affairs of his time. But his chief work is "Il Cortegiano," the courtier. This work, which is a body of information on the art of living at court, is so much admired by the Italians, that they call it "The Golden Book." Born, 1468; died, 1529.

CASTIGLIONE, GIOVANNI BENEDETTO, a Genoese artist. He excelled in landscapes and animals, but his picture of "The Nativity" shows that he had power for the highest walk of art. He was also an admirable engraver. Died, 1670.

CASTILLO, BERNAL DIAZ DEL, a Spanish officer of the 16th century, one of the companions of Fernando Cortez in his expedition to South America. He wrote a work, rough in style, but full of valuable information, entitled "Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva Espagna."

CASTOLDI, GIOVANNI GIACOMO, a musical composer of the 16th century.

CASTRACANI, CASTRUCCIO, an Italian general of great skill and courage. He rendered great service to the emperor, Louis V. of Bavaria, who rewarded him with the duchy of Lucca. Though he was almost constantly in service, he found time to cultivate his mind, and his name is among the minor Italian poets. Born, 1281; died, 1328.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, a celebrated Portuguese general, who attended Charles V. in the expedition against Tunis, and was afterwards made governor of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. He was as disinterested as brave, and at his death only three rials were found in his coffers. Born, 1500; died, 1548.

CASTRUCCI, PIETRO, a celebrated violinist, who led the orchestra at the King's Theatre in the early part of the last century. He was of a very irritable disposition; and Hogarth has given an admirable caricature portrait of him in the well-known print of "The Enraged Musician."

CATALANI, ANGELICA, one of the most celebrated singers of modern times, was born at Sinigaglia in the papal states, 1782. Her early years were spent in the convent of Gubio; and so perfect were her vocal organs even in her infancy, that the sanctity of the church itself was violated by the applause which her choral performances called forth. Soon after quitting the convent, she made her debut in the theatre *Argentina* at Rome, in 1802; and the immense success which she achieved on this stage, procured her immediate engagements in all the theatres of

Italy. A triumph far outshone her reception, maintained with her and her wealth in restoration Paris, where she was unforgotten. She repaired her feasonal Continents to England, her reception she remained visited Paris round of when she and spent bosom of married bregue. The style of a voice of e and in the find that the forth the t subsequent have been Paris, 1845.

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her only supreme head and governor here on earth." "Not so, by St. Mary, Kate," replied the king, "you are, as we take it, become a doctor to instruct us, and not to be instructed by us." To this she rejoined, "that she had only ventured to object to his grace's arguments, in order to be benefited by his superior learning and wisdom, and in the hope of being able to divert him for the time from the bodily pain which he had endured." This prudent and ingenious reply did away at once with all the king's suspicions and anger; and when Wriothesley, attended by some guards, called to convey her to the Tower, he found the queen in high favour with the king, and instead of making the former a prisoner, was sent from the presence of the latter with knave, fool, beast, and the like gentle terms. Though during the king's last illness he was, in the words of a writer of that time, "as furious as a chained lion," Catharine continued to retain her ascendancy over him, and at his death he left her a legacy of 4000*l.* in addition to her jointure, "for her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom." She afterwards married Sir Thomas Seymour, uncle of Edward VI., but they lived by no means happily together; and when she died, though in childbed, it was currently reported that she was poisoned. She was very much attached to the cause of the reformation; and her letters, some of which have been printed, as well as some devotional treatises, show that she had literary talents by no means common to ladies at that period. Died, 1548.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, the wife of Henry II., king of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1519, being then only in her 16th year, she was married to Henry, duke of Orleans, son and successor to Francis I. of France. Her beauty and accomplishments made her the ornament of the French court; and, young as she was, she had deceit and cunning enough to make herself acceptable to all parties. For ten years she brought her husband no children, but she subsequently had ten, of whom three successively were kings of France. With profound policy she secured the affection and confidence of her children in their earliest youth, thereby assuring to herself that influence which she desired to exercise over their maturer age. On the death of her husband, and the accession of Francis II., the powerful Guises shared her political power; and it is probable that it was in order to avoid collision with them that she joined in their detestable fury against the Huguenots. But the reign of Francis was very brief; and when Charles IX., then only in his 11th year, succeeded him, Catharine had all the authority of regent, though not the title. The death of the Duke of Guise still farther increased her power, and she was joined heart and soul with the Catholics in persecuting the Huguenots. To characterise her political conduct at this time, we need only name the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, an atrocity which just and humane men of every creed, country, and age will join in reprobating. That Charles IX. was urged

to this horrid act by the persuasions of Catharine most historians admit; and in less than two years after the massacre he died, worn out in mind and body by the stings of remorse. At the death of Charles, Catharine was declared regent until the arrival of her son Henry from Poland. During her regency she governed rigorously and sagaciously, and delivered up the kingdom to Henry III. on his arrival, in such order as with only common prudence and firmness, would have ensured him a peaceable reign. But the new king's weakness soon relaxed the bands which his mother had so firmly drawn around faction, and civil disturbances ensued, by which Catharine's later years were much embittered. Admitted by all to be a sagacious, adroit, and courageous woman, but detested by every party in the state, she died, aged 85, in 1589.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, and queen of Charles II. of England. The dissolute conduct of her husband, and the shameful openness of his illit amours, gave her much pain. But though neglected by him, she steadily and sternly preserved her own honour, and his so far as it depended on her. After his death she returned to Portugal, and when, in 1704, her brother, Don Pedro, was compelled by his increasing infirmities to retire, she was made regent. She held this office but for a brief space; but her conduct, both as regards her internal measures and her carrying on the war with Spain, showed considerable political ability. She died, in the 67th year of her age, 1705.

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, was the illegitimate daughter of a Livonian peasant. After some years spent in the service of a clergyman, she married a Swedish dragoon, who shortly afterwards went on an expedition and never returned. She then resided, it is doubtful whether as servant or paramour, with the Russian general, Bauer, when Prince Menzikoff became enamoured of her charms, and made her his mistress. Peter I. now distinguished her by his notice, and she became at first his mistress and afterwards his empress. During his lifetime she showed great devotion to him, and at his death she was proclaimed his successor. But her reign was short; for her indulgence in intoxicating liquors produced a disease of which she died in 1727, at the age of 41.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, born in 1729, and in 1745 became the wife of the emperor Peter III. This prince was addicted to low society and to the most scandalous excesses; and Catharine, even in her youth, was by no means remarkable for chastity. With the inconsistency usually to be observed in such cases, each party reproached the other; Catharine, stung by her husband's brutality, became still more openly indecorous in her conduct, and Peter indulged in low assualt to such an extent that he must have been deranged. He at length became so infatuated by his disgust for Catharine and his passion for one of his mistresses, the Countess Woronzoff, that he

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had determined to divorce and imprison the former, and make the latter his empress. Informed of his designs, Catharine promptly exerted herself, caused her husband to be seized, and sent him as a prisoner to a small palace about 20 miles from St. Petersburg, where Prince Alexis Orloff put him to death, with the connivance, if not at the positive command, of the empress. This occurred in July, 1762, and in the next month Catharine was solemnly crowned empress of all the Russias. Ill as her power was obtained, she used it wisely and well. She trod firmly in the footsteps of Peter the Great, aiming at once to enrich and civilise her dominions. Schools and towns were founded, public works of equal magnificence and use were commenced and finished, and the horrible tortures which had been inflicted on Russian criminals were almost totally abolished. But her disgusting amours in the mean time disgraced her as a woman, and her tyrannous conduct towards Poland is a foul blot upon her escutcheon as a sovereign. Ambition, however, and lack of female virtue did not wholly degrade her, for her internal policy was as much directed to the useful as to the grand; and amid all the distractions of business and dissipation she found time to encourage literature. Indeed, she was herself the author of instructions for a code of laws, which she also translated into German; and she wrote some dramatic pieces, and some moral tales for the use of children! Died, aged 67, 1796.

CATHARINUS, AMBROSE, an Italian divine; author of "Treatises against the Doctrines of Luther and Ochinus." He attended the council of Trent, and became successively bishop of Minorì and archbishop of Cauza. Died, 1553.

CATILINE, LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINA, a Roman, of a noble family and great talents, but of most depraved habits and evil ambition. He was high in favour with Sylla, who advanced him to the quaestorship and other offices of honour and profit. After the death of this powerful patron, Catiline conspired with other dissolute nobles and their followers, to murder the consuls and senators, and assume the government. Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls; and he, on being made aware of Catiline's designs, branded him with them in that famous oration which alone would suffice to give him the first rank among orators, ancient or modern. Even the effrontery of Catiline quailed before the indignant eloquence of the consul. He left Rome and marched towards Cisalpine Gaul, his confederates in the mean time endeavouring to corrupt the ambassadors of the Allobroges. In this they were defeated by the vigilance and promptitude of Cicero; and Catiline being stopped in his march by the proconsul Q. Metellus Celer, an engagement ensued, in which Catiline, at the head of his associates, fighting with the most desperate courage, was slain, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, NICHOLAS, an illustrious French general, as eminent for his virtues as for his military talents. He was educated for the law, but abandoned the bar for the army, and rose to the highest military ho-

nours by his skill and courage. He defeated the Duke of Savoy very signally in 1688, and in 1697 he took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, after experiencing a desperate resistance. In 1701 he was appointed to the chief command of the army in Italy; but either his skill was inferior to that of Prince Eugene, to whom he was opposed, or age had somewhat weakened his high qualities, for he was decidedly worsted and compelled to retreat. Died, 1712.

CATO, MARCUS PORTIUS, surnamed the Censor, an illustrious Roman. At the early age of 17 he commenced his career as a soldier, and distinguished himself equally by his courage and by his singular temperance. After some time he was made military tribune in Sicily, and then quaestor in Africa, under Scipio. In both these important situations his conduct was marked by a rigid and honourable economy of the public money; and, in his 40th year, he arrived at the high dignity of the consulship. In this situation he strongly opposed the luxury of the Romans, and incessantly endeavoured to animate their hatred of the Carthaginians, by speeches in the senate, usually concluding with "Delenda est Carthago;" "Carthage must fall." He composed many works; but only "De Re Rustica," and some fragments of Roman history, are all that we know of his writings. He was twice married, and had a son by each of his wives. Born, B.C. 232; died, 148.

CATO, MARCUS PORTIUS, surnamed, from his birthplace, "of Utica," was grandson of the younger son of the last named. Being early left an orphan, he was taken into the family of his uncle, Livius Drusus. He served for some time in the army, and obtained the commission of tribune in the army sent against Macedonia. He then became quaestor, and exerted himself for the reformation of abuses. His conduct in this respect, and the unvarying gravity of his demeanour, rendered him almost proverbial for integrity; and Cicero, to whose consular exertions he gave his support, called him "the father of his country." Perceiving the designs of Caesar, he had the honesty and courage to oppose him; and considering Caesar more dangerous than Pompey, he ranged himself under the banners of the latter. The fatal battle of Pharsalia compelled him to fly to his native Utica; and when the triumphant Caesar arrived before that place, Cato calmly retired to his chamber, read Plato's Phædo, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, and ended his life by falling upon his sword, B.C. 45.

CATO, VALERIUS, a Latin poet and grammarian. All that remains of his writings is "Diræ," a poem, which is to be found in Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum." Died, B.C. 30.

CATROU, FRANCIS, a learned French Jesuit; author of a translation of Virgil, "A History of the Empire of Mogul," "A Roman History," &c.; and for many years a contributor to the Journal de Trevoux. Died, 1737.

CATTENBURG, ADRIAN VAN, a Dutch divine of the sect of Remonstrants, professor of theology at Rotterdam; author of "Syn-

tagma Sapientie Mosalem." "The Life of Grotius," in Dutch, &c. Died, 1737.

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, an elegant but licentious Roman poet. Died, n.c. 40.

CATZ, JAMES, a Dutch statesman and poet, was born in 1677, at Brouwershaven, in Zealand. He held various important offices, was twice ambassador to England, and for 15 years filled the high station of pensionary in Holland. Died, 1690.

CAULAINCOURT, ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE, duke of Vicenza, a descendant of a noble and ancient family of Picardy. In the early days of the revolution he was imprisoned as a suspected royalist, but was liberated on being drawn as a recruit for the republican army. There he rose from rank to rank until he became aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, whom he attended in the campaigns of 1805-6-7. Subsequently he was employed in confidential missions, and in the post of foreign minister. After the restoration he lived in retirement. Born, 1773; died, 1827.

CAULET, FRANCIS STEPHEN DE, a French bishop. He was equally zealous for the purity and for the rights of his order; and while he took every opportunity to make useful reforms in his own diocese, he boldly and strenuously opposed the right of the crown to dispose of ecclesiastical benefices during the vacancy of a see. He was deposed; and died, 1630.

CAUSSIN, NICHOLAS, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIII.; author of a treatise "De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana," &c. He was banished from court for opposing Cardinal Richelieu. Died, 1631.

CAVALCANTI, BARTOLOMEO, a learned Italian; author of a work on rhetoric, and of another on the forms of a republic; both able treatises. He served for some time as a military officer, and was employed in some important negotiations by pope Paul III. Died, 1562.

CAVALCANTI, GUIDO, a Florentine philosopher and poet of the 13th century, was a friend of Dante, and, like him, an active Ghibelline. His poems, which are chiefly amorous, are above mediocrity. Died, 1300.

CAVALIER, JOHN, the son of a French peasant in the time of Louis XIV., was born in 1670. He became leader of the Camisardes, or Protestants of Languedoc, when they revolted against the tyranny of the king; and, led by him, they forced Marshal Villars to make treaty with them. Cavalier then became a colonel in the king's service, but fearing some treachery he transferred his skill and courage to England, and died governor of Jersey, in 1740.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURE, an Italian friar, who became a disciple of Galileo. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and wrote some valuable treatises on geometry, conic sections, &c. Died, 1647.

CAVALLINI, PIETRO, a Roman painter. He was pupil of Glotto, whom he assisted in the famous mosaic in St. Peter's. Died, 1364.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, an ingenious natural philosopher, born at Naples in 1740, who, on coming to England for commercial objects, was so struck with the discoveries at that period in physical science, that he abandoned

his pursuits, settled in London, and devoted his future life to the advancement of science. He was author of many treatises on electricity, aerostation, magnetism, &c., and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1806.

CAVANILLES, ANTHONY JOSEPH, a Spanish divine and botanist. After accompanying the Duke of Infantado's children into France as their preceptor, and remaining there 12 years, engaged in the study of various sciences, he was appointed director of the royal garden at Madrid, where he died, in 1804. His principal work in botany is in 6 vols., folio, with 600 plates, designed and engraved by himself.

CAVE, EDWARD, an enterprising bookseller, was born at Newton, Warwickshire, in 1691, and educated at Rugby School. Having been deprived of a clerkship in the post-office, in consequence of his resistance to some abuses of the privilege of franking, he took a shop by St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and commenced the Gentleman's Magazine. The work was highly successful; and among the contributors to it was the subsequently famous Dr. Johnson, of whom Cave was one of the earliest friends and employers. Died, 1754.

CAVE, Dr. WILLIAM, a learned English divine; author of "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and "Historia Literaria." The last named work is an account of the writers against and in defence of Christianity down to the 14th century. Born, 1637; died, 1713.

CAVEDONE, GIACOMO, an eminent Italian painter. He was a disciple of the Carracci; but though some of his works are said to be equal to those of his masters, he died in absolute destitution, in 1660.

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Suffolk, where he inherited a good estate; but having injured his fortune by early extravagances, he fitted out three vessels to cruise against the Spaniards; and sailing for the coast of South America, succeeded in taking several valuable prizes. After circumnavigating the globe, he returned to England with a large fortune. This he soon dissipated, and again went to sea; but meeting with no success, died of chagrin while off the coast of Brazil, in 1592.

CAVENDISH, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Suffolk, was born in 1505. He obtained the office of usher to Cardinal Wolsey; and the fidelity he displayed on the fall of his patron endeared him to Henry VIII., who took him into his service, and knighted him. In the succeeding reigns he was equally favoured, and his son became the earl of Devonshire. He wrote the life of his early friend and patron, Cardinal Wolsey. Died, 1557.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the last named. By James I. he was made a knight of the Bath, baron Ogle, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. appointed him governor to the Prince of Wales, and made him earl of Newcastle. The earl proved himself worthy of the favour shown to him; for, when Charles I.

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resolved on an expedition against the Scots, he contributed 10,000*l.*—a very large sum at that time—besides raising a troop of horse. During the civil war he behaved with great gallantry; and when the royal cause became hopeless, he joined Charles II. in his exile. At the restoration, he was created duke of Newcastle. He was the author of several poems and plays, but is now chiefly remembered as an author for his treatise on horsemanship. Born, 1692; died, 1876.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, first duke of Devonshire, was the son of William, third earl of Devonshire. He was born in 1640, and attended James, duke of York, as a volunteer against the Dutch; but he soon made himself obnoxious at court by his opposition in parliament. He gave evidence in favour of Lord William Russell, and even offered to exchange clothes with that unfortunate nobleman to enable him to escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and was shortly afterwards imprisoned, and fined 30,000*l.* for striking Colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber. For the payment of this large sum he gave bond, but before it became due, the arrival of the Prince of Orange had put an end for ever to the tyranny of James. The earl now became a favourite at court, and in 1694 his earldom was raised to a dukedom. Died, 1707.

CAVENDISH, JOHN, Lord, brother of the preceding; an able statesman, who distinguished himself by his opposition to Lord North, and succeeded that nobleman as chancellor of the exchequer. Died, 1796.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, a member of the Devonshire family, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers of modern times, was the son of Lord Charles Cavendish. He devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, acquiring a distinguished rank among those who have most contributed to the progress of chemistry; and his researches relative to hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, gave rise to the practice of aerostation. By the death of an uncle, in 1773, he received a large addition to his fortune; and, being extremely regular and simple in his manner of living, he left at his death the enormous sum of 1,200,000*l.* to his relations. It has been truly said of him, that he was "the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time." Born, 1731; died, 1810.

CAWDREY, DANIEL, a nonconformist divine, and a leading member of the Westminster Assembly. He wrote some sermons and practical treatises, but the chief of his works are diatribes against the Established Church. Died, 1664.

CAWTON, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine. Being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell, he fled to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. He was skilled in the oriental languages, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible and Dr. Castell's Polyglot Lexicon. Died, 1659.

CAWTON, THOMAS, son of the above, and, like him, a puritan divine and an oriental scholar. He officiated to a dissenting congregation in Westminster; and was author of "Dissertatio de Usu Lingue Hebraice in Philosophia Theoretica," a Life of his Father, &c. Died, 1677.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the earliest English printer, was a native of Kent, and born about 1410. Having served his time as a mercer, he went abroad as agent to the Mercers' Company, and afterwards was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the Duke of Burgundy. While residing in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the art of printing, and translated and printed in that country the Recuyell of the History of Troy. Returning to England, he set up a press in Westminster Abbey; and in 1474 issued the "Game of Chess," the first book ever printed in England. Died, 1491.

CAYLUS, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP DE, Count of, a French writer; author of the "Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet," a truly splendid work; "Dissertations on the Arts," &c.; and founder of a prize for drawing in the Academy of Painting. Born, 1720; died, 1765.

CAZALES. See DE CAZALES.

CAZES, PIERRE JACQUES, a French painter, pupil of Boulogne and the elder Houasse. His principal work is a noble Scripture piece of "The Woman with an Issue of Blood," in the church of Notre Dame. Born, 1676; died, 1754.

CAZOTTE, JOHN, a French writer; author of "Le Diable Amoureux," "Olivier," and other poems, chiefly of the humorous kind. In the revolution, which he opposed with all his power, he was thrown into the prisons of the Abbaye, with his daughter Elizabeth; and when the massacre of the prisoners took place, his daughter threw herself between him and the murderers, thereby preventing the execution of their purpose; but he was again condemned to death, and perished by the guillotine, Sept. 25, 1792, at the age of 73. From the scaffold he cried with a firm voice to the multitude, "I die, as I have lived, faithful to God and to my king."

CEBA, AUFALDO, a Genoese poet; author of two tragedies, a history of Rome, and two heroic poems, "Il Furio Camillo," and "Esther." The last-named poem was prohibited at Rome, on the ground of its blending sacred and profane. Died, 1623.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, pupil of Socrates. The Tablature of Human Life, usually printed with the Enchiridion of Epictetus, is generally attributed to him, but by some his authorship is disputed.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, whose proper name was FRANCIS DEGLI STABILI, an Italian physician, mechanician, and poet; author of "L'Acerta," a poem, &c. In 1322, he obtained the appointment of professor of philosophy and astrology at Bologna, and subsequently that of physician and astrologer to the Duke of Calabria; but being accused of magic, he was condemned by the Inquisition, and burnt to death in 1327.

CECIL. See BURLEIGH.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury, was the second son of Lord Burleigh, the prudent minister of queen Elizabeth. Trained to business under his father, he became first the assistant and then the successor of secretary Walsingham. Towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, he sedulously cultivated the friendship of James VI. of Scotland. The event justified his foresight, for he was

made high treasurer and created earl of Salisbury almost immediately after James's accession to the English crown. He was an extremely able, and, generally speaking, upright minister; but the share he had in causing the deaths of Essex and Raleigh, tends much to sink him in the estimation of posterity. Born, 1503; died, 1612.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, who married the daughter of Actæus, a Grecian prince; and founded Athens about 1550 B.C.

CEDREMI, GEORGE, a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a "History of the World, from the Creation to the Year 1057," which was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1647.

CELESTI, ANDREA, a Venetian painter. He executed some beautiful landscapes and some fine altar-pieces. Died, 1708.

CELESTINE I., saint and pope; successor of Boniface I. He became pope in 422, condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in 430, and died in 432, with a high reputation for piety and wisdom.

CELESTINE III., pope, succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and conferred the latter on Frederic, son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition that he should be tributary to the holy see. Died, 1198.

CELESTINE V., a pope and saint. He was a Benedictine monk, and founder of an order called Celestines, which was suppressed in France. He led a life of great seclusion, and the fame of his austerity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan persuaded him to resign, and then, having caused himself to be elected, by the title of Boniface VIII., imprisoned Celestine, who died in confinement in 1296. In 1313, he was canonised by Clement V.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German writer, professor of history at Halle; author of "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ," "Atlas Cælestis," &c., and editor of several Greek and Latin authors. Died, 1707.

CELLIER, RENE, a learned French Benedictine; author of an "Apology for the Morality of the Fathers," written against Barbeyrac, and compiler of a "General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors." Died, 1761.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, a Florentine artist, of equal genius and eccentricity. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller, and at the same time learned drawing, engraving, and music. Clement VII. employed him both as goldsmith and musician; and such was his reputation for courage, that when Rome was besieged by the Duke of Bourbon, Cellini was charged with the defence of the castle of St. Angelo. During the life of Clement, Cellini was employed to make stamps for the mint, and his coins and medals are exquisite specimens of skill. On the death of his patron he went to France, where he was patronised and employed by Francis I.; but he soon returned to Rome, and being accused of having robbed the castle of St. Angelo while entrusted with its defence, he was there imprisoned. He however escaped, was retaken, but finally released at the intercession of the Cardinal Ferrara. He once more went to France,

where he executed some magnificent works, especially some large figures in metal. In 5 years he left France for Florence, where he was employed by the Grand-duke Cosmo. Working equally well in metal and marble, on the largest and on the most minute scale, Cellini, even as an artist alone, was a most wonderful man. But when we remember that he was a musician, an author, and an admirable master of the sword, it is impossible to withhold our admiration from the extent and variety of his genius. As an author, he produced a work on sculpture and the casting of metals, a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and an autobiography full of vivid and vigorous writing. This last work, which contains some details scarcely credible, even with a large allowance for the evident vanity of the author, was translated into English by Dr. Nugent in 1771, and a new edition of it, edited by T. Roscoe, appeared in 1822. Born, 1500; died, 1570.

CELSIUS, OLAUS, a learned Swede; the early patron of Linnæus, and the first promoter of the science of natural history in Sweden. He published various theological and other works, particularly one entitled "Hierobotanicon," an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. Born, 1670; died, 1750.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman physician of the time of Tiberius; author of treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs, and of 8 books on medicine. All except the last work is lost, but that is used in the medical schools of every nation in Europe.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher of the 2d century. He wrote a book against the Christian religion. It is not extant, but if we may judge from Origen's reply to it, Celus was a keen disputant, even with the disadvantage of assailing truth and defending error.

CELTES, CONRAD, a modern Latin poet, native of Germany. He wrote odes, amatory poems, and epigrams, and a prose history of Nuremberg. Died, 1508.

CENSORINUS, a Roman, twice consul. In 270 the soldiery compelled him to accept the purple, and murdered him a week after he had done so.

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNAH, an English dramatic writer and actress; author of "The Busy Body," "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," &c. Her writings are vivacious and elegant, but they occasionally approach very closely towards indelicacy. Died, 1723.

CEOLWULF, a king of Northumberland in the 8th century, of whom the Venerable Bede makes honourable mention as a just and pious king. His dominion being overrun by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, Ceolwulf retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement and prayer.

CEPHALON, an Ionian author of an epitome of general history from the time of Ninus to that of the emperor Adrian, in whose reign he flourished, and of a history of Troy. In imitation of Herodotus, he divided his epitome into nine books.

CERACCHI, JOSEPH, a Roman sculptor, a pupil of the great Canova. He unfortu-

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nately involved himself in political disputes, and was obliged to seek shelter in France, where he was engaged in a conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte, for which he was executed in 1801.

CERATINUS, JAMES, a learned Dutchman, professor of Greek at Leipzig, which office he owed to the recommendation of Erasmus. His true name was Teyng, that which he adopted being a Greek derivative equivalent to Horn, the name of his native place. He wrote "De Sono Græcarum Literarum," compiled a Greek and Latin lexicon, &c. Died, 1530.

CERCEAU, JOHN ANTHONY DU, a French poet. He wrote several critiques, some comedies, and Latin and French poems. Born, 1678; and accidentally shot, in 1730, by the Prince of Conti, to whom he was tutor.

CERIDA, BERNARDA FERREIRA DE LA, a Portuguese lady of the 17th century, remarkable for the extent and variety of her accomplishments. She was well versed in the ancient and modern languages; excelled in rhetoric, mathematics, and philosophy; was a most skilful musician; and wrote various poems and comedies of great merit.

CERE, JOHN NICHOLAS, a distinguished French botanist, director of the botanic garden in the Isle of France. He greatly extended the culture of cloves and other spices in the island, and published a valuable memoir on the cultivation of rice. Died, 1810.

CERINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, an Italian painter, chiefly of historical subjects. Born, 1606; died, 1681.

CERINI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet and dramatist. Born, 1738; died, 1779.

CERINTHUS, a heresiarch of the 1st century. He was by birth a Jew, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Simon Magus. His doctrine was a compound of Judaism, Christianity, and the speculations of the Gnostics.

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, the son of a Scotch physician, resident in France. He had considerable literary and political talents, but a violent temper. He wrote an account, in Latin, of a mission on which he went to Constantinople by order of Richelieu, and two odes, which are in the Menagiana. He was killed while serving in Italy under the Duke of Guise, in 1618.

CERMENATI, JOHN DE, an Italian writer of the 14th century. He wrote, in Latin, the "History of Milan," which is printed in Muratori's collection.

CERRATO, PAUL, an Italian writer of Latin poetry in the 16th century; author of a poem, "De Virginitate," and other poems to be found in the "Delicias Poetarum Italorum."

CERUTI, FREDERIC, a learned Italian schoolmaster. He wrote a Latin dialogue on the right Education of Youth, and another on Comedy; and published editions of Horace, Juvenal, and Perseus, each with a paraphrase. Born, 1541; died, 1579.

CERUTTI, JOSEPH ANTHONY JOACHIM, a Jesuit, for some time professor in the society's college at Lyons; author of an "Apology" for his order, and of various miscellaneous pieces. He entered with ardour into the affairs of the revolution,

and conducted a paper called "Feuille Villageoise." Born, 1735; died, 1792.

CERVANTES, DE SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL, the celebrated Spanish novelist, was born in 1547. Although he gave early promise of literary talent, he was compelled, through poverty, to seek a subsistence in some other profession, and became a page to the cardinal Giulio Aquaviva, in Rome. He then entered the navy, and lost his left arm at the famous battle of Lepanto. After this, he joined the troops at Naples, in the service of the Spanish king; but, returning homeward, he was unfortunately taken prisoner by a corsair, and remained in slavery at Algiers 5 years. When he was at length ransomed, he settled at Madrid, married, and published in the course of 10 years about 30 dramas; but, though he showed great genius, he was not so successful as his rival Lope de Vega, and he reluctantly abandoned this species of composition for that which has immortalised his name—the production of "Don Quixote." Cervantes had in view, by this work, to reform the taste and opinions of his countrymen. He wished to ridicule that adventurous heroism, with all its evil consequences, which was the source of innumerable novels on knight-errantry. The work was, at first, coldly received, but it soon met with applause, and it may now safely be said to be the most popular work that was ever written. Still its extraordinary good fortune did not extend to the author, who struggled on for many years with nothing to console him in his poverty but his genius, and a proper estimation of his own merit. He died in 1616, leaving, in addition to his celebrity as an author, the character of a firm and noble minded man.

CERVETTO, A, a celebrated Italian musician, who performed at Drury Lane in the time of Garrick. He much offended that irritable performer by loudly snoring one night, when the audience was in a state of the most perfect silence. Garrick reproached him in the green-room, but the fiddler appeased the actor by exclaiming, "Ah, Mr. Garrick, it is always the way ven I be ver much please!" He died in 1783, at the advanced age of 103.

CESARINI, JULIAN, a cardinal. He was employed by Martin V. and by Eugenius IV. in political negotiations. Being sent by the latter pope to Hungary, he persuaded Ladislaus to break truce with the Turks. The battle of Varna ensued, and the cardinal was slain, 1444.

CESARINI, VIRGINIO, an Italian writer, whose Latin and Italian poems are distinguished by great elegance. Died, 1624.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua; author of "Essays on the Origin and Progress of Poetry," "On the Italian Language," &c.; and translator into Italian of the "Iliad" and of "Ossian's Poems." Born, 1730; died, 1808.

CESPEDES, PAUL, an eminent Spanish painter. His principal work is "The Last Supper," an admirable picture in the cathedral of Cordova. He was the author of a learned treatise on ancient and modern painting. Died, 1608.

CEVELLOS, the Chevalier DE, formerly minister of foreign affairs for Spain, and successively ambassador at Naples, Lisbon, Vienna, and London. It was he who published the celebrated manifesto when Napoleon invaded the Peninsula, and which at the time made a great impression throughout Europe. Born, 1763; died, 1838.

CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th century. Her husband, while defending Leucate, was taken by the Spaniards; and they threatened Constance that they would put him to death if she did not surrender the fortress. She refused, but offered all her property to ransom him. This was unavailing; and being foiled in two assaults, they raised the siege, and put their barbarous threat in force.

CHABANON, N. DE, a French writer; author of a "Dissertation on Homer," "Life of Dante," a "Treatise on Music," and several mediocre dramas. He also translated Theocritus and Pindar: the latter performance is much praised by Voltaire. Died, 1792.

CHABERT, JOSEPH BERNARD, Marquis of, a distinguished navigator, astronomer, and geographer, born at Toulon, in 1724. He performed several distant voyages, and formed the project of a chart of the Mediterranean. But the American war interrupted the work, and called Chabert to his post, where he distinguished himself so highly, that, in 1781, he was made commander of a squadron. The revolution drove him to England, and he was received by Dr. Maskelyne with great kindness. In 1800 he lost his sight, in consequence of his intense application to study; and, in 1802, he returned to Paris, where Buonaparte assigned him a pension. Died, 1805.

CHABOT, FRANCIS, a French Capuchin: on the breaking out of the revolution, he became a member of the convention, and was guilty of great cruelty, until executed, as a fellow-criminal of Danton, in 1794.

CHABRET, PIERRE, an able French advocate; author of a work entitled "The French Monarchy and its Laws." Died, 1786.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, to whom a statue was erected, for aiding the Boeotians against Agesilaus. He conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, and was slain at Chio, 535 B.C.

CHABRY, MARK, a French painter and sculptor. His best works, including a fine equestrian statue of Louis XIV., adorned the city of Lyons, but they were destroyed by the revolutionary rabble. Died, 1727.

CHAI, CHARLES, a Protestant divine. He was a native of Geneva, but for many years officiated as pastor of the French church at the Hague. He was author of "An Apology for Inoculation," some theological essays, and a French translation of the Bible. Died, 1785.

CHAISE, FRANCIS DE LA, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., over whom he acquired a vast influence. Died, 1709. The site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by the beautiful cemetery which bears his name.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the third century. He wrote a commentary

on the Timæus of Plato, of which a Latin version was published at Leyden.

CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a learned Greek, who, on the taking of Constantinople in 1479, established himself as a teacher of Greek in Italy. He wrote a Greek grammar, and edited the lexicon of Suidas. Died, 1513.

CHALES, CLAUDIUS FRANCIS DE, a French Jesuit, professor of hydrography and mathematics; author of a "History of Mathematics," a "Treatise on Navigation," "Researches on the Centre of Gravity," &c. Died, 1678.

CHALLE, CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELO, a French painter, and professor of painting in the Paris academy. He was a successful imitator of Salvator Rosa and of Guido. Died, 1778.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, M.A. F.S.A., was born in 1759, at Aberdeen, where his father carried on business as a printer. When he was eighteen years of age, an appointment of assistant surgeon in the West Indies was procured for him; but, instead of sailing for Jamaica he proceeded to London, where he connected himself with the press. He became editor of the Public Ledger and London Packet newspapers, during the period of the American war. Party politics were then running high, and Mr. Chalmers obtained much credit as a political writer to other journals under the signature of *Senex*. He was for a long time a contributor to the Morning Chronicle, and afterwards editor of the Morning Herald: he also entered into engagements with several publishers, to edit their books, and published many works in his own name. In 1813 the first portion of the work appeared, which, of all his productions, has the most largely contributed to his fame, namely, "The General Biographical Dictionary," which was completed in 1817; and he continued to occupy himself in literary pursuits till ill-health compelled him to abandon them. Died, 1834.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, a Scotch writer of considerable ability and industry; author of "Caledonia," "An Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great Britain," &c. His statistical ability procured him the situation of chief clerk of the Board of Trade, which he enjoyed for many years. Born, 1744; died, 1825.

CHALMERS, Rev. Dr. THOMAS, was born at Anstruther, in Fife, on the 17th of March, 1780, and was early sent to study at St. Andrew's University. His college career was distinguished by some of his subsequent peculiarities—energy, good humour, companionableness, and ascendancy over others; and it was then that his passion for the physical sciences was first developed. Besides theology, he studied mathematics, chemistry, and some branches of natural history, with more than youthful enthusiasm, and with such success that, besides assisting his own professor, he made a narrow escape from the mathematical chair in Edinburgh. On the completion of his theological studies, he officiated for about two years as assistant in the parish of Cavers, and in 1803 he obtained a presentation to the parish of Kilmany in Fifeshire. Here he remained for some years, in the quiet

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discharge of his clerical duties, when he was suddenly awakened to a knowledge of "vital Christianity," while engaged in writing the article "Christianity" for Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia; and from this moment his quickened and concentrated faculties were intent on reviving the old "evangelism of the Puritans and the Reformers." The heroism with which he avowed his change, and the fervour with which he proclaimed the gospel, made a great sensation in the quiet country round Kilmany; and at last the renown of this upland Boanerges began to spread over Scotland, when, in 1815, the town council of Glasgow invited him to be the minister of their Tron Church and parish. Thither he repaired, and in that city for 8 years sustained a series of the most brilliant arguments and overpowering appeals in behalf of vital godliness, which devotion has ever kindled, or eloquence ever launched into the flaming atmosphere of human thought. In 1817 he visited London. Here his popularity was not less overwhelming. The churches in which he was to preach were crowded to suffocation long before the service commenced; and amongst his auditors were a number of the distinguished clergy, peers, members of parliament, and literary characters of all classes and denominations. "All the world," writes Wilberforce in his diary, "wild about Dr. Chalmers. Canning, Huskisson, Lords Elgin, Harrowby, &c. present. I was surprised to see how greatly Canning was affected; at times he was quite melted into tears." After continuing about four years minister of the Tron Church, he was removed to the new church of St. John's. In this new sphere he tried to give practical direction to the theories he had propounded, relative to the support and the suppression of pauperism. In management, he expected it to become a model for all the parishes in Scotland, in the independence of its provision for the abatement of pauperism, as well as in the spiritual agency it was to adopt. But the work he had undertaken, and the invasions made upon his time, deprived him of that solitude so much required for pulpit preparations, especially for such pulpit exhibitions as he was wont to give; and he was fain to seek relief in an academic retreat. In 1824 he accepted the chair of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's; in 1828, he was removed to the chair of theology in the university of Edinburgh; and here he prosecuted his multifarious labours, lecturing, preaching, publishing, organising schemes for the welfare of the church, and taking an active management in her courts, till the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, when he joined the Free Church, which he had mainly contributed to found, and became principal and professor of theology to the seceding body. From that period till he finished his course, there was no fatigue in his spirit, nor hesitation in his gait. In the spring of 1847 he repaired to London to give his evidence before the sites' committee of the House of Commons. "He preached all the sabbaths of his sojourn in England, willingly and powerfully, and on the last sabbath of May he was again at home. That

evening he is said to have remarked to a friend, that he thought his public work completed. He had seen the Disruption students through the four years of their course. He had seen the Sustentation Fund organised. He had been to parliament, and borne his testimony in high places. To-morrow he would give in the college report to the Free Assembly; and after that he hoped to be permitted to retire and devote to the West Port poor his remaining days. He was willing to decrease, and close his career as a city missionary. But just as he was preparing to take the lower room, the Master said, 'Come up hither,' and took him up beside himself. Next morning all that met the gaze of love was the lifeless form—in stately repose on the pillow, as one who beheld it said, 'a brow not cast in the mould of the sons of men.'" In this meagre outline of the life of Dr. Chalmers, we have not alluded to the many valuable works which from time to time he gave to the world. His works published during his lifetime, in 25 vols., embrace a variety of subjects, chiefly relating to theology and political economy; among these are his "Astronomical Discourses," first published in 1817, when they formed a new era in the history of pulpit oratory, and are even to this day read with the same avidity which hailed their first appearance. Besides these, 9 vols. of posthumous works, consisting of "Daily Scripture Readings," "Institutes of Theology," &c., have been published by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, to whose interesting memoirs of Dr. Chalmers we must refer the reader for the fullest information concerning the life and works of this illustrious man. But we cannot conclude without briefly inquiring what were the mental powers to which Dr. Chalmers owed the magic of his eloquence, and the energy of his character? In an analysis of his mind, the first power that meets us is his brilliant imagination. Kept always in check by his capacity for generalising, and made a willing servant by his power of concentration, it was at all times ready to illustrate any subject he chose. It mattered not what the subject might be, defending his non-residence as a minister of the gospel, or pronouncing an eulogium on mathematics, maintaining his rights against the encroachments of heritors, enforcing the claims of patronage, propounding the civic economy of towns, or defending the Established Church, expatiating on the sublime truths of the gospel, or combating some popular prejudice—each and all he invested with such a splendour of imagination and magnificence of diction, as at once captivated and entranced. But these very powers sometimes led him into seeming inconsistencies. Alive only to the discussion of his present theme, he was apt to forget those which had previously engaged his mind, and how the arguments previously advanced bore upon his present illustration. Hence a casuist might arraign Dr. Chalmers at the bar of strict political consistency, and object to the part he took in some public movements during his career; but an acquittal would be given, on the ground, that he never pleaded any cause, unless convinced at the time that

it was for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow-men. But such defects in such a character are like moles in a sunbeam. Considered in every view,—the preacher, swaying at will multitudes by the fascination of his eloquence,—the philosopher, pointing out and illustrating analogies between the sublime truths of the Scriptures and the wonders of nature,—the philanthropist, active and laborious in prosecuting the public good—or the man of God, humble and meek in disposition, and desirous of being conformed to the will of heaven,—we see one great by intellectual power, great by sanctified attainments—one on whose like Scotland will not soon look again. Died, May 31, 1847.

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, an English statesman. He obtained his knighthood by his gallantry at the battle of Musselburgh, and was afterwards employed as queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Spain and Germany. He translated "Erasmus's Praise of Folly," and wrote "De Republica Anglorum instauranda, libri decem," &c. Died, 1665.

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, son of the above, was distinguished as a chemist and natural philosopher; author of a tract on the virtues of nitre. Died, 1693.

CHALONER, EDWARD, an English divine, son of the above, chaplain to James I., and one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. He died of the plague, in 1625.

CHALONER, JAMES, brother of the preceding, a member of parliament, and one of the judges of the ill-fated Charles I. His zeal in the parliamentary cause obtained him the governorship of Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man. At the restoration in 1660, messengers were sent to apprehend him, when he committed suicide.

CHALONER, THOMAS, brother of the last named, and also one of the king's judges; author of an account of the (pretended) discovery of the tomb of Moses. He absconded from England at the restoration, and died, 1661.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, an English poet; author of "The Swaggering Damsel," a comedy; "Nocturnal Lucubrations," &c. Died, 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, LL.D.; author of an able work, entitled "The present State of England," &c. Died, 1703.

CHAMBERLAYNE, JOHN, son of the above, translator of the "Religious Philosopher," by Nieuwentyt, &c. Died, 1724.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, an able and most industrious English writer; compiler of the well-known "Cyclopædia" which bears his name. Died, 1740.

CHAMBERS, Sir WILLIAM, an able architect. He built that fine structure, Somerset House, and was the author of a valuable treatise on "Civil Architecture." Though of Scotch descent, he was by birth a Swede, and his knighthood was conferred by the king of Sweden. Died, 1796.

CHAMIER, DANIEL, a French Protestant divine; author of a treatise "De Œcumenico Pontifice," and other learned works. His reputation as a politician was so great, that he was entrusted with the important

task of drawing up the edict of Nantes. He was killed during the siege of Montauban, in 1621.

CHAMILLARD, STEPHEN, a learned but very credulous French Jesuit and antiquary; author of "Dissertations on Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity." Died, 1730.

CHAMISSE, ADELBERT VON, son of Louis, vicomte d'Ormont, was born at Roncourt in Champagne in 1781. Driven with his parents from their home by the French revolution, he was educated in Berlin, where he became one of the royal pages, served in the Prussian army till the peace of Tilsit, and then returned to France, where he remained till 1812, as professor at Napoleonneville. But his strong inclination for his favourite study, natural history, and the attachment he had imbibed for the land of his education, once more drew him to Berlin, where he seized the opportunity of accompanying Kotzebue in his voyage round the world in 1815; and on his return, in 1818, he was appointed superintendent of the botanic garden in Berlin, an office which he held till his death. Chamisso's works range over various departments of literature. "His Views and Observations during a Voyage of Discovery" are replete with interesting matter; his poems take rank among his countrymen with those of Uhland; and, as the author of "Peter Schlemil," he has obtained a European fame. Died, 1838.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIP, an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Brussels in 1602; went to Paris, where he studied under Poussin, and became painter to the queen Maria de Medici, who gave him the direction of the paintings in the Luxembourg, and he was also made director of the academy of fine arts. His paintings, which are very fine, adorn the dome of the Sorbonne, the museum of Paris, &c. Died, 1674.

CHAMPEAUX, WILLIAM DE, a divine and philosopher, teacher of the celebrated Abelard, who subsequently became his rival. Champeaux rose to be bishop of Chalons, and wrote a treatise "On the Origin of the Soul." Died, 1121.

CHAMPFORT, SEBASTIAN ROCHE NICHOLAS, a French litterateur; author of "Elegies of Fontenelle and Molière," "Mustapha," a tragedy, and some other dramas, and conductor of the Journal Encyclopédique. He was very intimate with Mirabeau, and friendly to the revolution, until the outrages of the factious disgusted him. Robespierre threw him into prison, and in a fit of insanity he committed suicide, in 1794.

CHAMPIER, SYMPHORIEN, a French physician. He wrote several learned works, and founded the College of Physicians at Lyons. He also served under the Duke of Lorraine, by whom he was knighted for his courage. He compiled several works, of which the most valuable is "Les Grands Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie." Died, 1540.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, a French naval officer. He was governor-general of Canada, and founded the city of Quebec; and there is a lake in Canada which still bears his name. His "Travels in Canada"

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CHAMPMESLE, MARY DESMARES DE, a French actress. She was originally only a member of a strolling company, but when she appeared in Paris, the great Racine praised her tragic performance, and even afforded her instruction. This raised her to eminence in her profession, and she became highly popular. Died, 1693.

CHAMPOLLION, J. F., a French writer, distinguished for his acquaintance with archæology, especially as regards Egypt. In 1823 he went with an expedition of learned men to Egypt, at the expense of the king, and made many important discoveries there. Among his numerous works are "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens," and "Panthéon Egyptien." Born, 1790; died, 1832.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD, an English navigator, and founder of the English Russia Company. By this company he was sent to Russia a second time, and, while on his return with the Russian ambassador and suite, he perished off Norway, in 1556.

CHANDLER, EDWARD, bishop of Durham; author of a "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," &c. Born, 1671; died, 1750.

CHANDLER, MARY, an English poetess. Born, 1687; died, 1745.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary. He travelled, in 1764, through Asia Minor and Greece, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society; and wrote "Travels" in those countries.

CHANDLER, SAMUEL, an eminent dissenting divine; author of a "Vindication of the Christian Religion," a "Vindication of the History of the Old Testament," a "History of Persecution," "History of the Life of David," &c. Born, 1693; died, 1766.

CHANDOS, JOHN, an English general of great celebrity, in the 14th century; distinguished not more for his bravery than for his generosity and moderation. He was killed at the bridge of Leusac, near Poitiers, in 1369.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, the Rev. D.D. was born at Newport, Rhode Island, U.S. in 1780. His maternal grandfather, William Ellery, was one of those who signed the declaration of independence, and his father was a partner in the eminent mercantile firm of Gibbs and Channing, at Newport. Educated at Harvard College, he was early induced to abandon the profession of medicine, for which his father intended him, and to prepare himself for the Unitarian ministry; and in 1803 he commenced his career by taking charge of the congregation of the Unitarian chapel in Federal Street, Boston. His eloquence rendered him from that time forth one of the most conspicuous men in America. To deny that his discourses display great genius would be absurd; they are, indeed, beautiful specimens of pulpit eloquence; but, in common with all the Unitarian discourses that we have ever seen, they are the discourses of a mere oratorical moralist rather than those of a Christian preacher. To the honour of Dr. Channing, however, it must be said, that he was

ever the advocate of peace, and that though he could not but be aware that his opposition to the slave system must needs diminish his popularity, he was instant in season and out of season in denouncing it. Died, Oct. 2, 1842, aged 62.

CHANTEREAU LA FEVRE, LOUIS, a learned French antiquary; author of the "History of Bar and Lorraine." Died, 1638.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., a sculptor of first-rate eminence, was born of village parents, at Norton, near Sheffield, in 1781. When a mere child he discovered considerable talent in drawing and modelling; and during his apprenticeship with Mr. Ramsey, a carver and gilder at Sheffield, the whole of his leisure hours were most assiduously devoted to the study and practice of his favourite pursuits. Having made a compensation to his master for the remaining term of his apprenticeship, he paid a short visit to London, and attended the school of the Royal Academy. He then returned to Sheffield, where, at 20 years of age, he may be said to have commenced business; but his career of fame and fortune was not begun until 1809, when he received an order from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, for the Trinity House, and for the Greenwich Naval Asylum. From this period he was unrelaxing in his efforts, and continually successful; and, among the admirable productions of his chisel, there appeared, in 1817, that exquisite group of "The Sleeping Children" (the daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson) in Lichfield Cathedral; universally acknowledged as "images of artless beauty and innocent and unaffected grace." Orders now crowded in upon him in number beyond his ability to execute; and as it would be impossible in our limits to enumerate the whole, the mention of a few of the leading busts and statues must suffice. Among them we notice his busts of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Walter Scott, the poets Wordsworth and Southey, Mr. Canning, John Rennie, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington; and his statues of James Watt, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Grattan, Washington, Sir Joseph Banks, Spencer Perceval, Canning, Sir John Malcolm, Dr. Dalton, Roscoe, General Gillespie, Lady Louisa Russell (when a child), Bishops Bathurst and Ryder, &c. To this list we ought perhaps to add his principal statues in bronze, viz. George IV. at Brighton and in Edinburgh, Pitt in Hanover Square and Edinburgh, and the equestrian statues of Sir Thomas Munro, at Madras, and the Duke of Wellington for the city of London. Died Nov. 25, 1841.

CHAPELAIN, JOHN, a French poet; author of "La Pucelle," &c. Died, 1674.

CHAPELLE, CLAUDE EMANUEL L'HUILIER, a French poet, and the friend and literary adviser of Moliere. Died, 1688.

CHAPELLE, JOHN DE LA, a French writer; author of the "Life of the Prince of Conti," dramas, &c. Died, 1723.

CHAPMAN, FREDERIC HENRY, a Swedish vice-admiral; author of a "Treatise on Marine Architecture." Died, 1808.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, an English poet. He wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but he is chiefly remembered for his vigorous translation of Homer, of which Pope is said to have made more use than he chose to admit. Died, 1804.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, a learned English divine; author of "Eusebius, or a Defence of Christianity," &c. Born, 1704; died, 1784.

CHAPONE, HESTER, was the daughter of a Mr. Mulso, of Twywell, Northamptonshire. Among her first productions is the interesting story of *Fidelia*, in the *Adventurer*; but she is principally known by her valuable "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to a young lady, and published in 1773. Died, 1801, aged 74.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHÉ, JOHN, a French astronomer. In 1760 he went into Siberia to observe the transit of the planet Venus; and, in 1768, he gave the public an account of his journey in three volumes. He then went to California for the same purpose, but died there in 1769.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1763. He introduced the use of telegraphs into France; and the first public event communicated by it was the capture of Condé, in 1793. The honour of the discovery being claimed by others, his mind was so much affected that he committed suicide, in 1805.

CHAPPIE, WILLIAM, an English topographer. He contributed largely to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and edited a part of *Risdon's Survey of Devonshire*. Died, 1781.

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, count of Chanteloupe, a French peer, statesman, and writer. Being a younger son he was destined for the profession of medicine, and had completed his studies when he was induced to accept the professorship of chemistry at Montpellier. His lectures procured him great reputation, and on the breaking out of the revolution he took an active part in it, and was selected by the new government to supply the army with gunpowder. In 1799 the first consul made him counsellor of state; and, in the following year, minister of the interior.

CHAPUZEAU, SAMUEL, a Genevese writer, preceptor to William III. of England; author of an "Account of Savoy," a "Description of Lyons," &c.; and editor of *Tavernier's Travels*. Died, 1701.

CHARAS, MOSES, a French physician. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he withdrew to Spain, where he became physician to Charles II. His jealous rivals caused him to be imprisoned in the Inquisition, and he only obtained his release by abjuring his religion. His "*Pharmacopœia*" was translated into Chinese for the use of the emperor. Died, 1698.

CHARDIN, Sir JOHN, a French traveller, whose travels in Persia and the East Indies are extremely valuable. The revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to England, where he was well received by Charles II., who knighted him. Died, 1713.

CHARENTON, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, a French Jesuit, and for many years a missionary in Persia. He translated *Maricana's*

History of Spain into French, and appended some valuable notes. Died, 1735.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRE, FRANCIS ATHANASIVS DE, a French royalist, and leader of the party in La Vendée. He displayed great bravery in numberless combats; but being at length defeated by the republicans, and wounded, he was taken prisoner, and shot at Nantes, in 1796.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of the Franks, and subsequently emperor of the West, was born in 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his elder brother, Carloman, in 771. Having defeated the Saxons, and overrun Lombardy, he was crowned emperor in 800. Though of a warlike turn, and continually engaged in war, he was a great friend to learning, founded several universities, and attracted by his liberality the most distinguished scholars to his court; among others, Alcuin, from England, whom he chose for his own instructor. He completed many important national works, encouraged agriculture and the arts, and rendered his name immortal by the wisdom of his laws. In private life, Charlemagne was exceedingly amiable, a good father, and generous friend. His domestic economy afforded a model of frugality; his person, a rare example of simplicity and greatness. He despised extravagance of dress in men, though, on solemn occasions, he appeared in all the splendour of majesty; and as his person was commanding and his countenance noble and beneficent, he inspired those who saw him with sentiments of love and respect. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 814, aged 72.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, Earl of, an Irish nobleman, distinguished as the political coadjutor of Burke, Flood, Grattan, and the other patriotic advocates of Ireland, and as the commander of the Irish volunteers. His lordship possessed considerable literary talents; and, after his death, his correspondence with Burke and other eminent men was published. Born, 1728; died, 1799.

CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany, son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor, Henry VII., ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was distinguished by the golden bull of the diet of Nuremberg, by which the Germanic constitution was established. Died, 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, on the throne of Spain, in 1516, and became emperor of Germany on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. His title to the imperial crown was disputed by Francis I. of France; but, aided by Henry VIII. of England, Charles maintained himself, and, at the battle of Pavia, even took his rival prisoner. His whole reign, however, was stormy—France, the Moors, and the Protestant princes of Germany gave him full employment, until, in 1556, he resigned the crown to his son, and sought in private life the happiness he had not found in governing an empire. Taken altogether, he is one of the most remarkable characters in history. He exhibited no talents in his youth, it not being till his 30th year that he showed himself active and independent; but, from that

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time till his abdication, he was, throughout, a monarch. He was indefatigable in business, weighing the reasons on both sides of every case with great minuteness; very slow in deciding, but firm of purpose, and prompt to execute. Being equally rich in resources and sagacious in the use of them; gifted with a cool judgment, and always master of himself, he steadily pursued his plans, and was generally able to overcome the greatest obstacles. Died, 1558.

CHARLES VI., son of the emperor Leopold, was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. The taking of Belgrade by his general, Prince Eugene, compelled the Turks to make peace with him; and his alliance with Holland, France, and England enabled him to obtain considerable advantages over Spain. Subsequently, however, he was at war with his allies, and thus lost Naples and Sicily; and was also engaged in an injurious contest with Turkey. Died, 1740.

CHARLES VIII., elector of Bavaria, was raised to the empire of Germany, in 1742, by the influence of France and Prussia, though he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa of Hungary, who was supported by England and Sardinia. Died, 1745.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bold, king of France. He was crowned king in 840, and elected emperor by the Romans in 875. Died, supposed by poison, in 877.

CHARLES III., king of France, surnamed the Simple. He ascended the throne in 893. His whole reign was one of struggle against the Normans and his turbulent barons, who at length caused Robert, a prince of the blood royal, to be crowned. In the battle fought between the two sovereigns, Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, pressed Charles so hard, that he sought shelter in the castle of the Count of Vermandois, where he died, in 929.

CHARLES IV., son of Philip the Fair, succeeded to the crown of France in 1322. His reign lasted only 6 years, and in that brief time he was deprived by England of the province of Guienne. Died, 1328.

CHARLES V., surnamed the Wise, was the first prince who bore the title of dauphin, on the death of his brother, in 1364. His reign was very beneficial to his people, whose commerce and agriculture he greatly promoted. He founded the library of Favis, and gained several advantages over the English. Died, 1380.

CHARLES VI., surnamed the Well-beloved, was son and successor of the above. Owing to the feuds of the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, and the misconduct of his ministers, he was unable to resist the warlike Edward V. of England, who conquered France and disinherited the dauphin. Died, 1422.

CHARLES VII., surnamed the Victorious. He was crowned in 1422, and recovered the whole of his dominions from the English, with the exception of Calais. Died, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., king of France, surnamed the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne of France in 1483, at the early age of 13. He was a warlike prince, and, in 1495, obtained a victory over

an army of Italians five times as numerous as his own. Died, 1498.

CHARLES IX., king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1550. The civil wars, and, above all, the massacre of Paris, have left an indelible stain upon the memory of this prince. Died, 1574.

CHARLES X., ex-king of France, or CHARLES-PHILIPPE DE BOURBON, (known as Count d'Artois until the accession of his brother Louis XVIII., and afterwards as Monsieur,) was the fifth and youngest son of the dauphin Louis, son of Louis XV., and was born in 1757. In early life he had acquired a character for dissipation, extravagance, and hauteur, which bore a still more unfavourable appearance when contrasted with the conduct of his older brothers; and such indeed was his unpopularity, that at the very onset of the revolution he found it necessary for his personal safety to quit his native land. In 1773 he married the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, to whose court he now fled for refuge. He subsequently visited other parts of Europe, and eventually found an asylum with his brother, Louis XVIII., first at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, and afterwards at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire. On his succeeding to the throne of France in 1824, it was seen that he adhered too much to the exploded dogmas of the old régime to acquire the same degree of popularity that, by good tact and a more complying disposition, his predecessor had enjoyed. On the 25th of July, 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles X. issued his two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election. A popular insurrection, of three days' continuance, which has since been dignified with the title of "the glorious revolution of 1830," took place in Paris, and paved the way for Louis Philippe.

The king retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, and requested from the provisional government a safe-conduct to a sea-port. Embarking at Cherbourg he sailed for England, and for a time took up his residence at Lulworth Castle, and then removed to Holyrood House, the scene of his former exile. There he remained about a twelvemonth; afterwards retired to the Austrian dominion; and died, in his 80th year, at Goritz, in Illyria, Nov. 4. 1837. The latter years of this monarch were passed in acts of superstitious devotion: he constantly wore hair-cloth next his skin, he fasted much, and frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, an absolute silence for several hours. The Dukes d'Angoulême and de Berri were his sons.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bad, king of Navarre. He succeeded to his kingdom when only 18 years of age, and his reign was marked by much wickedness. He murdered the constable, Charles of Angoulême; seduced the dauphin, afterwards Charles V., into rebellion against his father; and was accused of employing a person to administer

poison to Charles V. His death was as horrible as his life had been wicked. Being ill of a leprosy, his physicians caused him to be swathed in cloths dipped in spirits of wine, and covered with brimstone, and his page accidentally setting fire to these inflammable materials, Charles died in great torture, in 1387.

CHARLES I., king of Naples and Sicily. He was the son of Louis VIII. of France, and, marrying the daughter of the Count of Provence, he became possessed of Provence, and of Anjou and Maine. Defeating Manfred, the usurper of Sicily, he assumed the style of king of Naples; and taking his rival, Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the Duke of Austria prisoners, he eternally disgraced himself by causing them to be put to death on the scaffold. His tyranny at length so much enraged the Sicilians, that on Easter Monday, in 1282, they massacred 8000 of the French—an event spoken of in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." After this they chose Peter of Arragon for their king instead of Charles, who died in 1285.

CHARLES II., son of the above, and his successor on the throne of Naples. At the time of his father's decease, he himself was a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, and he would most probably have been put to death by them but for the humane intercession of Constantia, the wife of Peter of Arragon. At her request he was set at liberty, in 1283, on condition of his renouncing all claim to the crown of Sicily; a condition from which the pope absolved him. His attempts upon Sicily were, however, of no avail, and he was obliged to content himself with Naples, which he governed with wisdom and moderation. Died, 1309.

CHARLES III., king of Naples, great grandson of the last named. He married Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples; and when Joan was excommunicated, in 1380, he obtained that kingdom from the pope. He put the deposed queen to death, and was in his turn excommunicated by the pope. This did not prevent his endeavouring to possess himself of the crown of Hungary, but he was slain in the attempt in 1386.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., king of Sweden. He was the son of John Casimir, and ascended the throne on the abdication of queen Christina, in 1654. He was very successful against Poland, but was compelled to raise the siege of Copenhagen, which he sought to possess himself of on account of Denmark having allied itself with Poland. Died, 1660.

CHARLES XI., king of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding. He lost several important places during his war with Denmark, but they were restored to him at the peace of Nimeguen. He greatly increased the power and resources of his kingdom, and died in 1697.

CHARLES XII., king of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding. He was only 15 years of age when he ascended the throne, and his youth encouraged Russia, Denmark, and Poland to unite against him. Those powers, however, found him fully equal to the task of humbling them. Denmark being subdued, he attacked Russia; and in the fa-

mous battle of Narva, in 1700, he is said to have slain 30,000 of the enemy, besides making 20,000 prisoners, though his own force was short of 10,000. Poland next felt his power; he dethroned Augustus, and made Stanislaus king in his stead. Thus far his whole course had been prosperous; but in seeking utterly to crush Peter the Great, he sustained a terrible defeat at the battle of Pultowa, and was himself so severely wounded, that he was removed from the field on a litter, and compelled to seek shelter in Turkey. Here his conduct was so violent that the grand signior was compelled to besiege his residence. After desperate resistance Charles was overpowered, and for ten months he was kept a prisoner. He no sooner was allowed to return to his own dominions than he commenced an attack on Norway, and in besieging Frederickshall was killed by a cannon shot, in 1718.

CHARLES XIII., king of Sweden, was born in 1748; and being appointed, at his birth, high admiral of Sweden, his education was directed chiefly to the learning of naval tactics, and in 1788 he defeated the Russians in the Gulf of Finland. On the murder of Gustavus III. he was placed at the head of the regency; but he resigned the government, in 1796, to Gustavus Adolphus IV., who had become of age, and did not appear again in public life till a revolution hurled the king from the throne. He was then elected, and subsequently bestowed his entire confidence on Marshal Bernadotte, whom the estates had chosen to succeed Prince Christian in 1810. Died, 1818.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, son of Carlo Emanuele, prince of Carignano, was born 2d Oct. 1798. At his birth he had but little chance of ever swaying the sceptre, for there were seven male heirs of the House of Savoy, through whom the crown might have descended. His early life was consequently passed in comparative insignificance, and his name was but slightly known to Europe until the revolution of 1821, which broke out in support of the so-called Spanish Constitution of 1812, compelled king Vittorio Emanuele to abdicate in favour of his brother, and led to Charles Albert's nomination as regent of the kingdom. Charles Albert, who had all along been in the secrets of the conspirators, took measures to carry out their designs; but the Duke of Genevois, in whose favour king Vittorio had resigned the crown, having refused to sanction the proceedings of the new government, and having taken instant measures to put down the insurgents, Charles Albert fled to Novara, and deserted and betrayed the party with whom he had co-operated. Renouncing the opinions he had adopted, he acted as a volunteer in 1823, in Spain, under the Duke d'Angoulême, and there lent his aid to crush the constitution, the principles of which he had so lately attempted to establish in Sardinia. On his return to Turin he remained in retirement until the death of Carlo Felice led to his accession to the throne, 27th April, 1831. During the first 17 years of his reign, few events occurred to give a clear insight into the natural bent of his mind; but in March,

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1848, after the Milanese had driven out the Austrians from Northern Italy, he a second time unfurled the revolutionary banner, and in a proclamation to the "people of Lombardy and Venice," espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. His arms were at first crowned with success; but the Austrian field-marshal Radetzky having regained step by step the positions he had lost, at length compelled the Sardinian forces to evacuate Milan in August of the same year, and in September an armistice was signed by the contending parties. In March, 1849, Charles Albert was forced, by the clamours of his subjects, to renew the war with Austria. But the Sardinian army was defeated at all points by Marshal Radetzky in the shortest campaign on record, four days; and immediately afterwards, on the 24th of March, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, and precipitately leaving Turin, took up his residence at Oporto, where he died, as it is alleged, of a broken heart, July 18th, 1849.

CHARLES, LOUIS DE LORRAINE, arch-duke of Austria, a distinguished military commander, son of Leopold II., and younger brother of Francis II., was born, 1771. He first entered on the career of arms under Prince Coburg in 1793; and his great abilities, not less than his exalted rank, rapidly procured him elevation in command. After the battle of Nerwinde, which restored that rich province to the imperial power, he was appointed governor of the Low Countries, and was soon after created a field-marshal. In 1796 he was promoted to the command of the imperial armies on the Rhine, gained some advantages over the republican generals Jourdan and Moreau, whom he compelled to retire across the Rhine; took Kehl in 1797; subsequently commanded in Italy against Buonaparte and Massena; long disputed victory at Caldiero, Eckmühl, and Essling; but lost the decisive battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. After this event he lived in retirement, during which he wrote a luminous and impartial narrative of his campaigns, and enriched military science with the profound views set forth in his "Principes de Strategie." Died, 1847.

CHARLES I., king of England, was born in Scotland, in the year 1600. He was the second son of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark; and upon the death of Prince Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, was created prince of Wales. On the death of his father, in 1625, he ascended the throne, his kingdom being engaged in war with Spain, and much embittered against his friend and minister, Buckingham. It unfortunately happened for Charles I. that he had to the full as high and exacting a notion of the royal prerogative as either his father or Elizabeth, while he had to deal with an entirely different state of public opinion. The parliament impeached Buckingham, and the king supported him; war with France was declared, against the popular wish, because Buckingham so willed it; and while the parliament was vexatious in its resistance, the king was obstinate and impolitic in his enforcement and extension of his prerogative. To detail

the events consequent upon the disputes between the king and his people, belongs rather to history than to biography. It may suffice, therefore, to say, that previous to and during the civil war, king and people seem to have been pretty equally in the wrong; the former closing his ears to the increased power of the public voice, and the latter exerting that power vexatiously and gratuitously, rather than with a just and wholesome reference to sound moral and political principle. The first battle between the king's forces and the parliamentary army was at Edgehill, in which neither party had much to boast of. For some time, however, the royalists were generally successful; but the battles of Marston Moor, Newbury, and Naseby were all signally unfavourable to the royal cause. Indeed, after the defeat at Naseby, the king was so powerless, that he took the resolution of throwing himself upon the good feeling of the Scottish army, then lying before Newark; and by that army he was basely sold, and delivered into the hands of the parliament. For a time he was treated with much outward respect, but becoming alarmed for his personal safety, he found means to make his escape from Hampton Court. On arriving on the coast, whither he went with the intention of quitting the kingdom, he could not obtain a vessel to go abroad, but crossed over to the Isle of Wight, where the governor, Hammond, confined him in Carisbrook Castle. While there, negotiations were carried on between him and the parliament; but the dominant party, commanding the army, and, as it would seem, anything but sincere in wishing a reconciliation between the king and his people, cleared the House of Commons of the moderate and just members, and erected a court for the trial of the king. Insulted by the rabble, and brow-beaten by the self-erected court, he was condemned to death, and on the 30th of January, 1649, beheaded at Whitehall; his last word to Bishop Juxon being a charge to him to admonish Prince Charles to forgive his father's murderers.

CHARLES II., king of England, son of the above, was born in 1630. He was living as a refugee at the Hague when the inhuman sentence on his father was carried into execution. He, nevertheless, assumed the regal title, and finding that the Scots had proclaimed him, he left the Hague for Scotland, and was crowned at Scone. Cromwell marched towards Scotland to give him battle, and Charles took the spirited course of passing by forced marches into England. Cromwell, however, whose force was superior, discovering the manœuvre, retrograded in pursuit; and the royal army was overtaken at Worcester, and utterly routed. After difficulties and escapes which have rather the air of romance than of stern matter of fact, Charles escaped to France, where he resided for some years, keeping up the mimicry of a court, but frequently reduced to extreme distress. The death of Cromwell, the general discontent of the people with the sordid and narrow-minded bigotry which had thrown a gloom over the whole land, and the dexterous policy of General Monk, restored Charles to his crown and kingdom;

and he reigned with a power far greater than that for aiming at which his father had been put to death. Untaught by adversity, he was luxurious, selfish, and indolent. The English Nonconformists were treated with jealous rigour, and the Scottish Covenanters were shot and sabred without compunction. And, perhaps, Charles's reply to some complaints made to him of Lauderdale's cruelty in Scotland, will give quite as full a clue to his kingly character as can be required:—"I perceive," said Charles, "that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted against my interest." Died, 1685. During this monarch's reign, the capital was visited by heavy calamities; the plague in 1665, and the fire of London in the following year; while pretended plots and conspiracies were made pretexts for bringing some eminent persons, who were obnoxious to the court, to an ignominious death. As to the character of Charles II., he was, in the fullest acceptation of the terms, a sensualist and voluptuary; encouraging, by his example, a taste for dissolute manners, which poisoned the moral health of society; and though he preserved a degree of popularity with the multitude, from the easiness of his manners, yet he was totally destitute of exalted sentiments.

CHARLES EDWARD STUART, called the Pretender, was the grandson of James II., and born at Rome, in 1720. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto exhibiting the claims of his father to the English throne. He was joined by several of the Highlanders, and on entering Edinburgh, he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was attacked by the Pretender at Preston Pans, and defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by advancing into England. Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Afterwards, on being joined by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces, under Hawley, at Falkirk. In the meantime the Duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, April 27, 1746, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed prodigious courage, his army was signally defeated, and entirely dispersed. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France. He died at Florence in 1788.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bishop of Hereford, an able prelate, distinguished for his proficiency in theology and the mathematics. Died, 1289.

CHARLETON, WALTER, M. D., an English physician. He resided abroad with Charles II., and returned with him at the Restoration. His writings, in natural history, medicine, theology, and natural philosophy, are very numerous and learned,

especially his "Onomasticon Zolcon" and "Chorea Gigantum;" the former a classified arrangement of animals, the latter an essay on Stonehenge. Died, 1707.

CHARLEVILLE, CHARLES WILLIAM, the Earl of, was the son of John Bury, esq., of Ireland, who, having married a co-heiress of Charleville, the title was revived, by patent, in the person of his son, in 1797; who, in 1800, was advanced to the dignity of viscount, and six years afterwards to that of earl. His lordship was possessed of high classical attainments, and was, for several years, president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was a firm supporter of the existing institutions of the country, in their connection with church and state; and during the period of the Irish rebellion, in 1799, he commanded the Tuammore cavalry, and was very active in suppressing outrage. Died, 1835, in his 72nd year.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER, a French Jesuit, and for some time a missionary in America. On his return, he became conductor of the Journal de Trevoux. In addition to his numerous contributions to that work, he wrote "Histoire Générale de Paraguay," "Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France," &c. Died, 1761.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, was born Jan. 7, 1796, and married to Prince Leopold of Coburg (now king of Belgium), May 2, 1816. From her earliest years she gave strong indications of nobleness of mind and great capacity; and as she grew up, a feeling of sincere and ardent attachment for her on the part of the people was universally displayed. She was not merely accomplished, according to the common acceptation of the term, but was well acquainted with history, statistics, and other more abstruse branches of knowledge; spoke several modern languages, and excelled in music, painting, &c. In fine, she possessed in a high degree the several qualities and endowments necessary for the dignified maintenance of an exalted station; while her active benevolence and solicitude for the poor rendered her an object of their especial regard. Her marriage with Prince Leopold was the result of mutual esteem, and their domestic life may safely be held up as a pattern for universal imitation. But the hopes of the nation, and the anxious wishes of a husband, were suddenly blighted: on the 5th of Nov. 1817, the princess was delivered of a still-born child; and, in a few hours after, she was seized with convulsions and expired. Never before, perhaps, was national and individual sorrow so strikingly or so sincerely expressed, and never, perhaps, was it more deservedly bestowed. The unhappy dissensions of her royal parents, and the vicious blandishments of courtly parasites, were strikingly contrasted at Claremont by conjugal affection and the pure pleasures of a virtuous life. No wonder, then, that the people should have looked forward to her reign with delight; nor can it be a matter of surprise that their grief should have been intense when thus bereft of "England's hope."

CHARNOCK, JOHN, an English naval officer and miscellaneous writer; author of a

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"History of Marine Architecture," "Biographia Navalis," a "Supplement to Campbell's Lives of the Admirals," &c. Died, 1807.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, a nonconformist divine. He was a very eloquent and popular preacher, and advocated Calvinistical doctrines with great force and originality. His "Discourse on Providence" is considered the best of his writings. Died, 1680.

CHARONDAS, an ancient legislator. He flourished in the 5th century B.C., and is celebrated for his code of laws drawn up for the inhabitants of Thurium, in Magna Græcia. Among his regulations, was one to prevent any citizen from appearing with arms in the public assemblies. Having inadvertently broken through this law, he plunged his sword into his breast, saying, that he would seal his law with his own blood.

CHARPENTIER, FRANCIS, one of the French literati in the time of Louis XIV. He was the author of a treatise "On the Excellence of the French Language," and other works; but though he had much talent, his flattery of the king, and his praise of modern literature at the expense of the ancients, caused him to be severely satirised by Boileau. Died, 1702.

CHARRERIE, Madame DE St. HYACINTHE DE, a French lady of versatile ability; authoress of "Lettres Neuchâtelloises," "Caliste, ou Lettres écrites de Lausanne," and several successful novels and dramas. Died, 1806.

CHARRON, PETER, a French divine, and a friend of Montaigne, who, by will, left him the privilege of bearing his arms; a strong proof, considering the pride of a Gascon, of his personal consideration. His chief works are "The Three Smiths," a "Treatise on Wisdom," and a volume of "Christian Discourses."

CHARLES, FRANCIS JAMES, a French writer of the 18th century; compiler of the "Dictionnaire de Justice."

CHARLES, GREGORY DE, a French naval officer and a witty writer; author of "Les Illustres Françaises," "Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales," &c. Died, 1720.

CHASSENEUX, BARTHOLOMEW DE, an eminent French lawyer; author of "Catalogus Gloriarum Mundi," "Consilia, or Consultations on Points of Law," &c. It is greatly to his credit that he used all his power as president of the parliament of Provence to delay the decree issued by that body against the Vaudois of Merindol and Cabrières. Indeed, it was suspected that his humanity caused the Catholics to hasten his end by poison. Died, 1541.

CHASTELAIN, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastical writer; author of a "Universal Martyrology," the "Roman Martyrology," and a Journal of his own Life. Died, 1712.

CHASTELARD, PIERRE DE BOSCOLE DE, a French gentleman, whom De Thou supposes to have been grandson of the Chevalier Bayard. He went to Scotland in the suite of the unfortunate Mary, and became so violently enamoured of his royal mistress, as to secrete himself in her apartment. Being discovered when the queen retired to rest, he

was committed to prison, and finally beheaded on a charge of treason.

CHATELIER, JOHN G., Marquis of, an eminent Austrian general. He was severely wounded at the siege of Valenciennes in 1793, and was subsequently opposed successively to Lefevre and Murat. In 1806, with Hormayer, he was the soul of the famous Tyrolean insurrection; and he was characterised by Napoleon, in a wrathful proclamation which he had the rashness to issue, as "the leader of a band of robbers," and an outlaw. In all his engagements he displayed equal skill and courage, and was at length rewarded with the honourable post of governor of Venice. Born, 1763; died, 1820.

CHATELET, GABRIELLE EMILIE DE BRETEUIL, Marchioness of, a French lady, distinguished by her proficiency in science. She translated the Institutes of the Philosophy of Leibnitz from the German, and subsequently becoming acquainted with the philosophy of Newton, she translated his Principia, and added an able commentary. Born, 1706; died, 1748.

CHATELLUX, FRANCIS JOHN, Marquis de, a French field-marshal; author of "Travels in North America," and a treatise on "Public Happiness." Died, 1738.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE, Vicomte de, whose chequered career and numerous productions gained him a prominent place in the history of his time, was born at St. Malo, in 1769, the year that witnessed the birth of Napoleon, Mehmet Ali, and Arthur Wellesley. After pursuing his studies at Dol and Rennes, in his 17th year he joined the regiment of Navarre as sub-lieutenant, and repaired to Paris, where he witnessed all the splendours of the throne soon doomed to fall. On the eve of the meeting of the states-general in 1789, animated by a love of adventure, he went to America. Here he spent two years amid the wild grandeur of savage life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," when accident threw into his hands a journal which revealed to him the immense events which three years had sufficed to bring about in his native country. The French monarchy existed only in name, a turbulent democracy had taken its place, and the emigrant nobility were turning their swords against their country. It was in their ranks that honour, as understood among "gentils hommes," had marked out his place; and thither he betook himself. Wounded at the siege of Thionville in 1792, he was conveyed in a dying state to Jersey; and after a partial recovery he sailed for England, where he suffered great privations, which a few translations, and, as he subsequently made known, the timely aid of the Literary Fund Society, enabled him to mitigate rather than relieve. Here he published his first work, entitled "Essai Historique et Politique sur les Révolutions Anciennes et Modernes," 1797. After the 18th Brumaire he returned to France, and contributed to the Mercure. His "Atala" appeared in 1801; and was followed in 1802 by his most celebrated work, the "Génie du Christianisme," which has become like a household word through the Christian world. Soon afterwards he was

appointed by Napoleon secretary to the French embassy at Rome. In March, 1804, he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; but he resigned on learning the melancholy fate of the Duke d'Angliem, and resisted all the overtures which Napoleon subsequently made to him. For a long time he had meditated a grand poetic work founded on the great events of Christianity; and to qualify himself for this undertaking, he visited in 1806 the great scenes of Bible history, and on his return in 1807 he published "Les Martyrs," and four years later his "Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem." In 1814, Chateaubriand hailed the Restoration in a brochure, entitled "Bonaparte et les Bourbons." At Ghent he was considered one of the ministers of Louis XVIII.; in 1815 he was created a peer of France, and the following year he became a member of the Institute. "La Monarchie selon la Charte," which he published the same year, threw him for some years into discredit with the court; but in 1820 the highest state appointments once more lay open to him, and he became successively ambassador at Berlin in 1820, and at London in 1822, and the same year minister of foreign affairs in the Villèle ministry, when he organised the invasion of Spain under the Duke d'Angoulême, and took part in the Congress of Verona, the history of which he afterwards recorded. In 1824, being summarily dismissed from office, he took refuge in the columns of the Journal des Débats, where he vigorously attacked his former colleagues; and on their fall in 1828, he was sent as ambassador to Rome, but resigned his office in 1829, on the formation of the Polignac administration. On the news of the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, he hastened to Paris, where he was hailed with acclamation by the people, but after delivering a glowing oration in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, he retired from the chamber of peers, never to enter it again. From this period he personally took leave of politics; but he continued to send forth from time to time pamphlets on the government of Louis Philippe, conceived in so bitter and violent a spirit, that he became an object of suspicion to the ministry, and was summarily arrested, but soon discharged. His last years were spent in domestic privacy, cheered by the sympathy of "troops of friends," who looked up to him with respect bordering on veneration; and he expired almost at the moment when some of the most terrible scenes of his early life were renewed in the streets of Paris. Besides the works above mentioned, Chateaubriand wrote "Etudes Historiques," "Essai sur la Littérature Anglaise" (a poor production) and many others, including numerous pamphlets upon historical subjects and the politics of the day. A splendid edition of his collected works was published at Paris in 1826, for which he received 25,000*l.* His "Mémoires," to which great importance was attached during his lifetime, have been published since his death; but even the events of his chequered career, set forth with all the gracefulness of his fluent pen and the fervour of his glowing imagination, lose much of their interest from the overweening vanity which peers through

every page, and which has converted that which might have been a grand "piece justificatif" of a life, as remarkable for political changes as the era in which it was passed, into a theme for the regret of the thoughtful, and the satire of the scornful. Died, July 4, 1848.

CHATEAUBRUN, JOHN BAPTIST VIVIAN DE, a French dramatic writer; author of "Philoctetes," "Mahomet II.," "Les Troyennes," &c. Died, 1775.

CHATEAURENAUD, FRANCIS LOUIS ROUSSELET, Count of, a distinguished French admiral. He was a great scourge to the Saltee rovers, and signally defeated the Dutch fleet in 1675. Died, 1716.

CHATEL, FRANCIS DU, a Flemish painter of the 16th century. His chief work, which is in the town-hall of Ghent, represents the king of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant.

CHATEL, PIERRE DU, bishop of Orleans, a strenuous defender of the Gallican Church. He was an excellent scholar, and assisted Erasmus in his translations from the Greek. He wrote a Latin letter against the emperor, Charles V., and two funeral orations for Francis I. Died, 1552.

CHATEL, TANNEGUY DU, an able French general. He was in the famous battle of Agincourt; and when the Burgundians surprised Paris, he was fortunate enough to save the dauphin, between whom and the Duke of Burgundy he afterwards brought about a reconciliation. Died, 1449.

CHATELET, PAUL DU HAY, Lord of, a French officer of state in the reign of Louis XIII.; author of the "History of Bertrand du Guesclin," constable of France. Died, 1630.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, Earl of, one of the most illustrious statesmen that ever graced the British senate, was the son of Robert Pitt, esq., of Boconock, in Cornwall, where he was born in 1708. After studying at Eton and Oxford, he entered the army as a cornet of dragoons, but quitted it on being returned to parliament as a member for Old Sarum. His talents as an orator were soon displayed in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and had so great an effect, that the Duchess of Marlborough, who had a deadly hatred to that minister, bequeathed to Mr. Pitt a legacy of 10,000*l.* On the change of administration, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755; but the year following he was appointed secretary of state. In a few months he was again dismissed from office; but an efficient administration being wanted in 1757, and the nation being enthusiastically attached to him, he returned to his former situation as secretary of state. His great mind now revealed its full force, and his ascendancy was complete over the parliament no less than in the ministry. He aroused the English nation to new activity, and, in the space of a few years, we recovered our superiority over France, annihilating her navy, and stripping her of her colonies. France was beaten in the four quarters of the world. In 1760, he advised the declaration of war against Spain, while she was unprepared for resist-

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ance, as he foresaw that she would assist France. The elevation of England on the ruins of the house of Bourbon was the great object of his policy. But his plans were suddenly interrupted by the death of George II., whose successor was prejudiced against Pitt by his adversary, the Earl of Bute, a statesman of limited views. Pitt, therefore, resigned his post in 1761, only retaining his seat in the House of Commons. Foreseeing the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, if the arbitrary measures then adopted should be continued, he advocated, especially in 1769, a conciliatory policy, and the repeal of the stamp act. In the same year he was invited to assist in forming a new ministry, in which he took the office of privy seal, and was created viscount Burton, baron Pynsent, and earl of Chatham; but in 1768 he resigned, as he found himself inadequately seconded by his colleagues. In the House of Lords, he continued to recommend the abandonment of the coercive measures employed against America, particularly in 1774; but his warning was rejected, and, in 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent. He still, however, laboured in the cause, and used all his efforts to induce the government to effect a reconciliation with the American states; and, as he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he fell down in a convulsive fit. He died on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in state, was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a superb monument was erected to his memory at the national expense.

CHATHAM, JOHN, Earl of, &c., eldest son of the celebrated statesman whose life we have just given, and brother of the late William Pitt. He was born in 1756, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1778. In the following year he was appointed captain of the 86th regiment of foot, and served in the American war. He was afterwards appointed by his brother (then prime minister) first lord of the admiralty; was sworn a privy-councillor, and elected a knight of the Garter. His promotions, both civil and military, were rapid and numerous under his brother's administration, and he continued to hold office for many years after, under his successors. As lieutenant-general, he commanded the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, and was, three years afterwards, raised to the full rank of general. On the death of the Duke of Kent, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, which he held, with other offices, to the time of his death, in 1835. He was the last peer of the Pitt family, whose title has now become extinct, and with it the annual pension of 4,000*l.*, besides another pension of 3,000*l.* per annum, granted to his father for three lives, in 1761. The late earl was married, in 1783, to a daughter of Viscount Sydney, but they had no children.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, an English poet, whose precocious genius and melancholy fate have gained him much celebrity, was born at Bristol, in 1752. His father was sexton of Redcliff church, Bristol; and

young Chatterton professed to have received from him several ancient MSS. These he palmed upon the world as the poems of Rowley, a priest of Bristol in the 15th century; and so admirably was his forgery executed, that it is even now rather assumed than proved, though there can be little moral doubt of it, that he did forge and not find the MSS. Having vainly endeavoured to persuade Horace Walpole and other scholars of the genuineness of the MSS., Chatterton, though still a mere boy, became a party writer; but even this resource failed him, and in a state of deep despondency, produced by absolute want, he destroyed himself by poison, in 1770, at the age of 18!!

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, an admirable English poet, to whom is justly given the title of the father of English poetry. He studied law in the Temple, but soon turned his attention to the court, and became successively yeoman and shield-bearer to Edward III., and comptroller of the customs of London. In the following reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliff, he was committed to prison, but released on recanting his opinions. He now retired to Woodstock, where he composed his treatise on the astrolabe. He seems to have been fortunate beyond the usual lot of poets; for, independent of bounties he had bestowed on him by the crown, he derived considerable property and influence from his marriage with a connexion of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. As a poet, Chaucer is far less read and understood than he deserves; for his writing has a fresh and lusty vigour, rarely to be met with in more modern poetry. Born, 1328; died, 1400.

CHAUDET, ANTOINE DENIS, an eminent French sculptor and painter. His painting of "Eneas and Anchises amid the Conflagration of Troy," produced him great and well merited applause. Died, 1810.

CHAUDON, LOUIS MAYEUL, a French abbé; author of "Lessons of History and Chronology," "Elements of Ecclesiastical History to the Pontificate of Pius VI.," &c. Born, 1737; died, 1817.

CHAUFFEPIE, JAMES GEORGE, a biographical and critical writer, was the son of a French Protestant minister, but born in Friesland. In addition to sermons and theological essays, he wrote a "Historical and Critical Dictionary," designed as a continuation of the great work of Bayle. Born, 1702; died, 1786.

CHAULIEU, WILLIAM AMFREY DE, a French lyric poet. His poems, which with those of the Marquis de la Fare have been frequently reprinted, are a mixture of Anacreon and the good-humoured philosophy of Horace. Born, 1639; died, 1720.

CHAULNES, ALBERT, Duke de, a French nobleman and man of science. He was well skilled in chemistry, and contributed many valuable papers to the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died, 1769.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the wretches who outraged humanity during the French revolution. He was of low origin, and after serving some time on board a ship he became clerk to an attorney. At the breaking out of the revolution he became



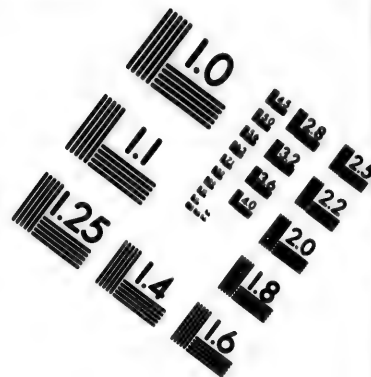
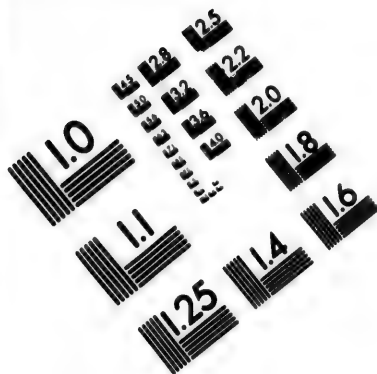
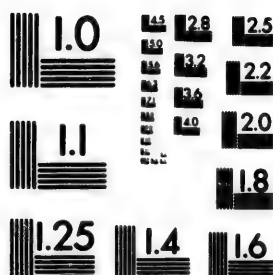


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one of the street orators, and was so conspicuous by his violence, that, in 1792, he was made first a member of the municipality of Paris, and then procureur, or attorney. When the Mountain party, in 1793, wished to overwhelm the more moderate Girondists, Chaumette was one of the chief instruments of doing so, and was in consequence extremely popular. During the confinement of the unfortunate Louis XVI. in the Temple, Chaumette and Herbert heaped every indignity upon him; and with them, it is said, originated the most horrible of all the charges made against the queen. He at length met his reward. Robespierre, himself already on the very verge of ruin, threw him into the prison of the Luxembourg, and he was guillotined in 1794.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, D.D., an American divine, and one of the most eminent writers of the sect called Universalists; author of "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England," "The Benevolence of the Deity considered," "A true Sketch of the Sufferings and Misfortunes of the Town of Boston," &c. Born, 1705; died, 1787.

CHAUNCEY, Sir HENRY, an English lawyer and antiquarian. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1681, and, in 1688, was made a Welch judge. Just before his death he published the "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," one of the most valuable of our county histories. Died, 1700.

CHAUSSE, MICHAEL ANGELO DE LA, a French archaeological writer; author of "Museum Romanum," "Pictura Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum," &c. Died, 1724.

CHIEKE, Sir JOHN, an eminent English statesman and scholar. Becoming regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, he strenuously laboured to improve the prevailing pronunciation of that language; and the opposition he met with from Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, produced a literary correspondence between them, which was published at Basle by Cælius Secundus Curio. Having taken part in the education of Edward VI., that king, on his accession, granted him considerable property in land. He also made him a privy councillor and secretary of state, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Unfortunately for him he engaged, on the death of Edward VI., in the cause of Lady Jane Grey, and was consequently sent to the Tower on the accession of Mary. His life was spared, and he was allowed to leave England; but while he was abroad he gave some new offence to the queen, and his estates were confiscated. Visiting Brussels he was seized by order of Philip II. and sent to England, where, under fear of being put to death, he renounced Protestantism. Having done this, the queen, though she did not restore his estates, gave him some equivalent for them; but she embittered them by compelling him to sit on the bench at the trial of Protestants whose attachment to their faith was stronger than their fears of death. Besides his correspondence with Gardiner, he wrote and translated several treatises. He also left in MS. an English translation of St. Matthew, in which no word was admitted of other than Saxon origin. Born, 1514; died, 1557.

CHELSUM, JAMES, D.D., an English clergyman, chiefly known as an author by two pamphlets, in which he severely criticised "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Died, 1801.

CHIEMNIZER, IVAN IVANOVITCH, a Russian soldier and poet. He served several campaigns in the imperial guards, and afterwards entered the corps of engineers. When he at length retired he published various tales and fables, which the Russian critics compare to those of La Fontaine. Born, 1744; died, 1784.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, an Irish gentleman of great and versatile ability as a writer; author of "Remarks on Chemical Nomenclature according to the System of the French Neologists," "Observations on Mineralogical Systems," "The Mantuan Rivals," a comedy; "Henry VII.," a tragedy; "An Essay on National Character," &c. Died, 1830.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH, a French writer; author of "Charles IX.," "The Death of Calais," and some other dramas; of several odes sung on public occasions during the revolution, and of "An Historical Sketch of the State and Progress of French Literature." He contrived to survive all the horrors of the "reign of terror," and to thrive equally under the directorial, the consular, and the imperial governments. He died in 1811.—His elder brother, ANDRÉ-MARIE, born 1762, perished by the guillotine, July 25, 1794, for his staunch adherence to Louis XVI. Twenty-five years after his death a volume of odes, idyls, and elegiacs from his pen was published, which place him high in the list of French poets.

CHEOPS, a king of Egypt. Diodorus calls him Chemmis, and makes him eighth in succession from Rhampsinitus. It is said that he reigned 50 years, and built the largest of the pyramids in Egypt; but little is certain of his history, or even of the time when he flourished.

CHERON, ELIZABETH SOPHIE, a French lady, eminent as a portrait painter. She possessed considerable talent for music and poetry, and wrote several psalms and canticles in French. She remained unmarried until her sixtieth year, when she gave her hand to M. le Hay, the king's engineer. Died, 1711.

CHERON, LOUIS, brother of the above, and also a painter. Being refused admittance to the Academy of Painting in Paris, on account of his being a Calvinist, he came to England in 1695, and remained here till his death, which happened in 1713.

CHIERUBIN, a French Capuchin friar, astronomer, and mathematician of the 17th century; author of "Dioptrique Oculaire," "A Treatise on the Theory, Construction, and Use of the Telescope," and "La Vision Parfaite."

CHIERUBINI, SALVADOR, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Florence in 1760. His precocious skill in music attracted the attention of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, who gave him a pension, and this enabled him to complete his studies under Sarti, whom he afterwards assisted in his compos-

alions. In 1784 he repaired to London, where he produced the "Finta Principessa" and "Giulio Sabino." In 1786 he settled in Paris, which thenceforward became his adopted country and the scene of his greatest triumphs. His operas of "Iphigenia," "Lodovica," "All Baba" would alone have testified to the extent and variety of his powers; but his fame chiefly rests upon his sacred music, of which his "Requiem," composed for his own obsequies, deserves particular notice. He was director of the *Conservatoire* at Paris, where he died, full of years and honours, 1842.

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist; author of a treatise on "The Anatomy of the Human Body," a treatise "On the High Operation for the Stone," "Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones," a translation of "Le Dran's Surgery," &c. He was an admirable oculist; and though his system of lithotomy involved him in much controversy, it is undoubted that he very greatly improved the means of relieving one of the most terrible complaints to which our nature is obnoxious. He was born in 1688, and died, 1752.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of, was born in 1694, and educated at Cambridge. He first sat in parliament as member for Lostwithiel; and in 1726, on his father's death, succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. He was a particular favourite of George II., on whose accession he was sworn a privy councillor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; made a knight of the Garter in 1730, and was appointed steward of the household. The latter office he soon after resigned, and he continued for several years the strenuous opponent of Sir R. Walpole, distinguishing himself by his writings in the *Craftsman*, as well as by his powerful eloquence in the house. In 1745 the government once more availed itself of his talents, and he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, where he continued a year, exercising his power in a manner calculated to gain the approbation of the people. He was afterwards secretary of state, but deafness and declining health induced him to relinquish office in 1748. His lordship was a man of brilliant accomplishments, but tainted with vanity and infidelity. He wrote some papers in the *World*, and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of "Letters to his Son." Died, 1773.

CHETHAM, HUMPHERY, a wealthy merchant of Manchester, to whose well-directed munificence that town owes its college and library. He left funds to purchase the collegiate church, which, being suppressed at the Reformation, had become the property of the Derby family. Mr. Chetham's trustees having executed his will thus far, next obtained a charter of incorporation, and founded a college for the maintenance and education of 40 poor boys, and an excellent library. The number of boys is now increased to 80, and the library receives constant additions from funds left by Mr. Chetham for that purpose. Any one resident in Manchester, or merely a visitor, has free access, by merely

writing his name and address in a book for that purpose. Died, 1853.

CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, Dr., dean of Gloucester; author of a "Life of Virgil," a "Life of Lyeurgus," &c. Died, 1720.

CHETWOOD, WILLIAM RUFFA, a dramatic writer; author of some plays, which have long since ceased to keep the stage, and of a "General History of the Stage." Died, 1766.

CHEVALIER, ANTONY RODOLPH DE, French tutor to princess, afterwards queen, Elizabeth of England. At the death of Edward VI. he went to Germany, and subsequently to his native country, France; but on the breaking out of the civil war there, again sought England, where he was well received by his former pupil, the queen. When the disputes seemed to be terminated, he again went to France; but on the breaking out of the troubles anew, with the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, he left France, intending again to seek shelter in England, but died at Guernsey. He was an erudite scholar, and published an excellent Hebrew grammar, an improved edition of the "Thesaurus of Sanct. Pagninus," &c. He had commenced a Bible in 4 languages, but did not live to finish it. Died, 1572.

CHEVILLIER, ANDREW, a French ecclesiastic and antiquary, and librarian to the Sorbonne. He published a Latin dissertation on the "Council of Chalcedon," an historical dissertation on the "Origin of Printing in Paris," &c. Died, 1700.

CHEVREAU, URBAN, an eminent French scholar. He became secretary to queen Christina of Sweden, and is said to have had considerable share in converting her to Catholicism. After acting as tutor and secretary to the Duke of Maine, he at length retired from all public duties, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote "Effets de la Fortune," a romance; "A History of the World," some plays, &c. Died, 1701.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, an eminent physician and writer. He was born in Scotland, and was originally intended for the church, but preferring the profession of medicine, he pursued the necessary studies for it under Dr. Pitcairn, and having taken his doctor's degree, settled himself in London. His first publication was a mathematical treatise, entitled "Fluxionum Methodus Inversa," which procured him considerable reputation, and admission to the Royal Society. Too free an indulgence in the pleasures of the table having rendered him enormously corpulent as well as asthmatic, he resolved on strictly adhering to a milk and vegetable diet; and he experienced so much benefit from this course, that all his principal treatises urge it upon others. His chief works are "The English Malady, a Treatise on Nervous Disorders," "A Treatise on Gout," and an "Essay on Regimen." Died, 1743, aged 82.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, called the Italian Pindar, was born at Savona, in 1552. Besides odes and epic poems, which are chiefly anacreontic, he wrote several dramas. Died, 1637.

CHIARAMONTI, SCIPIO, an Italian ecclesiastic and writer. His works are very

numerous, and are chiefly on the mathematics and natural philosophy. He founded the Academy of the Offuscati, at Osena, in Bologna, and was president of it when he died, in 1632.

CHIARI, PIETRO, an Italian ecclesiastic and poet of the 18th century. He was a rival of Goldoni, and his comedies attained considerable popularity. Those of Chiari were, however, much inferior to those of his rival. Died, 1788.

CHICHELEY, HENRY, archbishop of Canterbury, an able and accomplished scholar and statesman, was born at Ilgham Ferrers, in 1362. The parliament having addressed the king, Henry V., to appropriate some of the revenues of the church, the archbishop had the address to engage the young king in a war with France. On the accession of the infant king, Henry VI., Chicheley became first privy councillor, and he wisely directed all his attention to church affairs, striving at once to check the progress of Wickliffism, and to moderate the ardour of the papal court. In the expenditure of his revenue he was very liberal; he founded and endowed All Souls College, Oxford, made many important improvements in Lambeth Palace, and built the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral at his own expense. Died, 1443.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANCIS, an eminent physician and professor of medicine at Montpellier. When the plague was raging at Marseilles, he was sent to the relief of the sufferers, whom he re-assured by his calm courage. The important services he rendered on this occasion procured him a pension and several appointments at court. His principal literary production is a work "On the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of the Plague," a work doubly valuable on account of the narratives with which it is interspersed, being the result of the author's own experience. Died, 1752.

CHILD, Sir JOSIAH, bart., an eminent London merchant of the 17th century, and author of several works on subjects connected with political economy, among which may be noticed his "Discourse on Trade," &c. Born, 1630; died, 1699.

CHILD, WILLIAM, an English musical composer and musician. He was for many years organist in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The simple style of his compositions caused them to be neglected in his own time, but they are now much admired. Died, 1697.

CHILDEBERT I., king of France, who ascended the throne in 511. Aided by his brothers, Clotaire and Clodomir, he attacked and defeated Sigismund, king of Burgundy. Childebert and Clotaire then turned their arms against Spain, but without success. Died, 558.

CHILDEBERT II., king of France, succeeded his father, Sigebert, in 575. On the death of his uncle, Chilperic, king of Soissons, he gained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy. Died, by poison, 596.

CHILDEBERT III., king of France. He ascended the throne at the very early age of 12 years; of which circumstance Pepin,

mayor of the palace, took advantage to govern both king and kingdom. Died, 711.

CHILDERIC I., king of France. He succeeded his father, Meroveus, in 456; was deposed in the following year, and reinstated upon the throne in 463. Died, 481.

CHILDERIC II., king of France, was the son of Clovis II., and succeeded his brother Clotaire III. in 673. He was a debauched and cruel tyrant, and, together with his wife and son, was assassinated in 673.

CHILDERIC III., surnamed the Idiot, king of France, began his reign in 742, and was deposed in 752.

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, an English divine. He was a sound scholar, an able mathematician, and above mediocrity as a poet. But his chief bent was towards disputation and metaphysics; and he was so acute in discovering difficulties, that he doubted where men of far less natural capacity and acquired knowledge would have been presumptuously certain. By degrees his habit of doubting became so confirmed and excessive, that Lord Clarendon says of him, "he had contracted such irresolution, and such a habit of doubting, that at length he was confident of nothing." In this state of mind a Jesuit convinced him of the truth of the tenets of Papacy, and he actually went to the Jesuit's college at Douay. While there, he meditated the publication of a vindication of his conversion to the Church of Rome, but Laud, then bishop of London, dissuaded him from his injudicious purpose. This was the more fortunate, as he subsequently returned to England and studied so successfully, that he not only became a Protestant again, but also wrote and published the masterly treatise, entitled "The Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation." Some hesitation about signing the 39 articles prevented him from obtaining preferment in the church; but he at length consented to sign, and became chancellor of Salisbury, &c. At the breaking out of the civil war, he warmly espoused the royal cause, and published a treatise on the "Unlawfulness of Resisting the Lawful Prince, although most Tyrannous, Impious, and Idolatrous." He also invented a machine, or rather imitated one described by some ancient authors, for the attack of fortified places. Ill health at length compelled him to retire to Arundel Castle, which was surrendered to the parliamentarians under Sir William Waller, who, at his own request, sent him to Chichester, where he died, at the episcopal palace, in 1644.

CHILMEAD, EDMUND, an English mathematician and musician; author of a treatise "On the Music of Ancient Greece;" another, which was not printed, "On Sounds," and a "Catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian Library." Died, 1654.

CHILO, one of the seven sages of Greece. He flourished in the 6th century, B.C., and was celebrated for his just conduct as a magistrate. It was he who caused the celebrated "Know thyself," to be graven on the temple of Delphi.

CHITTY, JOSEPH, an eminent special pleader, and the author of many well-known works, which have become indispensable

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titioner. Died, Feb. 1841, aged 65.

CHERILLUS, a Samian poet of the 5th
century B.C. His poem on the victory of
the Athenians over Xerxes obtained him a
large pecuniary reward, and it was ordered
to be solemnly recited every year.

CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS DE, Duke
of. He entered the army early, and having
attained a high rank, was appointed ambas-
sador to Rome and Vienna, and honoured
with a peerage. He then became prime
minister of France, to which station he was
raised through the influence of Madame de
Pompadour. He made many judicious re-
forms and alterations in the French army,
increased the navy, and brought about the
celebrated family compact. In 1770 he was
dismissed from office, and exiled to one of
his estates. Born, 1714; died, 1785.

CHOISI, FRANCIS TIMOLEON DE, a French
ecclesiastic and writer. In his youth he was
of very debauched and abandoned habits.
For some years he wore the dress of a woman,
and passed by the name of the Countess des
Barres; but a severe illness had the good
effect of awakening him to a sense of the
disgrace and danger of his way of life, and
he became an abbé. If his abandonment of
vicious inclinations were not quite as entire
as could have been wished, his conduct was
at least more decorous; and among his nu-
merous writings some were well calculated
to produce virtuous inclinations in their
readers. Besides a *Life of David*, a *Life*
of Solomon, and a *History of the Church*,
he gave the "Memoirs of the Countess des
Barres," containing some account of his
youthful irregularities. He also wrote and
translated several other pieces, but they are
held in very little estimation. Died, 174.

CHOPIN, FREDERIC, a great modern com-
poser and pianoforte player, was born near
Warsaw, 1810. Compelled to leave Poland
in consequence of political convulsions, he
played in public at Vienna and Munich in
1831, and soon afterwards repaired to Paris,
where he continued to exercise his art till
the revolution of 1848 drove him to England.
He returned to Paris in 1849; but his con-
stitution, which had never been robust, sunk
under the rude changes of the preceding
year, and he died in the autumn of 1849,
leaving behind him a reputation, both as a
player and a composer, which will not soon
pass away. Every note of his music, whether
in his concertos or sonatas, or his scherzi,
ballades, polonaises, preludes, breathes an
unmistakable nationality; and is marked by
distinctness, expression, and elegance.

CHOPIN, RENÉ, an eminent French
lawyer and writer; author of "The Custom
of Anjou," "The Custom of Paris," "De
Sacra Politia Monastica," &c. Died, 1606.

CHORIER, NICHOLAS, a French lawyer
and writer; author of a "General History
of Dauphiny," &c. Died, 1692.

CHORIS, LOUIS, an eminent Russian
artist and traveller, born in 1793. He was
appointed draughtsman to Captain Kotze-
bue's expedition round the world in 1814,
and on his return published his "Voyage
Pittoresque," accompanied with Cuvier's de-
scriptions. He also published "Les Crânes

Humains," with observations by Dr. Gall
and others. In 1827, M. Choris sailed from
France, with the intention of travelling
through America; but while on his journey
in Mexico, in company with an English
gentleman, they were attacked by robbers
near Xalapa, and Choris lost his life, March
19, 1828.

CHOUL, WILLIAM DU, a French anti-
quarian writer of the 16th century. He
wrote an excellent treatise on the Religion
of the ancient Romans, and on Greek and
Roman Antiquities.

CHRETIEN, FLORENT, a French poet.
He was of noble family, and was tutor to
Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of
France. Besides writing satires and trage-
dies, he translated Oppian, some of the
plays of Aristophanes, and Pacuvius' pa-
negyric of Theodosius. Died, 1506.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, an English lawyer
and law writer; author of an "Account of
the Origin of the Two Houses of Parliament
with a Statement of the Privileges of the
House of Commons," a "Treatise on the
Bankrupt Laws," &c. He was Downing
professor of law in the university of Cam-
bridge, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely.
Died, 1823.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, the son of an eminent
auctioneer in London, was distinguished for
his critical taste in the fine arts, and his
antiquarian knowledge. Though he followed
his father's profession, he found time to give
to the world some ingenious and valuable
works, viz. an "Essay on the Ancient Greek
Game invented by Palamedes," showing the
origin of the game of chess; a "Disquisition
upon Etruscan Vases;" an "Essay on the
Earliest Species of Idolatry," &c. Died, 1831.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden. She was
the only child of the famous Gustavus Adol-
phus, whom she succeeded in 1632, being
then only 6 years old. During her minority
the kingdom was wisely governed by the
chancellor Oxenstiern; and when she was
crowned, in 1650, she formally declared her
cousin, the count palatine Charles Gustavus,
her successor. For four years she governed
the kingdom with an evident desire to en-
courage learning and science; and at the
end of that time, weary either of the task of
governing, or of the personal restraint which
royalty imposed on her, she abdicated in
favour of her cousin, and proceeded to Rome,
where she surrounded herself with learned
men, and busied herself with learned pur-
suits. She also embraced the religion of
Rome, though it would seem that her moral
conduct was such as to evince no great respect
for religion of any kind. On this point it
will suffice to say, that while at Paris, on
one of the various occasions of her visiting
that city, she had her equerry, an Italian,
named Monaldeschi, murdered in her own
residence, and almost in her own presence;
a crime which seems to have had no other
cause than the unfortunate equerry's indif-
ference to the blandishments of his mistress.
In 1690, the death of the king, her cousin,
caused her to go once more to Sweden; but
her change of religion, and the reports which
had reached that country of her conduct
elsewhere, had so disgusted her former sub-

jects, that they resolutely refused to reinstate her in the sovereignty. Being threatened with the loss of her revenues as well as her crown, she consented to preserve the former by finally renouncing the latter; and she retired to Rome, where she died in 1689.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, a negro, one of the leaders of the insurgent slaves of St. Domingo. He possessed considerable ability, but his courage was carried to ferocity. He successfully opposed the French, whose perfidious seizure of the negro chief, Toussaint Louverture, he amply revenged, and assumed the title of Henry I., king of Hayti; but he acted so despotically that a conspiracy was formed against him; and Boyer, the successor of Petion, who had established a republic in the south of Domingo; was invited to take part with the discontented subjects of Christophe, and demanded his deposition. At length, finding that even his body-guard was no longer to be depended on, he shot himself through the heart, October 8th, 1820.

CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, bishop of Chichester. During the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. he resided abroad on account of his religion, but on the accession of Mary he came to Rome, and was soon raised to the bishopric above named, which, however, he enjoyed barely a year. He translated, from Greek to Latin, Philo, Eusebius, and other authors; but he was rather industrious than learned, and succeeding authors have been much misled by him. Died, 1558.

CHRYSIPPUS, a native of Cilicia, who became a disciple of Zeno. He was fond of paradoxes, with which his writing and discourse abounded; and he was infinitely more subtle in starting difficulties in the arguments of others, than clear in expounding his own views. He flourished in the 2d century B. C.

CHRYSOLOGUE, NOEL ANDRE, a French Capuchin, geographer, and astronomer; author of "Théorie de la Surface Actuelle de la Terre." He also published several maps, charts, and planispheres. Died, 1808.

CHRYSOLORAS, MANUEL, a Greek of noble family. Being sent to Europe by the emperor Manuel Palologus to solicit the Christian princes to aid Constantinople against the Turks, he settled at Florence as a teacher of Greek. Subsequently he taught at Milan; but when the emperor Manuel came to that city, he was employed by him in a mission to the court of the emperor Sigismund, and afterwards to the general council at Constance, in which city he died. He was author of a "Greek Grammar," a "Parallel between Ancient and Modern Rome," &c. Died, 1414.

CHRYSOSTOM, JOHN, ST., was really named Secundus, but was called Chrysostom, which signifies "golden mouth," on account of his eloquence. He was born at Antioch, and was intended for the bar; but being deeply impressed with religious feelings, he spent several years in solitary retirement, studying and meditating with a view to the church. Having completed his voluntary probation, he returned to Antioch, was ordained, and became so celebrated for the eloquence of his preaching, that on the

death of Neetarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was raised to that high and important post. He now exerted himself so rigidly in repressing heresy and paganism, and in enforcing the obligations of monachism, that Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, aided and encouraged by the empress Eudoxia, caused him to be deposed at a synod held at Chalcedon, in 403. His deposition gave so much offence to the people, by whom he was greatly beloved, that the empress was obliged to interfere for his reinstatement. He soon, however, provoked her anger by opposing the erection of her statue near the great church; and, in 404, another synod deposed him, and exiled him to Armenia. He sustained his troubles with admirable courage; but being ordered to a still greater distance from the capital, where his enemies still feared his influence, he died while on his journey. His voluminous works abound with information, and are very eloquent. Thirty years after his death his remains were removed to Constantinople with great pomp, and he was honoured with the title of saint. Died, 407.

CHUBB, THOMAS, an English writer; author of "The Supremacy of the Father asserted," "Discourse on Miracles," &c. His writings evince great acuteness, but however candid he might be when he commenced as an inquirer, he seems to have made a regular progress towards deism as he went on. Born, 1679; died, 1747.

CHUDLEIGH, MARY, lady; author of "The Ladies' Defence," a poem, and a volume of "Essays" in verse and prose. Died, 1710.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, an English clergyman and poet. He was educated at Westminster, but made so little use of the advantages afforded by that academy, that he was refused admission at Oxford on account of classical deficiency. A marriage, as early as it was imprudent, rendered a profession doubly desirable; and after studying for some time in private, he was admitted to holy orders, and obtained a Welsh curacy of about 30*l.* a year. The death of his father, who was curate of St. John's, Westminster, brought him once more to London, and he obtained the vacant curacy. Still his income was small, while his love of gay and expensive pursuits was unbounded, and he was on the verge of imprisonment, when Dr. Lloyd, of Westminster School, interfered, and effected a composition with the creditors. He now determined to exert the talents he had so long allowed to lie idle; and his first production was "The Rosciad," an energetic description of the principal actors of that time. Public attention was fixed on this poem by the vehemence with which the players replied to it, and Churchill found it worth his while to give the town a new satire, under the title of an "Apology" for his former one. "Night," "The Ghost"—in which he assailed Dr. Johnson, at that time all but omnipotent in the literary world—and the "Prophecy of Famine," followed; and he at length threw aside all regard for his profession, separated from his wife, and became a complete "man of wit about town," and a professional political satirist. He now

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rapidly produced an "Epistle to Hogarth," "The Conference," "The Duellist," "The Author," "Gotham," "The Candidate," "The Times," "Independence," and "The Journey." The vigour displayed in these makes it probable that he would in time have devoted himself to higher subjects than party politics, and have produced works calculated to give him higher and more lasting fame; but a fever hurried him to the grave, at the early age of 34, in 1764.

CHURCHILL, Sir WINSTON, a cavalier, whose estates were sequestered during the commonwealth; but they were restored to him by Charles II., who also knighted him. He wrote "Divi Britannici," histories of the English monarchs. Died, 1688.

CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, an English poet; author of "The Worthiness of Wales," &c. He flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died early in the 17th century.

CIACONIUS, PETER, an eminent Spanish scholar. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him to superintend an edition of the Bible, the "Decretal" of Gratian, and other works, which that pontiff caused to be printed at the Vatican press. He wrote some very learned notes on Tertullian, Pliny, Seneca, and other Latin writers; a variety of tracts on Italian antiquities; a treatise on the old Roman calendar, &c.; and he aided Clavius in reforming the calendar. Died, 1581.

CIAMPINI, JOHN JUSTIN, a learned Italian; author of "Vetera Monumenta," a "History of the College of Abbreviators," "Lives of the Popes," &c. He was one of the literary associates of Christina, queen of Sweden, during her residence at Rome, and was much aided by her in forming an academy for the study of mathematics, and another for the study of ecclesiastical history. Died, 1698.

CIBBER, COLLEY, an actor and dramatist, was the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, in 1671. He was educated at Grantham Free-school, and being disappointed of a scholarship at Cambridge, he entered the army. The military profession did not suit his taste; and when only about 18 years old he quitted it for the stage. For some time he had but little success; but his performance of Fondlewife, in the "Old Bachelor," made him very popular, and obtained him the monopoly of parts of that kind at Drury-lane. His first dramatic effort, "Love's Last Shift," appeared in 1695; and it was followed by "Woman's Wit" and "the Careless Husband." His next production as a dramatist was an adaptation of Moliere's Tartuffe, under the title of the "Nonjuror," of which the "Hypocrite" of the more modern stage is a new version. The piece was wonderfully popular, and, in addition to the large profits Cibber derived from its performance, it procured him the situation of poet laureate. This appointment drew upon him the rancour of contemporary wits and poets, and of Pope among the number; but Cibber had the good sense to think solid profit more important than the censure of the envious was injurious; and he wore the bays, and performed in his own pieces till he was nearly 74 years of age. Besides tragedies and comedies, to the

number of twenty-five, some of which still continue to be played as stock pieces, Cibber wrote an "Apology" for his own life; an "Essay on the Character and Conduct of Cicero," and two expository epistles to his assailing Pope. Died, 1757.

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of the above, an actor and dramatist, but very inferior in both capacities to his father. He wrote a musical entertainment called "Pattie and Peggy," and altered some of Shakespeare's plays. "The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland" appeared with his name; but the work was said to be written by Shields, subsequently amanuensis to Dr. Johnson, from materials furnished by Thomas Coxeter. Cibber was of very extravagant habits, and his life was consequently spent in much distress. He was drowned in his passage to Ireland, 1757.

CIBBER, ANNA MARIA, wife of the last named, and an actress of the highest class. Her union with Theophilus Cibber was productive of both discomfort and disgrace, and she was separated from him for many years. Her conduct, however, made it evident that he had been more to blame for the circumstance than dishonoured them both than she had; and she was as much respected in private life as she was admired on the stage. Her style of acting was well adapted to that of Garrick, with whom she frequently performed. Died, 1760.

CICCARELLI, ALPHONSO, an Italian physician; author of "De Clitumno Flumine," "istoria di Casa Mcnaldesen," &c. Having forged genealogies, and committed other literary impostures, he was executed at Rome, in 1580.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, the prince of Roman orators. He was the son of noble parents, and at an early age gave such decided indications of his ability, that after having served in a single campaign under Sylla and P. Strabo, he devoted himself, by the advice of his friends, to the bar. For this purpose he studied under Molo, an eminent lawyer, and Philo the Athenian, then resident at Rome; and, at the age of 21, he commenced practice as a pleader; his first important cause being the defence of Sextus Roscius Amerinus, who was accused of parricide by one Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sylla. He saved his client, but was obliged to withdraw to Athens from fear of resentment of the dictator. As long as Sylla lived Cicero remained at Athens, turning even his exile into a benefit by diligently studying under Antiochus and other eminently learned men. When he returned to Rome he rapidly rose in his profession, and the quaestorship in Sicily was bestowed upon him. In this office he made himself very popular; and henceforth his course was all prosperous, until he attained the great object of his ambition—the consulship. The bold and evil designs of Catiline made Cicero's consular duty as difficult and dangerous as his performance of it was able and honourable; and he scarcely, if at all, exaggerated his services to Rome when he said that to his conduct "alone was owing the salvation of both the city and the commonwealth." But his popularity declined

very soon after the expiration of his consulship, and it was chiefly as an advocate and author that he for some time afterward exerted his splendid talents. At length the task of averting ruin from his own head tasked even his powers to the utmost. Publius Clodius who had now become tribune of the people, raised such a storm against him, that he was a second time obliged to go into exile. This time he sought shelter with his friend Plancius, in Thessalonica, until the repentant Romans recalled him, making him magnificent recompense for the depredation and devastation by which he had been impoverished. In the struggle between Caesar and Pompey, Cicero espoused the cause of the latter; but after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, he made his peace with the former, with whom he continued to all appearance friendly, until Caesar fell under the daggers of Brutus and his friends. He now took part with Octavius, and pronounced the bitter philippics against Antony, which at once shortened his life, and added to his fame. Antony, stung to the quick, insisted upon the death of Cicero, and Octavius basely consented to the sacrifice. In endeavouring to escape from Tusculum, where he was living when the news of his proscription arrived, he was overtaken and murdered by a party of soldiers, headed by Popilius Lænas, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence; and his head and hands were publicly exhibited on the rostrum at Rome. Cicero was born at Arpinum, B. C. 106; and perished in his 64th year, B. C. 43. He was a perfect model of eloquence; and, as Augustus truly said, "he loved his country sincerely." Of his works, which are universally known and far too numerous to be even named here, there have been almost innumerable editions.

CIEÑFUEGOS, ALONZO DE, a Spanish writer of the 18th century. Besides tragedies, odes, and other poems, he wrote "Elogio del Marques de Santa Cruz," "Elogio del Senor Don J. Almazara," and "La Pensadora Gladitana."

CIMABUE, JOHN, a Florentine painter. He painted only in distemper, oil colours being then undiscovered; and though he painted historical subjects, he had no idea of light and shadow. Dante praises him; and, considering the barbarism of the time at which he lived, the praise was not undeserved, as all that he accomplished was accomplished in despite of obstacles now happily unknown. He died at the close of the 13th or very early in the 14th century.

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, a Neapolitan, famous as a musical composer. When the army of revolutionised France took possession of Italy, Cimarosa so openly sympathised with revolutionary principles, that, when the French withdrew, he was thrown into prison, and treated with a rigour which is supposed to have materially shortened his life. Of twenty-six operas which he composed, and most of which are comic, "Il Matrimonio Segreto" and "Il Matrimonio per Susurro," are the most admired. Born, 1754; died, 1801.

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general. He was the son of Miltiades, and first distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis.

Aristides, surnamed the Just, thought so highly of him, notwithstanding his youth had been very dissipated, that he initiated him into public business. After having repeatedly beaten the Persians, and enriched his country by the spoils he wrested from the enemy, the party of Pericles caused him to be ostracised, on a charge of having been bribed. At the end of five years, which was only half the term for which he had been banished, he was recalled, and again led the Athenians to victory over their Persian foe. While besieging Citium, in Cyprus, he died; having served Athens, not only by his prowess as a soldier, but also by his wisdom in founding public schools. He flourished in the 5th century B. C.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, one of the most illustrious characters of ancient Rome. He was made consul when the senate and the people were striving for the ascendancy; and, being much incensed against the latter for having banished his son, he sternly resisted their demands. He was named consul a second time, but refused the office and retired to his farm, whence he did not again emerge until he was saluted dictator, and entreated to lend his aid against the Æqui, who had closely invested the consul Minucius, and the army under his command. Stepping at once from the petty details of a farm to the momentous duties of a general and a statesman, Cincinnatus exerted himself so efficiently, that the Æqui were fain to retire, after having passed under the yoke. Having caused his son to be recalled from exile, after the chief witness against him had been convicted of perjury, he laid down his vast authority and returned to his farm. He was again, though 80 years of age, made dictator, when Manlius conspired to overthrow the republic; and he put down the domestic conspirator as promptly as he had formerly repelled the Æqui. He flourished in the 5th century B. C.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, LUCIUS, an old Roman historian, author of a "History of the Wars of Hannibal," and other works which are now lost; but Pliny frequently quotes the author of them, and speaks of him as a writer of integrity.

CINELLI, GIOVANNI, a Florentine physician; author of "Bibliotheca Volante." Born, 1625; died, 1706.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman; the friend, partisan, and fellow consul of Marius. He it was who drove Sylla from Rome, and recalled Marius from his African exile. He participated in the numerous murders which followed the return of Marius; and when in his third consulship, and while preparing for hostilities with Sylla, was assassinated, B. C. 84.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Greek writer of the 13th century. He was secretary to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, of whom, and of his father, the emperor John, he wrote a history.

CINO DA PISTOIA, an Italian juriconsult and poet, born at Pistoia, in 1270, whose proper name was Guittone. He was very eminent as a lawyer, and became a senator of Rome, and professor successively at various universities. In addition to some

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CINQ-MARS, HENRY COIFFIER, Marquis of, was son of the Marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France. He was introduced by Cardinal Richelieu to the notice of Louis XIII., and was for some time a most distinguished favourite of that monarch. Ungrateful equally to the cardinal and to the king, he instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. They had proceeded so far in their treasonable designs as to set on foot a treaty with Spain, engaging that power to assist them. But the vigilance of the cardinal discovered their plans, and the marquis was apprehended, and beheaded in 1642.

CIRIACI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent painter, born at Pistoia, in Tuscany. In 1755 he accompanied Sir W. Chambers to London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. His drawings are greatly admired for their correctness, fertility of invention, and harmonious colouring; and many exquisite engravings were made from them by Bartolozzi. Died, 1785.

CIRIGNANO, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter, several of whose works are in the churches of Loretto and Rome. Died, 1588.

CIRIGNANO, ANTHONY, son of the above, and also eminent as a painter. Died, 1620.

CIRILLO, DOMINIC, an Italian botanist, president of the Academy at Naples, and professor of medicine in the university of that city; author of "The Neapolitan Flora," a "Treatise on the Essential Characters of certain Plants," &c. When the French entered Naples, Cirillo took an active part against his sovereign; and when the legitimate government was restored, he was executed as a traitor in 1795.

CLAGGETT, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine; author of four volumes of sermons, and of some well written tracts against dissent and papacy. Died, 1727.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS, a French mathematician; author of "Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Algebra," a "Treatise on the Figure of the Earth," &c. He was remarkable for the precocity of his talent; for at four years of age he could read and write, at nine he had so far studied mathematics as to be able to solve some difficult problems, and at eleven he published a work on curves. Born, 1713; died, 1765.

CLAIRFAIT, Count de, an excellent Austrian general. He commanded the Austrian troops against those of the French republic, and evinced equal skill and courage, though inferiority in numbers frequently compelled him to give way before the enemy. Died, 1798.

CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TUDE, a celebrated French actress, born near Conde, in 1723, and who, commencing her histrionic efforts at the early age of 12 years, soon became the first tragic performer of her age and country. She died in 1803, having long before quitted the stage for a life of religious seclusion.

CLAPPERTON, Captain HUGH, the celebrated African traveller, was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1788, and at the age of 13

was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having during his apprenticeship inadvertently violated the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock salt to the mistress of a house which the crew frequented, he consented (rather than undergo a trial) to go on board the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Capt. Briggs. Through the interest of friends he was soon promoted to be a midshipman, and in 1814 was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the command of the *Confiance* schooner, on Lake Erie. In 1822 he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Lieutenant Denham on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return to England he received the rank of captain. In six months afterwards he was dispatched on a second mission for exploring the country from Tripoli to Bornou, but was not allowed to enter the place. It was during the period of his detention that he was attacked with dysentery, which proved fatal, at Snakatoo, on the 13th of April, 1827. His journals, which were all saved, give an interesting account of the central part of Northern Africa, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, Earl of, lord high chancellor of England, was born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the king's bench. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, and contributed more than any other man to the restoration. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable; and as long as he held office, no one could be more decidedly the supporter of the privileges of royalty, or the defender of his country's freedom against the abuses of the royal power. But he at length became unpopular, was removed from his high employments, and, in order to escape the consequences of impeachment, found it prudent to go into voluntary exile. He died at Rouen, in 1764. His "History of the Rebellion," taken as a whole, is an admirable work, and calculated to secure to his memory a lasting fame. His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, afterwards James II.; and two daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE, Earl of, son of the foregoing, was born in 1638. He was for a short time lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James II., and wrote a "History of the Irish Rebellion," &c. Died, 1709.

CLARKE, ADAM, LL.D., one of the most eminent modern scholars in the oriental languages and biblical antiquities. He was born in Ireland, and received the rudiments of learning from his father, who was a schoolmaster in that country; but subsequently studied at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol. At the very early age of 16, he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be so. But though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he demands notice here. He published a very curious and useful Bibliographical Dictionary; a supplement

to that work; a most laborious Commentary on the Bible; a Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson; and Memoirs of the Wesley Family; and edited Baxter's Christian Directory, and several other religious works. His Commentary on the Bible alone would have been a long labour to a man of ordinary industry. But such were his energy and perseverance, that besides the above works and numerous sermons, he wrote four elaborate and valuable reports on the State of the Public Records, and edited the first volume of a new and laborious edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*. Born, 1702; died, of cholera, 1802.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., a celebrated modern traveller, and professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, was born in 1707. He accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy in 1794; and in 1790 he commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, returning, in 1802, through Germany and France. By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He also brought to this country the sarcophagus of Alexander, and a splendid collection of mineralogical specimens, which he turned to the best advantage in his subsequent popular lectures on mineralogy, when he was appointed to the professor's chair in 1808. He died in 1821, and a complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was afterwards published.

CLARKE, HENRY, LL.D., professor of mathematics at the military academy at Marlow; author of "An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning," a "Dissertation on Perspective," another on "Calculating Numbers," a third on "Stenography," an "Introduction to Geography," &c. Died, 1818.

CLARKE, JAMES STANIER, LL.D., having graduated at Cambridge, was for some years chaplain in the navy, and was in that capacity with Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar. On being introduced to George III., the king was pleased with him, and he became chaplain and librarian at Carlton House. He wrote numerous publications, which bear his name, and was the founder of the Naval Chronicle. Died, at Brighton, 1834.

CLARKE, JEREMIAH, Mus. Doc., organist to St. Paul's cathedral, and joint organist, with Blow, to his majesty. His compositions are not numerous, but they are remarkable for pathetic melody. An imprudent and hopeless passion for a lady of high rank so much disordered the mind of this amiable and gifted man, that he committed suicide, in 1707.

CLARKE, JOHN, an American divine and writer; author of "Funeral Discourses;" a popular tract entitled "An Answer to the Question, 'Why are You a Christian?'" &c. Died, 1798.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, a learned English divine; author of "Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica," &c. Died, 1669.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, D.D., a celebrated English theologian and natural philosopher,

was born in 1675. He was a native of Norwich, of which city his father was an alderman; and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. While at college, he translated "Rohault's Physics," in order to familiarise students with the reasonings of the Newtonian philosophy. When he took orders, he became chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, and appeared as an author in his own profession, in 1699, when he published "Three practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance." By this work he established his reputation as a pious and able writer; and he now entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing "Reflections" on a book by Toland, entitled "Amyntor." In 1704-5 he was appointed to preach the sermons at Boyle's Lecture, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons, "The Being and Attributes of God" and "The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1712 he published a new and valuable edition of "Casar's Commentaries," and a work entitled "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower house of convocation. Subsequently he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy; and gave considerable offence by altering the singing psalms at St. James's, where he was chaplain to Queen Anne. Although his alleged heterodoxy had deprived him of all chance of rising in the church, he had so just a sense of what was due to his profession, that when offered the mastership of the Mint, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he declined it as incompatible with the clerical office and character. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Mr. Hoadley, "On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion;" and his edition of "Homer's Iliad" with a Latin version. After his death, his sermons, in 10 vols., were published by his son. Died, 1729.

CLARKE, JOHN, D.D., brother of the above, dean of Salisbury; author of "Sermons on the Origin of Evil," a translation of Grotius's "De Veritate," &c. Died, 1729.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, an English divine and writer; author of "The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins," "A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans," &c. Died, 1771.

CLARKE. See FELTRE, Duke of.
CLARKSON, THOMAS, a man whose whole life may be said to have almost passed in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave trade, was born at Wisbeach, in Suffolk, in 1760. He was first brought into notice as the friend and champion of the negro, by a Latin prize essay upon this important subject, which was afterwards published in English, and became immensely popular. Associations were now formed, and the question was agitated and discussed throughout the country: at length Mr. Clarkson having become acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, whose connections and influence were justly regarded as of the highest value, it was agreed

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that the latter gentleman should bring the subject under the notice of parliament. This was in 1787, and it there met with various success until 1807, when the memorable anti-slavery law obtained the sanction of the legislature. But though Mr. Wilberforce, by virtue of his position, was enabled to take a lead in this great measure, the original promoter of it was still indefatigable; and, outside the walls of parliament, he continued to labour with undiminished zeal. We are bound at the same time to observe, that Mr. Clarkson's active benevolence, though principally exerted in favour of the poor enslaved African, was by no means confined even to that wide sphere. He died Sept. 20, 1840, aged 85.

CLAUDE, JOHN, an eminent French Protestant divine. He composed a reply to a work of the Port-Royalists on the eucharist, and was involved, in consequence, in a controversy with the Catholic writers, in which he displayed immense controversial power. No better proof, indeed, can be desired of the formidable light in which he appeared to his opponents, than is afforded by the fact, that at the revocation of the edict of Nantes he was peremptorily ordered to quit France in 24 hours, though the other Protestant ministers were allowed 15 days. His learning, eloquence of style, and strict morality of life made him a truly powerful advocate of truth, and his polemical writings show how well qualified he was to be its defender. Died, 1687.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, so called from the place of his birth, was an admirable landscape painter. His real name was **CLAUDE GELLEE**, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed; and having received some instruction in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instructions in the fundamental principles of his art. But it was from the study of nature that he derived his best lessons, and in that study he was unwearied, passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature at the various stages of the day, from sunrise to dusk. Died, 1689. The principal galleries in Europe are adorned with his masterly productions, and his name and style are consequently familiar to the veriest tyro in the art.

CLAUDIANUS, CLAUDIUS, a Latin poet, whose place of nativity is supposed to be Alexandria, in Egypt. He flourished under the reign of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius; was patronised by Stilicho; and a statue was erected to his honour in the forum of Trajan. His larger poems lose some of their value from the subjects of them being court panegyric; but in all his poems he displayed a brilliant fancy, and much of the polished elegance of Virgil.

CLAUDIUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS, a Roman emperor, was born B.C. 9, at Lyons, and originally called Germanicus. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unhonoured and but little known, he was,

on the murder of Caligula, his uncle, proclaimed emperor by the body-guard, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness; and he died of poison administered by his second wife, Agrippina, A.D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS, surnamed **GOTHICUS**, a Roman emperor, born, A.D. 214, was raised to the throne on the death of Gallienus; and by his virtues, as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. Died, 270.

CLAUDEL, BERTRAND, a distinguished French soldier, was born at Mirepoix, 1773. He had already gained distinction in the army of the Pyrenees, at St. Domingo, in Italy, and Dalmatia, when he was sent to Spain in 1810; under Junot and Massena. He besieged Ciudad Rodrigo, was wounded at Salamanca, and having saved during a retreat, memorable in military annals, the army of Portugal, and led it into Spain, was appointed commander-in-chief in the north of Spain in 1813. He was one of the last to lay down arms in 1814; and among the first to declare himself in favour of Buonaparte during the hundred days, when he took the command of Bordeaux, and established the imperial government without striking a blow. Banished on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he retired to the United States, where he remained some years. Immediately after the revolution of 1830 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home government, he returned to France in 1831, received the marshal's baton, and in 1835 returned to Algeria as governor-general of the colony; but the check he sustained at Constantine, in 1836, led to his resignation, and the rest of his days were passed in retirement. Died, 1842.

CLAVEL, JOHN, a highwayman in the time of Charles I. He was taken with some of his comrades and condemned to death, but was pardoned, probably on condition of giving information against his former associates. He is mentioned here on account of a poem which he wrote after his pardon, entitled "The Recantation of an Ill-spent Life, or a Discoverie of the Highway Law, with vehement Dissuasions to all Offenders in that kind; as also cautious Admonitions, and full Instructions how to know, shun, and apprehend a Thief."

CLAVIERE, ETIENNE, a statesman and financier. He was a native of Geneva, and for some time conducted a bank in that city; but was forced to emigrate to France on account of the part he took in some political offences. In conjunction with Brissot, he published a treatise "De la France et des Etats Unis." Displaying great zeal in revolutionising France and her colonies, he obtained considerable influence, but on the fall of the Girondists he was arrested, and committed suicide in prison in 1793, aged 38.

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAKIRO, a native of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Having made himself acquainted with the traditions and antiquities of the Mexicans, he wrote a very

valuable work, entitled "The History of Mexico." An English translation of this work was published in 1787.

CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a German Jesuit and mathematician. By order of pope Gregory XIII. he corrected the calendar; and he ably defended himself against the animadversions on his labour of the elder Scaliger and others. He also published some valuable mathematical works, among which was an edition of Euclid, with annotations. Died, 1612.

CLAYTON, ROBERT, bishop of Clogher; author of an "Introduction to the History of the Jews," "The Chronology of the Bible Vindicated," "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament," written against Bolingbroke, &c. The heterodoxy of some portions of his writings gave so much offence, that measures were contemplated for depriving him of his preferment; a fact which had such an effect upon him, that he died of agitation on the very day proceedings against him were to commence. Born, 1695; died, 1758.

CLAYTON, THOMAS, a worthy representative of the old school of English gentry, was colonel of the royal Lancashire volunteers, and served with his regiment many years in Ireland, during the disturbances before the Union. Colonel Clayton blended genuine courtesy of manners with firmness and decision of character. He was eminently loyal; in times of danger, active and vigorous in repressing tumult; and up to the period of his death, he discharged his magisterial duties with energy and promptness. He died in his 80th year, in 1835.

CLEANTHES, a Stoic philosopher of the 3rd century B.C. He was a native of Assus, in Lydia; but, visiting Athens, he became a zealous disciple of Zeno; and to enable him to attend on that master in the day, he was accustomed to labour by night. His mental and bodily strength was immense, and despite of all the obstacles of poverty, he studied so successfully as to become Zeno's successor. Of his writings only some inconsiderable fragments remain; but his reputation was so great, that, after his death, the senate of Rome decreed him a statue in his native place.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph, and principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; author of "Directions to the Clergy on the Choice of Books," "Observations on Marsh's Dissertations on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke," "Sermons," and other theological works, and a "Treatise on Greek Metres." He was also editor of the celebrated "Oxford Homer," published under the patronage of Lord Grenville. Died, 1815.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, a Scotch physician, surgeon, and anatomist; author of a "Treatise on the Diseases of Minorca," &c. He served for many years as an army surgeon, but ultimately settled as anatomical professor at Dublin. Died, 1789.

CLELAND, JAMES, LL.D., a distinguished statistical writer, who held the office of superintendent of public works at Glasgow, and by his numerous publications of a local nature, gained the esteem of all conversant with political economy. Born, 1770; died, 1840.

CLEMANGIS, NICHOLAS, a French divine; author of a "Treatise on the Corrupt State of the Church," "Letters," &c. His writings bear very bold testimony to the corruptions of the Romish Church; and he has consequently been much censured by Papists, and much praised by Protestants. Died, 1440.

CLEMENCET, D. C., a French Catholic divine; author of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," "L'Histoire Littéraire de France," &c. The first named of his works has been truly said to be "a model of chronological knowledge and exactness;" and though he displayed too much of the odium theologium in his opposition to the Jesuits, he was a learned, benevolent, and most industrious writer. Died, 1778.

CLEMENS, ROMANUS, an early Christian, a fellow traveller of St. Paul, and, subsequently, bishop of Rome. His Epistle to the church of Corinth is to be found in the *Patres Apostolici* of Le Clerc. Clemens is said to have died at Rome, at the end of the 1st century.

CLEMENS, TITUS FLAVIUS, known as Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church. Of his early career so little is known that it is doubtful whether he was born at Alexandria or at Athens; but about the year 180 he succeeded Pantaenus in the catechetical school of the former city, and taught there until 302, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. In 210 he was in Cappadocia, and he was afterwards in Antioch, but when or where he died is unknown. His chief works are "Prætreption, or an Exhortation to the Pagans," "Pedagogus, or the Instructor," "What Rich Man shall be saved," and "Stromata;" the last named of which is a very valuable miscellaneous work, containing facts and quotations to be met with in no other writer.

CLEMENT XIV., pope, whose real name was Ganganelli, was a native of St. Angelo, near Rimini. In 1759 he was raised to the cardinalate by pope Clement XIII., and on the death of that pontiff he was elected his successor. He was at first apparently disinclined to the suppression of the powerful but mischievous order of the Jesuits, but he at length became convinced of the necessity for their suppression, and he signed the brief for it in 1773. Shortly after he had signed this important document he was seized with a disorder, supposed to have been the effect of poison; and, after languishing in agonies, which reduced him to a mere skeleton, he died in 1775. Clement was one of the most enlightened and benevolent characters that ever wore the tiara. His manners were lowly and condescending, his appearance plain and simple; and when he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered that "neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly."

CLEMENT, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine monk; author of a completion of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," a "Treatise on the Origin of the Samaritan Bible," &c. Died, 1793.

CLEMENT, JEAN MARIE BERNARD, a French critic and dramatic writer, who dis-

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tinguished himself by his strictures on the works of Voltaire, La Harpe, and others. He is the author of the tragedy of "Medea." Born, 1742; died, 1812.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, an eminent composer and pianist; the father of pianoforte music, and a genius whose fancy was as unbounded as his science; was born at Rome, in 1752. He early evinced a taste for music, and made such progress in the science, that in his 9th year he passed his examination as an organist, and in his 12th he wrote a highly approved mass for four voices. Under the fostering patronage of the highly-gifted Mr. Beckford he came to England, living with him at his seat in Dorsetshire, where he learnt the English language, studied, composed, and gradually arrived at the acme of his profession; enjoying throughout Europe the esteem of his brother musicians, receiving the well-merited admiration of amateurs, and honoured with public applause. In the year 1800 he was induced to engage, as the head of a highly respectable firm, in the music trade; in which he continued, but without any interruption of his duties as a composer, till his death, in 1832.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of the Isle of Rhodes, in the 6th century B. C.

CLEOBULINA, daughter of the above, is spoken of as possessing great genius; but the enigmas which are attributed to her are by no means remarkable for excellence.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who, at his death, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy; but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achillas, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Caesar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms, proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra exercised a very potent and injurious influence over the Roman warrior. After Caesar's death she exerted her consummate art, and used her beauty and accomplishments to entangle the triumvir, Mark Antony; and becoming involved, notwithstanding her treachery and duplicity, in the ruin he brought upon himself in his contest with Octavius, she put an end to her existence, by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, B. C. 30, aged 39.

CLEOSTRATUS, a native of Tenedos, and an eminent astronomer and mathematician. He first arranged the signs of the zodiac, Aries and Sagittarius, and corrected the error of the length of the Grecian year, by introducing the period termed Octoetaris. According to Dr. Priestley, he flourished in the 6th century B. C.

CLERFAYT, FRANCIS SEBASTIAN CHS. JOSEPH DE CHOIX, Count de, an Austrian general, who served with great distinction in the seven years' war, particularly at the battles of Prague, Lissa, &c. From the conclusion of that war till 1788, when he took the field against the Turks, he lived in a state of happy retirement; but in the war which arose out of the French revolution, he commanded the Austrian army with

great credit to himself, in 1793 and 1794, though overborne by numbers, and often defeated in consequence. In 1795 he was made field-marshal, and general-in-chief on the Rhine, and closed his military career by totally foiling the plans of the French. He then resigned his command to the Archduke Charles, became a member of the Austrian council of war, and died in 1798, at Vienna, where a splendid monument is erected to his memory.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, ANTOINE JULES DE, cardinal, and chief of the French bishops, was bishop of Chalons in 1782, and was an active member from his diocese to the states-general. He is chiefly mentioned, however, as the author of a most interesting "Journal of what occurred at the Temple during the Captivity of Louis XVI." Born, 1749; died, 1839.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, STANISLAUS, Count de, was one of the first among the nobility to side with the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution. Having at length given umbrage to his party, he was put to death in 1792.

CLEVELAND, JOHN, a political writer of the time of Charles I. He strenuously supported the cause of that monarch, and, for a time, prevented Cromwell from being returned member of parliament for Cambridge. When the civil war actually broke out he joined the royal army, and was made judge advocate to the troops which garrisoned Newark. When that town was surrendered to the parliamentarians, Cleveland made his escape, but was apprehended, in 1655, at Norwich. After a detention of some months he gained his liberty by a temperate, but very manly letter, which he addressed to Cromwell, and in which he justified his opposition to him, on the ground that it was the result, not of any factious or personal motive, but of sincere principle. Of his satires several editions have been printed, but they have shared the fate of most works written on temporary subjects, and are now known to but few. Died, 1659.

CLIFFORD, GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, an eminent naval commander and scholar of the time of queen Elizabeth. He was present at the trial of the unfortunate queen of Scotland, and in the same year sailed for the coast of South America, where he made himself very formidable to the Portuguese. He was captain of one of the ships engaged against the memorable "Armada" of Spain, and subsequently commanded several expeditions to the Spanish main and the Western Islands; in one of which expeditions he had the good fortune to capture a galleon, valued at 150,000*l*. He was a great favourite with queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the insignia of the order of the Garter. It seems, however, that fame and court favour were the chief rewards of his great talents and industry, as he is said to have died poor. Born, 1558; died, 1605.

CLIFFORD, ANNE, daughter of the preceding. She was married first to Richard, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, and second son to Philip, earl of Pembroke. She possessed considerable literary ability.

and wrote memoirs of her first husband and of some of her ancestors. But she was chiefly distinguished by her generosity and high spirit. She built two hospitals, repaired several churches, and erected monuments to the memory of Spenser and Daniels, the latter of whom had been her tutor. She displayed her spirit when Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., wished to put a member into parliament for her borough of Appleby. "I have been bullied by a usurper," was her reply, "and I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand."

CLINE, HENRY, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy. He had a very extensive practice as a surgeon; and as a lecturer he was held in the highest esteem on both by his pupils and by his professional brethren. Died, 1827.

CLINTON, GEORGE, an American general and statesman. He first served under General Amherst against the French, and, after the conquest of Canada, devoted himself to the study of the law. In 1775 he was a member of the congress; and, being made brigadier-general, he succeeded, though he had a very inferior force, in preventing Sir Henry Clinton from aiding General Burgoyne. Born, 1739; died, 1812.

CLINTON, Sir HENRY, an English general. He succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief in America; and his ill success in 1781 and 1782 was so severely and inadvertently upon, that he thought it necessary to exculpate himself through the medium of the press. After his return from America, he was for some time governor of Liberia, and had just been appointed governor of Gibraltar when he died, 1795.

CLIVUS, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of the Granicus, but who, having expostulated with his imperial master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him.

CLIVE, ROBERT, Lord CLIVE and Baron PLASSEY, was born in 1725, and in his 19th year went to India as a writer, but soon quitted that employment for the army. Being entrusted with the attack of Devicottah, a fort of the rajah of Tanjore, he performed this important duty so well, that he was shortly afterwards made commissary. The French having artfully obtained considerable territory in the Carnatic, Clive advised that an attack should be made on the city of Arcot, which being entrusted to him, a complete victory was obtained. This unexpected victory drew off the French from Trichinopoly, which they were then besieging, to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that they were compelled to raise the siege. This was followed by a series of victories; and in 1753 he embarked for England, where he received a valuable present from the East India Company, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service. After a short stay in England for the benefit of his health, he returned to India, and was shortly called upon to march to Calcutta, of which the nabob Surajah Dow-

lah had taken possession. He was again successful, and perceiving that there could be no permanent peace obtained until the nabob was dethroned, he made the necessary arrangements, and in the famous battle of Plassey, put the nabob completely to the rout, and established the power of the English more firmly than it had ever before been. As governor of Calcutta, Lord Clive performed great services, both civil and military; and when he returned to England he was raised to the first peerage by the titles which stand at the head of this article. He once more visited India, but was called upon only for civil measures, which he took with his usual sagacity. In 1767 he returned to England, having done more to extend the English territory and consolidate the English power in India, than any other commander. But the large wealth he had acquired during his long and arduous services exposed him to an accusation in the House of Commons of having abused his power. The charge fell to the ground, but it had the effect of injuring his mind so deeply that he committed suicide in 1774.

CLIVE, CATHERINE, a celebrated actress, was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Ruffar. At an early age she gave her hand to Mr. Clive, a barrister; but a separation taking place between them, she took the stage for her profession, and became a very great favourite. In private life her wit caused her to be sought by persons of the highest rank. Died, 1785.

CLOOSE, NICHOLAS, a bishop of Lichfield in the 14th century. He was possessed of considerable architectural knowledge, and is considered as one of the improvers of the pointed style of the middle ages.

CLOOTS, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a Prussian baron, better known as ANACHARSIS CLOOTS, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French revolution. He was born at Cleves, and very early dissipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the "orator of the human race," he demanded the right of confederation. After making himself conspicuous by a variety of foolish projects set forth in no less foolish speeches, he was in 1792 sent to the National Convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. As might be expected from his previous conduct, he was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. His course, however, was now well nigh run, for, becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested, and guillotined in 1794.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a German portrait painter. He was employed in Spain, Italy, and England; and in this country there are many of his works; among them the great picture of queen Anne, in Guildhall, London. It is said that when painting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and their children, the disputes between her grace and the painter were so frequent and so obstinate, that the duke protested he had

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as much trouble in mediating between them as in winning a battle. Died, 1713.

CLOUET, M., a French chemist and mechanician. He published some valuable disquisitions in the *Journal de Chimie*, and some others on metallurgical subjects in the *Journal des Mines*. He was on his voyage to Cayenne, to make some experiments on vegetation, when he died in 1801. Clouet perfected the manufacture of cast steel in France, and added considerably to their skill in cutlery.

CLOVIS, the first Christian king of France. From a comparatively petty tract he extended his rule far and wide, partly by force of arms and partly by his marriage with Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, the deceased king of the Burgundians. This princess was a Christian, and was very desirous that her husband should be converted to her faith; an event which took place, though not precisely from her exertions in converting him. Being in some peril of losing a battle with a tribe of Germans, Clovis invoked the God of the Christians. The tide of battle changed; Clovis was victorious, and shortly afterwards he and 3000 of his subjects were baptized by St. Remi, bishop of Rheims. Having conquered the petty independent states of Gaul, he added them to his dominions, and established the capital of his kingdom at Paris, where he died in 511.

CLOWES, JOHN, an English divine, rector of the church of St. John at Manchester. Embracing the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published translations of a large portion of his theological writings, and many works in agreement with them. Born, 1743; died, 1831.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon in the 16th and 17th centuries; author of a treatise on syphilis, and of another on the cure of wounds.

CLUBBE, JOHN, an English divine; author of a satirical tract, entitled "The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield," intended as a satire on conjectural etymologists; "A Letter of Advice to a Young Clergyman," &c. Died, 1773.

CLUBBE, WILLIAM, son of the above, vicar of Brandeston, in Suffolk; translator of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, and of six of the satires of that poet, and author of three lyric odes, &c. Died, 1814.

CLUTTERBUCK, ROBERT, an English antiquary and topographer. He was a native of Hertfordshire, and having an independent fortune, he devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. Having collected materials for a new edition of Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire*, he changed his plan, and produced a new work instead of re-editing the old one. His work consists of three folio volumes, and is embellished in a style seldom surpassed. Died, 1831.

CLUVIER, PHILIP, a Dutch soldier and scholar; author of "*Germania Antiqua*," "*Sicilia Antiqua*," "*Italia Antiqua*," &c. He is said to have understood and spoken with fluency no fewer than nine languages. Died, 1623.

COBB, JAMES, secretary to the East

India Company; author of "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Haunted Tower," and other dramatic pieces. Died, 1818.

COBB, SAMUEL, an English poet. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, of which admirable school he became head classical master. He wrote "Remarks on Virgil," a volume of "Poems," modernised Chaucer's "*Miller's Tale*," &c. Died, 1713.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, one of the most remarkable men that ever attracted public attention by the force of mental superiority, aided by persevering industry, was born in the parish of Farnham, Surrey, in 1762, and brought up from his earliest years on his father's farm, in the useful and laborious occupation of husbandry; so that, in after life, he was enabled, with honest exultation, to declare, "I do not remember the time when I did not earn my own living." In this humble and happy state he continued till 1783; but having, during the previous year, when on a visit to his uncle who lived in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, "seen the grand fleet lying at Spithead," his heart became inflated with national pride, and he suddenly resolved to share the perils and earn the boasted glories of an English seaman's life. He accordingly applied, first to Captain Berkeley, of the *Pegasus*, man-of-war, and afterwards to the port admiral, Evans, to get himself enrolled; but he was refused, and thus "happily escaped," as he himself writes, "from the most toilsome and perilous profession in the world."—"I returned," says he, "to the plough, but I was spoiled for a farmer. I had, before my Portsmouth adventure, never known any other ambition than that of surpassing my brothers in the different labours of the field; but it was quite otherwise now; I sighed for a sight of the world," &c. Graphic and interesting as Cobbett's account of his early adventures is, our limits warn us to indulge but sparingly in the descriptive throughout his "strange eventful history." An accident—the mere sight of the stage-coach on its journey to London while he was going to Guildford fair—led him suddenly to quit his home and rustic pursuits, in order to seek his fortune in a wider sphere. His first employment, unfitted as he was for it by nature and habit, was that of an "under-strapping quill-driver" in Gray's Inn, the miseries of which he eloquently and wittily depicts, and thus apostrophises: "Gracious heaven! if I am doomed to be wretched, bury me beneath Iceland snows, and let me feed on blubber; stretch me under the burning line, and deny me thy propitious dews; nay, if it be thy will, suffocate me with the infected and pestilential air of a democratic club-room; but save me from the desk of an attorney!" After nine months' toilsome drudgery in Gray's Inn, his desire for a different mode of life induced him to enlist as a soldier, and he was sent to the depot at Chatham, where he remained about a year, attending closely to his duty, but applying every leisure moment to the improvement of his mind, and particularly to a knowledge of grammar, with which he was before totally unacquainted. The regiment at length sailed for Nova Scotia, and was then ordered to St.

John's, New Brunswick, where he soon attracted the notice of his superiors by his industry, regularity, and habitual temperance; and was rewarded by being appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. To early rising, and the grand secret of hushbanding his time, Cobbett attributes not only his rapid promotion in the army, but much of his future fame. After seven years' service, the regiment returned to England; and Sergeant-major Cobbett solicited and received his discharge. Having by his unparalleled assiduity while he was in the army gained an insight into many branches of knowledge, and being determined on gaining more, he went to France, in order, chiefly, to perfect himself in the language; but seeing that a war with England was inevitable, he embarked for America, where, under the sobriquet of Peter Porcupine, he quickly began to exercise his talents by the publication of his "Observations" and other political pamphlets, all calculated to uphold the dignity of his native country, and oppose the prevalence of French principles. But he found it necessary to quit America; and, on his return to this country, he commenced a daily paper called the *Porcupine*, in which at first he strenuously supported the government. But whether it was that he became disgusted with the compromising character of the Addington administration, or felt indignant at the cold hauteur of Mr. Pitt, who refused to meet him; or whether some new light had dawned on him, which made him the advocate of the "rights of the people," certain it is that his publication, now styled "The Weekly Register," contained various articles which were severely denominated libels, and he was arrested, fined, and imprisoned. From this period a gradual change may be discovered in the tone of Cobbett's political disquisitions, and ere long he was looked upon as the mighty leader of the radical reformers. In 1809 he again attracted the notice of Sir Vicary Gibbs, at that time his majesty's attorney-general. The libel related to the flogging of some men in the local militia, at Ely, in Cambridgeshire; he was found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of 1000*l.* to the king, and at the expiration of the two years to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 300*l.*, and two securities in 100*l.* each. This severe sentence Cobbett never forgot or forgave; and, in truth, it would require no ordinary share of Christian forbearance to do either. No sooner was he liberated than he showed his enemies that his active mind had received a fresh stimulus; he reduced his "Register" to 2*d.*, whereby its sale was immensely increased, and he sought for every possible means of annoying those who had persecuted him. At length the arbitrary "Six Acts" were passed; and as he firmly believed they were passed for the express purpose of silencing him (particularly the Power of Imprisonment Act), he instantly took his departure for America, and settled in Long Island; from which spot his future "Registers" were dated, till his return to England, in 1819, after that act was repealed. Strange and paradoxical as it may appear, and not less so than discreditable,

Cobbett announced, on his arrival at Liverpool, that he had brought with him the bones of the celebrated republican, Tom Paine—the man whom above all others he had formerly decried as a regicide and an infidel! yet to the remains of that man he pretended to pay homage, and called upon his countrymen to honour them by a magnificent public funeral, and the erection of a splendid monument! In 1820 Mr. Cobbett was induced to become a candidate for the representation of Coventry, but met with a signal defeat; and in 1826 he made a similar unsuccessful attempt at Preston, against Messrs. Stanley and Wood. In 1829 and the two following years, the events in Europe gave a more impassioned tone to his writings than they had for some time exhibited. He had the revolutions abroad—the reform bill at home—and the fearful spirit of incendiarism through the agricultural districts, to write about all at once. Nor did the greatness of the several themes exhaust his powers; his spirit hurried on; and each subject, as the other was dismissed, came like a fresh supply of oil to brighten and perpetuate the flame. He wrote about the regeneration of France, and here was a stimulus to indignation; he passed to talk of borough-mongers and corruption, and here the stimulus increased; but when he leaped from the rotten boroughs into the green fields—peered over burning barns and corn-ricks, and sought the cause of the incendiarism in the distress and despair of the class of men from whom he, William Cobbett, had sprung, the stimulus waxed stronger than mere indignation; and, in giving it expression, he nearly swelled it into sedition against a government, which he had always regarded with an avenging hate. In consequence of an article of this description which had appeared in the "Weekly Political Register" on the 11th of December, 1830, he was, on the 7th of July following, tried before Lord Tenterden and a special jury for the publication of "a libel, with intent to raise discontent in the minds of the labourers in husbandry, and to incite them to acts of violence, and to destroy corn stacks, machinery, and other property." Sir Thomas Denman, then attorney-general, was the leading counsel for the crown; while Mr. Cobbett conducted his defence in person; and a more lucid, vigorous, or powerful answer to charges brought by a public prosecution has rarely, if ever, been delivered. The jury deliberated from six o'clock at night till nine the next morning, and then, stating to the judge that there were six of them of one opinion, and six of another, solicited the court to grant their discharge, and they were discharged accordingly. Thus ended this memorable trial. From that hour till the day of his death he never ceased to hold up those to scorn and ridicule who had made this last desperate, but impotent, effort to crush and overwhelm him. From the time of his trial, in 1831, up to the passing of the reform bill, in 1832, Cobbett's time was almost equally divided between the three several occupations of writing, travelling, and lecturing; and as his fame was evidently again on the increase, he

looked forward to a seat in parliament at the approaching elections. When the proper period arrived (Dec. 1832) he was put in nomination both for Manchester and Oldham; and though defeated at the former place, he gained his election at the latter by an immense majority. In 1833 William Cobbett was a British senator—the long-sought object of his ambition; and, though far advanced in years, and engaged as ardently as ever in his accustomed active pursuits, he devoted himself to his new duties with all the energy by which his whole life had been characterised. But it was an element unsuited to his habits; late hours and confinement in a heated atmosphere were never intended for him who "usually went to bed at nine o'clock and rose at four." During a debate on the malt tax, on the 25th of May, he was suddenly attacked with a disease of the throat, from which he never recovered, and on the 17th of June, 1835, he expired. As an author, independent of his long-continued political pamphlets and periodical works before referred to, he was exceedingly industrious; and in those which relate to rural life he was decidedly the most useful writer of the age, as his "Cottage Economy," "Advice to Young Men," "Rural Rides," &c. abundantly prove. He also wrote Grammars of the English and French languages, both of which had a most extensive circulation; also, "A Year's Residence in America," 20 volumes of "Parliamentary Debates," &c.; but his last work, "The History of the Reformation," is so distorted by party views, and so evidently written to serve the cause of popery, that it is difficult to say whether the impartial reader is more likely to be disgusted with its want of candour as a book of history, or amused with the time-serving tirades on the popular topics of the day with which it is so copiously interlarded. Altogether it is a failure, and does the fame of Cobbett more discredit than all the coarse invectives and political tergiversations that are to be met with in his voluminous writings.

[Having so much exceeded our usual limits in the preceding sketch of the life of William Cobbett, we plead, as our excuse, the valuable example it affords (to youth especially) of what may be effected by early rising, habitual temperance, and unrelaxing industry. We have no fear that we shall be charged with eulogising his public conduct, or of exhibiting his political life as worthy of imitation. On all occasions he appears to have followed the dictates of a proud, indomitable will; while he indulged in the most offensive personalities against those who differed from him, and supported his dogmas with a coarseness of language, and a disregard for the feelings of others, alike disgraceful and disgusting. What his character might have been under other circumstances, or how the powerful energies of his mind might have been directed, had not the all-engulphing vortex of party borne him away, it is useless to speculate on: we are bound to regard him as one whose "birth, station, employment, ignorance, temper, character in early life, were all against him; but who emerged from, and overcame them all."]

COBENTZEL, CHARLES, Count de, an eminent statesman. He was a native of Laybach, and at an early age commenced his public career. During the troubles in the reign of the empress Maria Theresa, his services gave so much satisfaction, that in 1753 he was placed at the head of affairs in the Austrian Netherlands. In this important situation he showed great respect for literature and the arts, and several useful reformations were carried into effect by him. Among his other services was that of founding the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. Died, 1770.

COBENTZEL, LOUIS, Count de, son of the above, and, like him, a diplomatist. At the early age of 27, he was entrusted with a mission to Catharine II. of Russia, and his gallantry and compliance with her taste for theatricals made him a great favourite with her. From 1795 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister of state for foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1805 he was dismissed from this office, and he died in 1809.

COBENTZEL, JOHN PHILIP, Count de, a cousin of the last named, and also a diplomatist. Being sent to Brabant to treat with the Netherlands, who resisted some edicts of the emperor which they considered oppressive, they refused to receive him, and the edicts were in consequence revoked. This failure prevented him from being employed again during the following ten years; but at length, in 1801, he was sent ambassador to Paris. Died, 1810.

COBURG, FREDERIC JOSIAS, duke of Saxe-Coburg, an Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1737. In 1780 he commanded the Imperial army on the Danube, and, in connection with the Russian general, Suwaroff, defeated the Turks, and conquered Bucharest. In 1793 he defeated the French at Neerwinden, expelled them from the Netherlands, and invaded France, taking Valenciennes, Cambray, and other places; but when the English army, under the Duke of York, separated from him, he sustained several defeats, retreated across the Rhine, and resigned his command. Died, 1815.

COCCEIUS, JOHN, a Dutch scholar of the 17th century, professor of theology at Leyden. He taught that the Old Testament was merely a type of the New; and the book of Revelation being a principal object of his attention, he warmly asserted the doctrine of the Millenium. His followers formed a rather numerous sect, called Cocceians. Besides ten folio volumes of writings on divinity, which he published during his life, he left a work, not printed till many years after his death, entitled "Opera, Anecdota Theologica et Philologica." Born, 1603; died, 1669.

COCCEIUS, HENRY, an eminent Dutch civilian; author of "Prodomus Justitiae Gentium," &c. "Theses," &c. He was raised to the dignity of a baron of the empire in 1713, and died in 1719.

COCCEIUS, SAMUEL, son of the last named, and successor to his title. He became grand chancellor of Prussia under Frederick the Great, and was a chief author of the Frederickian code. He also published a valuable edition of Grotius, "*De Jure Belli et Pacis*." Died, 1755.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICHOLAS, an eminent French engraver and writer, of the 18th century; author of "*Travels in Italy*," "*Letters on the Pictures of Herculaneum*," "*Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade*," &c. His plates are numerous and well executed.

COCILÆUS, JOHN, an able but bitter opponent of Luther, Calvin, and other reformers, but more especially of the first named, whom he censured with great asperity in his work, "*De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri*." He published, besides this work, a very curious "*History of the Hussites*," and he maintained a fierce controversy with Dr. Morrison, an English clergyman, on the subject of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Died, 1552.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist of considerable talent and reputation. After studying at Rome, he settled at Glasgow, where his abilities were so well appreciated, that he realised a respectable fortune. Of his historical pieces, "*Endymion*" and "*Dædalus*" are held in high estimation. Born, 1738; died, 1785.

COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD, earl of Dundonald, born, 1749. He became a cornet of dragoons, but exchanged from the army to the navy, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he succeeded to the earldom. He now devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, with the intent of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom. Among the numerous works published by him in the prosecution of this patriotic intention, were "*The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of Agriculture*," "*An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish*," &c. He made many useful discoveries, for some of which he obtained patents; but unfortunately, though he did good service to his country, he was so far from enriching himself, that he was at one time actually obliged to receive aid from the Literary Fund. Died, 1831.

COCHRANE, JOHN DUNDAS, nephew of the above, an English naval officer. On retiring from the naval service, he travelled on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal; and then through the Russian empire to Kamschatka. Of this latter journey he published an account in two volumes, which contain much curious information. He was about to travel on foot across South America, when he died at Valencia, in Colombia, in 1825.

COCKBURN, CATHERINE, an English authoress. Though almost self-educated, she began to publish at the early age of 17, her first production being a tragedy, entitled "*Agnes de Castro*." In two years more she produced another tragedy, entitled "*Fatal Friendship*," which was received with much approbation at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Besides these, and a tragedy, enti-

tled "*The Revolution of Sweden*," she published some poems, a "*History of the Works of the Learned*," "*Vindications of the Philosophy of Locke*," and several metaphysical treatises. Born, 1679; died, 1749.

COCKER, EDWARD, an English penman and arithmetician; whose fame as a computist was formerly held in such repute, that "*according to Cocker*" is still used as an arithmetical proverb. Died, 1677.

COELES, PUBLIUS HORATIUS, a valiant Roman. He was a descendant of the Horatii, and proved himself worthy of his line. When Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, had pursued the Romans to the wooden bridge over the Tiber, Coeles and two companions boldly withstood the enemy until the Romans had crossed the bridge. His two companions then retired, but Coeles remained until the bridge was broken down behind him, and then plunged into the river, and swam to the city.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Barbadoes, was educated at All Souls College, Oxford; to which he bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* for the erection of a library, leaving his West Indian estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. As an author, this munificent gentleman is only known by some verses addressed to Garth, on the publication of his "*Dispensary*," and by some Latin poems in the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*." Born, 1668; died, 1710.

CODRUS, the 17th and last king of Athens. Disguised as a common person, he rushed into the midst of the army of the Heraclidae, and was slain; a sacrifice he was led to make by the oracle having pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must fall. At his death, the Athenians deeming no one worthy to be the successor of their patriotic monarch, established a republic.

COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ, an eminent painter, a native of Portugal, whose works obtained for him the appellation of the Portuguese Titian. Born, 1515; died, 1710.

COEN, JOHN PETERSON, governor of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and founder of the city of Batavia. He went to India as a merchant, and in 1617 succeeded to the governorship of Bantam, when in 1619 he removed to the new factory he had founded. After passing a short time in Europe, he, in 1627, returned to Batavia, and bravely defended that place against the emperor of Java. So many men perished in this memorable contest, that their bodies produced a pestilence, of which Coen died, in 1629.

COEUR, JAMES, a French merchant of the 15th century. His trade surpassed that of any other individual in Europe; and he is said to have had 300 agents in the Mediterranean. He lent Charles VII. an immense sum, to enable him to conquer Normandy, which was never repaid; for being falsely accused of peculation, and of poisoning the king's mistress, he was so disgusted, that, on getting his release, he went into voluntary exile. Died, 1456.

COFFEY, CHARLES, a poet and dramatist; author of "*The Devil to Pay*," &c., and editor of an edition of the works of Drayton. He

was deformed in person, and performed the part of *Æeop* for his own benefit. Died, 1745.

COGAN, THOMAS, an English physician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1574 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where he also practised in his proper profession. He wrote the "*Haven of Health*," "*A Preservative from the Pestilence*," and an "*Epitome of Cicero's Epistles*." Died, 1607.

COGAN, THOMAS, a physician, born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in 1730; who, in conjunction with Dr. Hawes, founded the *Humane Society*. He translated the works of Camper, and was the author of "*A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions*," "*Theological Disquisitions*," &c. Died in 1818.

COGGESHALLE, RALPH, an English Cistercian monk of the 13th century. He was at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin; and wrote a "*Chronicle of the Holy Land*," which was printed in a collection published at Paris in 1725.

COHAUSEN, JOHN HENRY, a German physician. He wrote a curious work, instructing his readers how to live to 115 years of age; it was translated into English by Dr. Campbell, under the title of "*Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave*." Died in his 85th year, in 1750.

COHORN, MENNO, Baron, a celebrated Dutch engineer, who, after distinguishing himself as a military officer on many important sieges and battles, fortified Namur, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other towns. He was the author of a "*Treatise on Fortification*." Died, 1704.

COKAYNE, SIR ASTON, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge; and, after having made the grand tour, fixed his residence at a family estate in Warwickshire. Espousing the cause of Charles I., he was despoiled of his property by the triumphant parliamentarians, to whom he was doubly obnoxious as a royalist and a papist. A collection of his plays and poems was printed in 1658, but it is now not often to be met with. Died, 1634.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, a celebrated English judge and law writer, born at Milham, Norfolk, in 1540. He pleaded his first cause in 1578; and having married a sister of the minister Burleigh, he possessed considerable political influence. In 1592 he had obtained a high reputation, and was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1600, being then attorney-general, he prosecuted the Earl of Essex; and the asperity with which he conducted himself to that nobleman amounted to very little less than brutality. In 1603 he was knighted; and we find him prosecuting Sir Walter Raleigh, and behaving to him as unfeeling as he had formerly behaved to Essex. In 1606 he was made chief justice of the common pleas; and in 1613 he was sworn of the privy council, and removed to the court of king's bench. His activity in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury's murder made him many enemies; and his opposition to the king and chancellor Egerton caused him to be removed from office in 1616. Having vainly endeavoured to get

into favour with the court, he in 1621 joined the popular party, and was committed, though only for a short time, to the Tower. In 1628 he represented the county of Buckingham in parliament, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Duke of Buckingham. In mere legal knowledge he has never perhaps been equalled; but for the nobler qualities of his mind we may seek in vain. His "*Commentary on Littleton*" and his "*Reports*" are invaluable. Died, 1634.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis of Seguelai, a celebrated French statesman, to whose talents, activity, and enlarged views, France owes much of its financial and commercial prosperity, was descended from a Scottish family, but born at Rheims, in 1619, where his father was a wine merchant. In 1648 he became clerk to the secretary of state, Le Tellier, whose daughter he married; and his conduct in this situation recommended him to the king as intendant of finances. Subsequently he became superintendent of buildings, secretary of state, and minister of the marine; and in every capacity he acted so as to merit the love of his countrymen, and obtain the approbation of his king. To literature and the arts he constantly gave encouragement; he instituted the Academy of Sciences, and that of sculpture and painting; and it was at his recommendation that the Royal Observatory was erected. To him, too, Paris owed the erection of many elegant buildings; and, if a less brilliant minister than some of his predecessors, he certainly conferred more substantial benefits upon his country than most of them. Died, 1683.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis of Torcy, son of the preceding. He filled, successively, the offices of secretary of state for the foreign department and director-general of the posts; and wrote "*Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht*." Born, 1665; died, 1746.

COLCHESTER, CHARLES ABBOT Lord, was born at Abingdon, Berks, in 1757; and having received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, was entered of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1775. While there he was greatly distinguished for his attainments; and a Latin poem on the czar Peter gained him not only the prize, but also a valuable gold medal from the empress of Russia. After spending some time abroad, he was called to the bar, and practised with every prospect of becoming a popular advocate. His forensic pursuits, however, were but of short continuance, for on entering parliament for Helston he was speedily noticed for his talent and business-like habits, and on the formation of the Addington ministry he was appointed secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the privy seal. He now commenced some useful reforms in Ireland, but before he could complete them he was elected speaker of the House of Commons. In this situation he displayed not only the talent but the tact and address necessary for the duties of his office; and so far was he from being bigoted to his party, that on the division concerning Lord Melville, the numbers

for and against that nobleman being equal, he gave the casting vote against him. In 1817 an attack of erysipelas obliged him to resign the office of speaker; on which occasion he was called to the upper house by the title of Baron Colchester, with a pension of 4000*l.* per annum. Much of the remainder of his life was passed abroad and in Scotland; and he died in May, 1829, leaving two sons. He was chiefly remarkable for his knowledge of the forms of the House, though he was also a fluent and elegant speaker.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a Scotch physician and writer. He emigrated to America, and having become a very large and prosperous landowner in New York, he was in 1761 made lieutenant-governor of that province. In this office he displayed great talent; but he is chiefly spoken of here on account of his "History of the Five Nations," which is a valuable work. Linnaeus, to whom he sent many American plants, gave the name of Coldenia to a new genus. Died, 1776.

COLE, HENRY, dean of St. Paul's, and judge of the arches' court. In the reign of Henry VIII. he held numerous valuable appointments, all of which he resigned on the accession of Edward VI. The reign of Mary restored his prosperity; and it was he who preached the sermon when the venerable Cranmer was sacrificed. On the accession of Elizabeth, this fact was doubtless remembered to his prejudice; for he was not only stripped of all his preferments, but kept in prison till his death, in 1519. He was the author of some controversial tracts and sermons; and a disputation between him and Cranmer and Ridley is also in print.

COLE, THOMAS, a dissenting minister; author of "A Discourse on Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance," &c. Died, 1607.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English herbalist. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and became secretary to Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester. His works are, "The Art of Simpling," and "Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise." Died, 1602.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, F.R.S., an eminent Orientalist, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society, was the third son of Sir George Colebrooke, bart., a director of the East India Company. He was born in 1765, and in 1782 was appointed to a writership in India. Being sent as one of a deputation to investigate the resources of a part of the country, it led to his publishing "Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal;" in which treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and her eastern possessions. Soon after this he began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he subsequently became so eminent. The translation of the great "Digest of Hindú Law," which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, but left unfinished at his death, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke; and while engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore, where he completed it in 1796. His other works consist of a "Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language," the "Algebra of the Hindoos," and various treatises on their laws, philosophy, and arithmetic; besides numerous

communications to the society of which he was director. He died in March, 1837.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, eminent as a poet, essayist, and moral philosopher, was born at Bristol in 1770, where he received the rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to Christ's Hospital, London, at which establishment he made great progress in the classics; and he completed his studies at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in 1792, he obtained the gold medal for the best Greek ode. It appears that he was first inspired with a taste for poetry by the perusal of Lisle Bowles's Sonnets; and his intimacy with such men as Southey and Wordsworth (which commenced early in life) was likely to produce a congeniality of feelings and lead to similar results. But, great as Coleridge was as a poet, he was equally great as a writer on morals, philosophy, and politics; and as a public lecturer he was almost without a rival; while such were his powers as an argumentative debater, that he riveted the attention of his audience by the charm of his eloquence, and astounded them by the depth of his reasoning. The chief of Mr. Coleridge's works are, "Sibylline Leaves," a collection of poems; "Biographia Literaria," or biographical sketches of his life and opinions; "Aids to Reflection, in the Formation of a manly Character," &c.; and "The Friend," a series of essays, 3 vols.; besides a variety of minor poems, many of which are replete with beautiful imagery and sublime feeling; and numerous treatises and essays connected with public events in the moral and political world, some of which were published in a separate form, but the major part appeared in the public journals. Died, at Highgate, 1834. His "Specimens of Table Talk," and some of his other productions, were published after his death by his nephew Henry Nelson Coleridge, who distinguished himself by various valuable contributions to Knight's Quarterly Magazine and other works, and who died a victim to rheumatism, 1843.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, one of the most original and pleasing writers of the day, son of the above was born in 1797. He was the author of many minor poems of great merit, of "Biographies of Northern Worthies," and an extensive contributor to Blackwood's Magazine. Died, Jan. 6. 1849.

COLET, Dr. JOHN, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School, was born in London, in 1466. He was an excellent scholar, and took great pains to encourage learning in others, of which his endowment of the noble institution above mentioned leaves ample testimony. Died, 1519.

COLIGNI, GAFARD DE, admiral of France. On the death of Henry II., he became chief of the Calvinist party, and the most efficient of its leaders against the Guises. When peace was temporarily established in 1571, he appeared at court, and was received with every appearance of cordiality. But at the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, he was among the victims of party rage; and the infamous Catharine de Medici ordered his head to be sent to the pope.

COLIGNI, ODET, brother of the above, archbishop of Toulouse. He was deposed

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for having embraced the Protestant faith, and retired to England, where he was poisoned by a servant, in 1571.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTA, countess de la Suse; an ingenious French poetess, whose odes and songs are printed with the poems of Pelisson. Died, 1675.

COLLADO, DIEGO, a Spanish Dominican, superintendent of the convents of the Philippines; author of a Japanese dictionary, and a treatise on the Japanese grammar. While he was on his voyage to Europe, the vessel was wrecked, and he perished in 1638.

COLLANGE, GABRIEL DE, a French writer; author of "Polygraphy, or Universal Caballistical Writing." This book, which he published under the name of J. M. Trithemius, subjected the author to the charge of magic. At the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, he was mistaken for a Protestant, and murdered—as one of his biographers naively says—"by mistake."

COLLATINUS, L. TARQUINIUS, a nephew of Tarquin Superbus, and husband of Lucretia. He aided Brutus in expelling the Tarquins, but soon after went into voluntary exile.

COLLEGE, STEPHEN, a mechanic of the time of Charles II. He was a very zealous supporter of Protestantism, whence he obtained the sobriquet of the "Protestant joiner," and probably it was on this account that some villainous informers charged him with being concerned in a plot against the king. He defended himself with spirit and ability, but was condemned and executed in 1681.

COLLEONE, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian soldier of fortune, born at Bergamo, in 1400. He served at first under De Montone, and then in the army of Queen Joan of Naples. Passing into the service of Venice, he totally destroyed the army of Nicholas Piccinino; but being ill rewarded, he left the Venetians, and took his troops to the aid of Philip Visconti. He next served with Francis Sforza, and gained the battle of Frascati over the French. The Venetians now made him their generalissimo, and when he died, in 1475, the senate erected a statue to his memory.

COLLET, PHILBERT, a French advocate; author of treatises "On Usury," "On Alms," "On Tithes," and on "Excommunication," besides some works on botany. Died, 1718.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, an English non-juring divine and learned writer, was born in 1650. He received his education at Cambridge, and was presented with the rectory of Anpton, in Suffolk; which he resigned on being chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was imprisoned in Newgate for writing in favour of James II. He attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins when they were executed for the "assassination plot." Two non-juring clergymen who accompanied him on this occasion were taken up, but Collier escaped, and lay hidden until the affair had blown over, when he again made his appearance, and published "Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects." This work, in three volumes, obtained him con-

siderable reputation; and his next publication was a spirited attack upon the licentiousness of the stage. He was, as a matter of course, replied to by many of the dramatic writers of the time; but he had truth on his side, and his works had good effect. He next translated and continued Morel's Dictionary; and his reputation had now so much increased, that queen Anne's government offered him valuable church preferment, which, with a rare consistency, he steadily declined. His remaining works were, an "Ecclesiastical History," brought down to the death of Charles II., some sermons, pamphlets, and a translation of Marcus Antoninus. He was consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who was himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by three deprived bishops; and of course Collier's consecration was as illegal and void as theirs. Died, 1726.

COLLIN D'HARVILLE, JOHN FRANCIS, a French advocate, dramatist, and poet; author of "The Inconstant," "Le Vieux Céleataire," and various other dramas. Born, 1750; died, 1806.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a German poet; author of six tragedies, some fragments of an epic poem, entitled "The Rodolphiad," and a number of spirit-stirring war songs. Born, 1772; died, 1811.

COLLIN, HENRY JOSEPH, a German physician and medical writer; author of a very valuable work on acute and chronic diseases. He has the merit of having added some powerful vegetable remedies to the Materia Medica. Died, 1784.

COLLINGS, JOHN, D.D., a nonconformist divine; author of "The Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualised," and other works of a similar class. At the restoration he was one of the Presbyterian divines at the famous Savoy conference. Died, 1690.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord, a celebrated English admiral, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1748. He entered the navy when only 13 years of age, and his services were long, arduous, and valuable. In the action of June 1, 1794, he was flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer on board the Prince; and at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, he commanded the Excellent. Having attained the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue, and being second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, where the hero of England's navy fell, the command of the fleet devolved upon Admiral Collingwood, whose gallant conduct at the onset had called forth an exclamation of delight from Nelson, and to whose admirable skill and judgment, after the battle, the preservation of the captured vessels was chiefly attributable. For this and his other important services he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and elevated to the peerage. He was brave, indefatigable, just, and kind; strictly preserving discipline, while he gained the love of his compatriots, and merited all that a grateful country could bestow on him. His letters, published since his death, which took place while cruising off Minorca, in 1810, show him to have possessed considerable literary ability.

COLLINGWOOD, FRANCIS EDWARD, a

captain in the English navy, was a midshipman on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar; and to him is ascribed the honour of being the avenger of Nelson's death, having shot the Frenchman in the main-top of the *Redoubtable*, who was seen to take deliberate aim at the English hero the moment before he fell. Died, 1835.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a deistical controversialist, was born at Heston, Middlesex, in 1676, and completed his education at Cambridge. Among his works are "A Discourse on Free Thinking," "A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," "Priestcraft in Perfection," &c. Though he was intimate with Locke and other great men, and spent his life in literary pursuits, his writings exhibit him as an insidious and determined foe to Christianity. Born, 1676; died, 1729.

COLLINS, ARTHUR, a celebrated English genealogist; author of an English "Peerage" and "Baronetage;" lives of "Cecil, Lord Burleigh" and "Edward the Black Prince," &c. He was rescued from poverty by a pension of 400*l.* per annum, granted to him by George II. Born, 1682; died, 1760.

COLLINS, DAVID, grandson of the above, a distinguished military officer, and governor of Van Diemen's Land; author of "A History of Botany Bay," which is written in a very unpretending style, and abounds with interesting information. Died, 1810.

COLLINS, FRANCIS, doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan; author of a treatise, "De Animabus Paganorum," &c. Died, 1640.

COLLINS, JOHN, an able English mathematician and accountant. He was for some time in the naval service of Venice against the Turks; but at the restoration he was appointed to the office of accountant to the excise office, the court of chancery, &c. He, however, found time to contribute largely to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*; corresponded with Barrow, Newton, and other eminent mathematicians; and wrote various mathematical works. Born, 1624; died, 1683.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, a highly gifted but ill-fated English poet; author of odes, elegies, &c. He was born, in 1720, at Chichester, and received his education at Winchester and Oxford. In 1744, he settled himself in London, but suffered from poverty even beyond the common lot of poets. The death of his uncle, Colonel Martin, who bequeathed him a legacy of 200*l.*, raised him from this abject condition; but his health and spirits were broken, and after lingering for some time in a state of mental imbecility, he died in 1756. His odes, which when published were utterly disregarded, are unquestionably among the first productions of British poetry; and the fate of their author is an indelible disgrace to the pretended patrons of genius, and the age in which he lived.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, an artist of distinguished merit, was born in London, 1737. He inherited an enthusiastic admiration for the beauties of nature from both his parents. His father, who was one of the first picture dealers of his time, was a man of considerable

literary attainments; and his friendship with Morland the painter early led to his son's initiation into the mysteries of the pencil. In 1807 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and having prosecuted his studies with great zeal and success, he was chosen an associate in 1814, and elected an academican in 1820. From this period he continued to produce without interruption those coast and cottage scenes which gained for him his early reputation, and marked him out as one of the most thorough English artists, in the best and truest sense, of his time. With a view of studying the works of the great masters and of observing nature in new forms, he visited Italy in 1830, and having for two years occupied himself unremittently in advancing his knowledge of painting, he returned to England provided with a new class of subjects, and prepared for a new field of action in his art. Down to the year 1846 he contributed regularly to every exhibition, displaying the versatility of his powers by most elaborate productions illustrative of history, and by frequent revivals of those more domestic subjects by which he had won his early fame. True to his "first love," his last production, "Early Morning," was an English sea-piece. Mr. Collins was imbued with earnest but unaffected piety; and his death, though not unexpected, caused deep regret to a large circle of attached friends and admirers. Died, 1847.

COLLINSON, PETER, an English botanist, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of many ornamental shrubs and plants in our gardens, was born in 1694. He was intimate with Franklin and Linnaeus, the latter of whom gave the name *Collinsonia* to a genus of plants. Died, 1768.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, a French actor of little repute, but a heartless savage, and unprincipled republican. On the breaking out of the revolution he became a conspicuous agitator, and was the first who voted for the abolition of royalty. When Robespierre was falling he joined in impeaching him, though he so far resembled him in cruelty, that his treatment of the royalist Lyonese obtained him the sobriquet of *the Tiger*. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and the almanack of Father Gerard. Being transported to Cayenne, he died there, in 1796.

COLLUTHUS, an Alexandrian heresiarch of the 4th century. He assumed the episcopal office without authority, and was condemned by a council at Alexandria, in 324.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, was born of parents who were conspicuous in the literary world by their translations from Gesner and Boder, when the German language was but little known in England. One of those productions, the *Death of Abel*, by Mrs. Collyer, was received with peculiar marks of public favour. The late artist showed superior talent in the stippled style of engraving; his portraits in that line stand unrivalled. Died, 1827.

COLMAN, GEORGE, a dramatic writer and accomplished scholar of the 18th cen-

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tury. He was born at Florence, in 1733, where his father at that time resided as the British envoy, and his mother was sister to the Countess of Bath. Having received his education at Westminster School and at Christchurch, Oxford, he turned his attention to the law as a profession; but his writings in *The Connoisseur* having met with success, gave him a bias towards polite literature, and he accordingly abandoned the graver pursuits of legal science. His first dramatic attempt was "Polly Honeycombe," which was performed at Drury Lane with great, though only temporary, success. In the following year, 1761, he produced his comedy of the "Jealous Wife," which at once became popular, and has ever since kept the stage. "The Clandestine Marriage," "The English Merchant," &c., added to his fame; and he wrote a number of other pieces, which, though inferior to these, were by no means deficient in merit. Lord Bath and General Pulteney, at their deaths, left him considerable legacies, which enabled him to purchase a share in Covent Garden Theatre. Disputes arising between himself and the other proprietors, he very soon disposed of this property, and purchased the little theatre in the Haymarket, which he conducted until an attack of paralysis reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. In addition to his writings, mentioned above, he translated the comedies of Terence and Horace, *De Arte Poetica*. Died, 1794.

COLMAN, GEORGE, "the younger," an eminent dramatist and wit, son of George Colman, was born in 1762, and received his education at Westminster School, Christchurch College, Oxford, and at King's College, Aberdeen. On his return from college, he was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn. Circumstances, however, as well as inclination, led him to abandon the profession of the law, and betake himself to that for which he was so well qualified. In 1784 his first acknowledged play, called "Two to One," was brought forward, and introduced to the public by a prologue from the pen of his father, who announced it as the production of "a chip of the old block." The success of this exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and naturally strengthened his bias in favour of dramatic composition. In 1787 his celebrated opera of "Inkle and Yarico" appeared, and at once stamped his fame. Shortly after this, the elder Colman was attacked with paralysis, which terminating in mental imbecility, his son presided over the destinies of the Haymarket Theatre, and subsequently became its proprietor, catering for the public amusement most felicitously. The prolific pen of "George Colman the younger" seemed never idle; and yet, perhaps, there was scarcely a man in London who spent more hours in convivial pleasures, or whose brilliant flashes of wit so often "set the table in a roar." His principal works, chronologically arranged, were "The Mountaineers," "The Iron Chest," "The Heir at Law," "Blue Beard," "The Review, or Wags of Windsor," "The Poor Gentleman," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "John Bull," "Who wants a Guinea?"

"We fly by Night," "The Africans," and "X.Y.Z." These, with numerous preludes and interludes, prologues and epilogues, may be said to embrace his dramatic works: his other compositions, entitled "Random Records," "My Nightgown and Slippers," "Broad Grins," "Poetical Vagaries," "Vagaries Vindicated, or Hypocritical Hypercritics," complete the list. George IV. appointed him to the situation of licenser and examiner of plays, an office for which he was admirably qualified. Died, 1836.

COLOCCI, ANGELO, an Italian bishop; author of some very elegant Latin poems. After the fashion of his time, he assumed a Latin name; that of Angelus Colotius Bassus. Died, 1549.

COLOCOTRONIS, THEOD., one of the regenerators of modern Greece, was born in Messenia, 1770; distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the Turkish oppressors of his country, and contributed, by his heroic conduct during the insurrection, to the final triumph of the Greek cause in 1828. After the death of Capo d'Istria, he became a member of the provisional government; but having conspired against the regency established till the majority of king Otho in 1834, he was condemned to death, and owed his escape to the clemency of the king. Died, 1843.

COLOGNE, PETER DE, a Protestant divine of the 16th century. He was a native of Ghent, but settled first at Mentz, and finally at Heidelberg. He wrote on the eucharist, and in defence of the Protestant doctrines.

COLOMA, DON CARLOS, marquis of Espina, a distinguished Spanish officer of the 16th century, and at one time ambassador to England. He wrote "The Wars of the Netherlands," and translated Tacitus.

COLOMBIERE, CLAUDE DE LA, a French Jesuit. He instituted a new rite, a service to be performed to the heart of Jesus, which he is said to have stolen from Goodwin, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Six volumes of his sermons were published. Died, 1682.

COLOMIES, otherwise COLOMESTUS, PAUL, a French scholar and critic. He was librarian to the archbishop of Canterbury, but lost that office on the deprivation of Sancroft. He wrote "Icon Theologorum Presbyterianorum," "Bibliothèque Choisie," &c. Died, 1692.

COLONNA, FRANCIS, an ingenious philosopher; author of the "Natural History of the Universe." He was burnt to death in his house, at Paris, in 1726.

COLONNA, PROSPERO, son of Anthony, prince of Salerno, was a distinguished military officer. He assisted Charles VIII. of France to conquer Naples, but subsequently aided in retaking it for the house of Arragon. Died, 1523.

COLONNA, POMPEO, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal, who at length became viceroy of Naples. A poem of his is extant, entitled "De Laudibus Muliebrum." Died, 1532.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, marchioness of Pescara, a celebrated Italian poetess, whose works are alike remarkable for the beauty of their thoughts and the elegance of their diction. Born, 1490; died, 1547.

COLOTHES, or **COLOTES**, a Grecian sculptor, contemporary with Phidias, whom he is said to have assisted in the statue of Jupiter Olympius. Several of his works are spoken of in very high terms, especially an ivory figure of *Æsculapius*.

COLQUHOUN, **PATRICK**, LL.D., a celebrated writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence. He was a native of Dumbarton, in Scotland, born in 1745, and early in life went to America. On his return from that country he settled at Glasgow as a merchant, and became lord provost of the city, and president of its chamber of commerce. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1792 he was made a police magistrate, in which situation he was distinguished by great ability and untiring assiduity. He published several valuable works, including a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," a tract on the "Education of the Labouring Classes," "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," &c. Died, 1820, aged 75.

COLSTON, **EDWARD**, an English merchant, memorable for his munificence and philanthropy. During his lifetime he expended upwards of 70,000*l.* in aiding various public charities, and he is supposed to have privately given away an equal amount. Notwithstanding his public and private benevolence, however, he left 100,000*l.* among his relatives and dependants. In addition to his other good works, he founded and endowed St. Augustine's School, Bristol, for the education of 100 boys, besides almshouses in other places. His statue, executed by Rysbach, stands in the church of All Saints, Bristol. Born, 1636; died, 1721.

COLTON, **CALKE C.**, a writer of considerable talent, but of eccentric and discreditable habits, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship. He first attracted notice by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "A plain and authentic Narrative of the Sampford Ghost," in which he attempted to prove that certain occurrences which took place in a house at Sampford Peverell, near Tiverton, originated in supernatural agency. He also wrote a satirical poem, entitled "Hypocrisy," and another on "Napoleon;" but he obtained most of his fame from "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," which he published in 1820. Though a benefited clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew with Petersham, in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and suddenly disappearing from his usual haunts in the metropolis about the time of Weare's murder, it was strongly suspected that he had fallen by the hand of an assassin. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that he had absconded, to avoid his creditors; and, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then went to reside in America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester; and it is said that he gained by this vicious course of life, in two years only, the sum of 25,000*l.* He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832. We almost shudder while we copy from his own "Lacon" the following apophthegm:—"The game-

ster, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and, by the act of suicide, renounces earth, to forfeit heaven!"

COLUMBA, **ST.**, a native of Ireland, who went to Scotland, and founded the famous monastery of Icolmkill. Died, 597.

COLUMBUS, **CHRISTOPHER**, the most celebrated navigator, and in many respects one of the greatest men recorded in history, was born at Genoa in 1437, and is supposed to have been of humble descent. He soon evinced a strong passion for geographical knowledge, together with an irresistible inclination for the sea. After many years spent in the active duties of a maritime life, with his mind bent on the acquisition of geographical and nautical science, he went to Lisbon, where an elder brother of his was settled; married the orphan daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator; and studied all the maps and charts he could procure, making occasional voyages; in which alternation of theoretical and practical improvement he spent several years. His own reflections, corroborated by facts of which he was informed by various seamen, led him at length to feel convinced that there were unknown lands separated from Europe by the Atlantic. After vainly seeking aid from Genoa, Portugal, and England, he at length induced Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to equip and man three vessels for a voyage of discovery; it being stipulated that Columbus should have a 10th of all profits, and be viceroy of the land he expected to discover. He set sail from Palos, on his daring adventure, on the 2nd of August, 1492; and, after sailing for two months, was in imminent danger of losing the reward of all his study and toil, the variation of the needle having so much alarmed his crews, that they were on the point of breaking into open mutiny, and he was obliged to promise that if three days produced no discovery he would commence his homeward voyage. On the third day they happily hove in sight of one of the Bahamas, and subsequently explored some other of the West India Islands. Having thus far succeeded, he built a fort at Hispaniola, left some of his men there, and then set out on his return to Europe, where he was received with every mark of admiration and regard. The gold and other valuables which he presented to the king and queen in token of his success, excited the spirit of adventure in both the sovereigns and their subjects, and in his 2nd voyage he had no difficulty in obtaining followers. It was not until his 3rd voyage, made in 1498, that he saw the mainland of America, which both Americus Vesputius and Sebastian Cabot reached before him; and though there has been much dispute as to the actual priority, the honour of giving a name to the new world remains with Americus Vesputius. Having assumed the command of the settlement at Hispaniola, various complaints were made against him by his bitterest enemies, and Columbus was not merely displaced, but Bobadilla, a new governor, who had been dispatched thither by the court of Spain, even sent him to that country manacled as a prisoner. Columbus endured this outrage with noble equanimity;

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and on his return, having obtained an audience of his sovereigns, was partially restored to his dignities; but he found that full justice was never intended to be awarded him. Yet, notwithstanding this unworthy treatment, he made another voyage, in which he encountered every imaginable disaster from storms and shipwreck; and, two years after his return, his noble mind sunk under the load of injustice and oppression. He died at Valladolid, in 1506, in the 70th year of his age.

COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW, Don, brother of the above, famous for his skill in constructing sea charts. Died, 1501.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, a native of Gades in Spain. He resided at Rome in the reign of the emperor Claudius; and, besides other works, wrote a treatise on agriculture.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet of the 5th century. Suidas mentions the "Calydonics" and the "Persica" of this writer; but all that has reached us from his pen is "The Rape of Helen."

COMBE, Dr. ANDREW, one of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our time, was born at Edinburgh, 1797. After going through the customary curriculum of the High School, with the addition of two sessions at the college, he was apprenticed in 1812 to a general medical practitioner. Up to this period he had given little indication of any peculiar talents; but the arrival of Dr. Spurzheim in Edinburgh, in 1815, opened a new era in his life. Attracted and interested by the lectures of the great apostle of phrenology, he sought his acquaintance, and having in 1817 obtained his diploma from the College of Surgeons, he proceeded to Paris to prosecute his studies in the hospitals of that capital, under the advice of Dr. Spurzheim. Here he remained for two years; and after a short tour in Switzerland and Italy he returned to Edinburgh in 1819, eagerly intent upon the practice of his profession. But in this he was disappointed. Soon after he reached home he was seized with symptoms of pulmonary consumption; and from this time, 1820, to the day of his death, he was, though with many intervals of comparative health, a confirmed invalid. But as if the element of bodily suffering, which usually impairs the powers and the usefulness of other men, had been necessary to the full development of his, it is to the exertions of these years of pain and anxiety that we owe the remarkable works which have placed Dr. Combe so high in the rank of the men whose noble privilege it has been to push visibly onwards the great wheel of human progress, by conferring on man the means of improving his mental and physical condition upon earth. For not alone did he learn in suffering how suffering could best be soothed and ameliorated; the sympathy it awakened in his heart led him to trace the poisoned stream to its source, and hence resulted those admirable expositions of the causes of the more ordinary forms of diseased action, and also those clear and practical lessons of prevention, which have advanced hygiene almost to the rank of a positive science. Immediately upon his seizure he

determined to go to the south of France, but had not got farther than London when he found himself too unwell to travel, and returned home; there he temporarily recovered, helped to found the Phrenological Society, and in the ensuing August set off again to the Mediterranean, on whose shores he spent two years. At the end of the second year he felt so strong, that he determined to begin practice in Edinburgh, where his high standing among his professional brethren, and general character for good sense, talent, and strict conscientiousness, did not leave him long unemployed. During the next few years he attained great repute from his able papers in reply to the opponents of phrenology, and also rose high in his profession. In 1825 he took the degree of M.D., and two years later was elected president of the Phrenological Society. During these and several following years, he contributed many interesting papers to the Phrenological Journal, and published a work on mental derangement; and in the course of an extensive practice addressed those invaluable letters to his patients, which, combining so happily the earnest and benevolent friend with the able physician and philosopher, must have strengthened his influence as well as greatly added to his usefulness. In 1831 his health again gave way, and he was obliged to pass the winter in Italy, and for some years altogether to abandon the practice of his profession. Indeed, he was never able fully to resume it; for though, by a strict application of his principles to his own state, and an unflinching adherence to the rules he laid down, he seems to have prolonged his life, and enjoyed many intervals of comparative health—and of usefulness (perhaps of a higher kind than lies within the scope of mere practice)—he was unfit for hard work, and must soon have sunk under exposure, exertion, or unfavourable circumstances of any sort. In 1836 he had the gratification of being appointed physician to the king of the Belgians, but the moist atmosphere of Belgium was probably injurious to his delicate frame, for after a short trial he was obliged to resign the resident appointment, from finding his strength inadequate to the due performance of his duties, and he only returned occasionally to examine, and inspect, and to advise the royal family in hygienic matters. Between the years 1834-39, he published the three great works for which he had been so long and so carefully collecting and arranging the materials, "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education," "The Physiology of Digestion," and "The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy." In 1838 he was appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to the queen in Scotland. By making occasional seasonable journeys to Belgium, Germany, and elsewhere, his health was so far preserved, that for months at a time he was able to act as a consulting physician in Edinburgh, where his well-merited high reputation brought abundance of patients about him. In the autumn of 1844 his health at last gave way so threateningly, as to oblige him to give up all work, and to try the climate of Madeira. There

he passed two successive winters in tolerable comfort, returning to spend the summer months among those he loved. After this he only left home once again, and that was to make a voyage to America (which seemed to have been injurious to him), in the summer immediately preceding his death. Surrounded by attached friends, and tended with faithful and most loving care, his life of usefulness was peacefully closed in the autumn of 1847.

COMBE, CHARLES, an eminent classical scholar and a physician, born in 1743. His father was an apothecary in Bloomsbury, and the son was brought up to the same profession, but determining to practise in the higher branches of medicine, he obtained a Scotch degree, and became physician to the London Lying-in Hospital. In conjunction with Dr. Parr and Mr. Homer, he produced an edition of Horace, in 2 vols. 4to., and he was well versed in the science of numismatics. Died, 1817.

COMBER, DR. THOMAS, dean of Carlisle. On the breaking out of the civil war he was deprived of his preferments and thrown into prison; but he lived to witness the restoration of Charles II. Died, 1663.

COMBER, DR. THOMAS, dean of Durham; author of "A Companion to the Temple," "A Companion to the Altar," "An Account of the Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the first Four Centuries," &c. Died, 1699.

COMBER, THOMAS, LL.D., grandson of the last named. He was the author of "An Examination of Middleton on the Miraculous Powers," "The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered," &c. Died, 1778.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, a Moravian minister. He for some time officiated as pastor to a congregation at Fulneck, but was driven thence by the invasion of the Spaniards, and settled in Poland, where he published a work, entitled "Janua Linguarum," which obtained him so great a celebrity that he was invited to England; but the breaking out of the civil war rendered his stay both brief and unprofitable, and he settled for the remainder of his life at Amsterdam. Born, 1592; died, 1671.

COMES, NATALIS, the Latinised name of NATAL CONTI, an Italian writer; author of poems in Greek and Latin, &c., and of a system of mythology. Died, 1590.

COMMANDINE, FREDERIC, an Italian mathematician; the author of some original works, and translator of Archimedes, Apollonius, and other ancient mathematicians. Died, 1575.

COMMELIN, JEROME, a learned French printer. He established his press first at Geneva, and subsequently at Heidelberg; and published several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with notes from his own pen. Died, 1598.

COMMENDOUÉ, JOHN FRANCIS, cardinal. He was a native of Venice, and at 10 years of age was so far advanced in learning as to write Latin verses. Pope Julius III. made him his chamberlain, and entrusted him with several important missions. He was made a bishop by Paul IV., and a cardinal by Pius IV. Died, 1584.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, a French physician and botanist. In the latter character he evinced great zeal and industry, and his collection was immense. He wrote "Iethology," two quarto volumes; and the "Martyrology of Botany," an account of those who had lost their lives in botanical pursuits. Born, 1721; died, 1773.

COMMINES or COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton; an eminent historian, statesman, and courtier of the reign of Louis XI., born in Flanders, in 1445. His "Memoirs of his own Times" abound with valuable facts and observations, though he is too lenient when speaking of the atrocities of Louis XI. On the death of that monarch, Commynes was thrown into prison and treated with great severity, but was at length liberated. Died, 1509.

COMMIRE, JOHN, a French Jesuit, distinguished for his Latin poetry. Among his works are fables, which some have considered equal to Phædrus. Died, 1702.

COMMODI, ANDREA, an Italian historical painter. His best work is a picture painted for Paul V., of the angels falling from heaven. Died, 1638.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, son and successor of Antoninus the philosopher. He was guilty of the worst crimes, and was poisoned by his concubine, Marcia, who had discovered that he intended to put her to death, A. D. 192.

COMMENUS DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOULI CONSTANTINE, the supposed descendant of the celebrated family of the Comneni, which for ages sat upon the throne of the eastern empire, was born in 1749, in the island of Corsica. Having been driven from their possessions in the East by the Turks, they at length emigrated in the 17th century, and, with a colony of Greeks, settled in Corsica, where their leader inherited the title and dignity of *capitano*, until Corsica became united to France. After studying at Rome, with the intention of becoming an ecclesiastic, Demetrius entered into the service of France, and obtained a captaincy in a regiment of dragoons in 1778. At the beginning of the revolution, he fought under the banners of Condé, and went into exile with other royalists; but he returned to France in 1802, and lived on a pension of 4000 francs, assigned to him by Napoleon. Louis XVIII. confirmed this stipend, and made him *maréchal de camp*, and knight of St. Louis. He died in 1821.

COMPTE, LOUIS LE, a French Jesuit and mathematician. He was for some time a missionary in China, and on his return to Europe published memoirs of that country. Died, 1729.

COMPTON, SPENCER, earl of Northampton, one of the bravest and most zealous adherents of Charles I. Being overpowered at the battle of Hopton Heath, he was offered quarter, but indignantly refused it, and was slain, March 19. 1643.

COMPTON, HENRY, son of the above. At the Restoration he obtained a cornetcy of dragoons. He soon, however, quitted the army for the church; and, after various preferments, was, in 1675, promoted to the

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bishopric of London. He opposed the spirit of popery during the reign of James II., and was one of the most zealous friends of the Prince of Orange. When Archbishop Sancroft refused to crown William and Mary, Compton performed that ceremony. Besides many sermons and letters, he wrote a treatise on the Communion, and translated from the Italian the life of Donna Olympia Maidachini. Died, 1713.

CONANT, JOHN, an English divine. He was originally a Nonconformist, but conformed in 1670, and became archdeacon of Norwich and a prebendary of Worcester. Six volumes of sermons are all that he is known to have contributed to literature. Died, 1693.

CONCA, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Italian painter. Died, 1761.

CONCANEN, MATTHEW, a political writer of some talent. His devotion to the ministry procured him the appointment of attorney-general of Jamaica, in which office he acquired a good fortune. He published, besides his political writings, some poetry, and by no means deserved that place in the Dunciad which Pope was induced, in mere party spite, to give him. Died, 1740.

CONCINA, DANIEL, a Dominican monk of Venice. He was very celebrated as a preacher, and so complete a master of canon law, that he was frequently consulted by pope Benedict XIV. Besides numerous other works, he wrote a "System of Theology," in 12 volumes. Died, 1753.

CONCINO CONCINI (more celebrated and better known by his title of Marshal d'Ancre) was by birth a Florentine, and accompanied Mary de Medici, the wife of Henry IV., to France. He obtained great preferment, and after the death of Henry IV. so much abused the influence he had over the queen regent, that when her son, Louis XIII., became old enough to act for himself, he consented to the assassination of the marquise, which accordingly took place in 1617; and in the same year his wife was burned to death as a sorceress. The judges who tried her on this absurd charge, demanded of her by what arts she had gained her ascendancy over the queen; when she made the memorable reply, "My only sorcery has been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one."

CONDE, LOUIS, first Prince of. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin, though he was then very young. At the death of Henry II. he became a leader of the Huguenots, and was killed at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569. His memoirs were published after his death.

CONDE, HENRY, Prince of, who at the request of Henry IV. became a Catholic, was born in 1588. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained for three years. After the death of Louis XIII., the prince was liberated, and was made minister of state to the regent. Died, 1644.

CONDE, LOUIS, Prince of, duke of Enghien, the illustrious son of the preceding, and usually called the Great, was born at Paris in 1621. When he was a mere boy,

his conversation evinced so much talent, that Cardinal Richelieu predicted that he would become "the first general in Europe and the first man of his time." When only 22 years of age, he gained the victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards; and followed up that achievement by the capture of Thionville and other important places. Subsequently he distinguished himself in various actions in Germany, whence he was recalled and sent to Catalonia, but was repulsed before Lerida. In 1641 he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders, on which occasion the slaughter was prodigious. For a time he sided with the queen mother and her advisers, and even succeeded in reconciling them to their opponents; but being ill treated by Cardinal Mazarin, he joined the malcontents and fought against the court in the civil war of 1652. Refusing to accede to the peace made between the contending parties, he entered into the service of Spain; but at the peace of 1659 he was restored to the favour of France, and greatly distinguished himself, particularly in the conquest of Franche Comté, until infirmity of body compelled him to retire to private life. Died, 1686.

CONDER, JOHN, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister; author of an "Essay on the Ministerial Character," some sermons, &c. Died, 1781.

CONDILLAC, STEPHEN, a French metaphysician; author of an "Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," a "Treatise on Animals," a "Treatise on the Sensations," "A Course of Study drawn up for the instruction of the Prince of Parma," to whom he was tutor, &c. Died, 1780.

CONDORCET, JOHN ANTHONY NICHOLAS CARITAT, Marquis of, a French mathematician and philosopher, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, and educated at the college of Navarre. When only 22 years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work on "Integral Calculations." Two years afterwards he published a treatise on "The Problem of the Three Bodies," and in the following year his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1778 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the graceful elegance of his eloges. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly and of the Jacobin club; and he soon became as noted for his political virulence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. Becoming obnoxious to Robespierre, that tyrant threw him into prison, where, on the third morning, 28th March, 1794, he was found dead in his bed. Besides the works named above, he wrote "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind," an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic," and a tract on "Calculation."

CONFUCIUS, or CONG-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher, was born 551 B.C. He spent his life in endeavouring to enlighten and improve his fellow-subjects; and his advice was attended to by the king of Lu with a respect little short of reverence. His descendants to this day are mandarins of the highest button, and his books are regarded

by the Chinese as treasures of the purest morality. Died, B. C. 470.

CONGLETON, HENRY BROOKE PARNELL, Lord, was the second son of Sir John Parnell, bart., chancellor of the exchequer, and was born July 3rd, 1776. His elder brother was born dumb, and a cripple, and, by a somewhat unusual stretch of authority, parliament set aside the entail upon the family estates so that the younger son succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1801, and to the title on the death of his brother in 1812. He entered parliament in 1802, but ceased to be a member at the close of the same year. He was again returned in 1803, and retained his seat, in spite of all opposition, until 1832, when he voluntarily retired. From 1833 to 1837 he sat for Dundee; and in 1841 he was raised to the peerage. During his whole parliamentary career he was an extremely useful, though by no means brilliant, member. Finance in all its various branches he was very familiar with, and upon such subjects he very early became a sort of authority to both sides of the house. Died June 8, 1842, aged 65.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, an eminent English dramatist, was born near Leeds, in 1670, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled, "Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled." In 1693, being then only 21 years old, he wrote his first comedy, "The Old Bachelor." This produced him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commissionership in the hackney-coach office, which was given to him by the Earl of Halifax, who after wards still further patronised and favoured him. He wrote also "Love for Love," "The Double Dealer," "The Mourning Bride," "The Way of the World," an opera; and some poems. Died, 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe castigation from the celebrated Jeremiah Collier.

CONGREVE, Sir WILLIAM, the son of a lieutenant-general, and the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and entered the military service early, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanic arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his name, and which was first used in the attack of Boulogne in 1803, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. Sir William was a fellow of the Royal Society, and represented Plymouth in parliament. Died, 1828.

CONNOR, BERNARD, an Irish physician, for some time settled at Warsaw; author of a "History of Poland," and also of a Latin work on the miracles of our Saviour. Died, 1698.

CONON, an Athenian general, was the son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval engagement at Ægospotamos by Lysander, he for a time went into exile;

but being aided by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he returned and defeated the Spartans near Chidos. He then fortified Athens, and restored it to liberty and security; but being betrayed into the power of Tiribazus, a Persian, he was put to death, 393 B. C.

CONO, an astronomer of Samos, a friend of Archimedes. To flatter Ptolemy Evergetes, he affirmed that the locks of Berenice his queen were made into a constellation. He flourished in the third century, B. C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia. In 912 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad, however, avoided the threatened ruin by engaging to pay a yearly tribute. Died, 918.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but he beat his opponents, and in 1027 was crowned emperor at Rome. By the will of Rodolphus the kingdom of Burgundy became his in 1033. Died, 1039.

CONRAD III., emperor of Germany, was son of Frederic, duke of Suabia, and before his election was duke of Franconia. His election produced civil war; but he terminated that and went to the Holy Land, where he lost a vast number of his troops through the Greeks poisoning the fountains. He died, in his own dominion, 1132.

CONRAD IV., duke of Suabia, was elected emperor at the death of his father, Frederick II. The pope, Innocent IV., pretended that the right of appointment lay in him, and preached a crusade against the new emperor. Conrad replied to this by marching into Italy, and taking several important places. Died, 1254.

CONRAD or CONRADIN, son of the last named, who left him the kingdom of Naples. Pope Urban IV. gave that kingdom to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Conrad, then only 16 years old, and caused him to be beheaded in 1268.

CONRI, FLORENCE, an Irish Franciscan friar. He was educated in Spain, and when king Philip wished to make a conquest of Ireland, Conri was sent there to influence the people, the pope making him titular archbishop of Tuam to give him the greater power; but he was unable to effect the wishes of his patrons, and returned to Spain. He was the author of some Latin commentaries on St. Augustin, "The Mirror of a Christian Life." Died, 1629.

CONRINGIUS, HERMANN, professor of physic and politics at the university of Helmstadt; author of valuable treatises on law, German antiquities, and on the Aristotelian system. Died, 1681.

CONSALVI, ERCOLE, cardinal and prime minister of pope Pius VII., was born at Toscanella, in 1757. As he had ever opposed the French party in Rome to the utmost of his power, he was banished from that city when the French took possession of it. When, however, the papal affairs were in a better condition he returned; and, as secretary of state, he concluded the famous concordat with Napoleon; continuing, in fact, at the head of all the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman state till

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CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, the most enterprising bookseller that Scotland has ever produced, was born at Kellie in Fifeshire, 1775. After serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Peter Hill of Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Burns, he commenced business for himself in 1795; and his obliging manners, general intelligence, and indefatigable activity gained him the esteem of all who came in contact with him. His reputation as a publisher dates from 1802, when he published the first number of the Edinburgh Review; and in 1805 he published, in conjunction with Messrs. Longman and Co., "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," the first of that long series of original and romantic publications in poetry and prose which has immortalised the name of Walter Scott. His tact in appreciating literary merit, his liberality in rewarding it, and the sagacity he displayed in placing it in the most favourable manner before the public, were amply rewarded by the unparalleled success of his literary projects; but in 1826 he was overwhelmed by the disasters consequent on the rage for speculation that marked the preceding year, and the fruits of a life of activity, industry, and exertion were all sacrificed in the prevailing wreck of commercial credit. The well-known "Miscellany" that bears his name was his last project: soon after its commencement he was attacked with dropsy, and died in 1827.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, R.A., one of the most eminent landscape painters of our time, was born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, 1776. Having early displayed a love of art, he visited London in 1795, for the purpose of ascertaining what might be his chance of success as a painter. Encouraged by the flattering commendations of Farrington, himself a landscape painter of some note, and of "Antiquity" Smith, he laboured hard at the mechanical part of his profession, and in 1802 sent his first picture to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From this period he was a regular contributor down to the year of his death. Few pencils, indeed, have been more prolific; and the works he has left behind him, both in number and excellence, have earned for him a distinguished place among the landscape painters not only of England but of the world. In 1829 he was elected an academician. Died, 1837. "Memoirs of the Life" of Mr. Constable have been published by his friend and brother artist Mr. Leslie, full of interest, and showing that both artists could wield the pen no less ably than the pencil.

CONSTANS I., FLAVIUS JULIUS, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine endeavoured to dispossess him of it; but being defeated and slain in the attempt, Constans became master of the whole empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was hoisted, and Constans was put to death, A.D. 350.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, BENJA-

MIN DE, a distinguished orator and author, attached to the liberal or constitutional party in France. He was born at Lausanne in 1767, and at the commencement of the French revolution went to reside at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, both by his political writings and his eloquent speeches in the senate; and when, under the government of the directory, he was elected to the office of tribune, he zealously endeavoured to maintain the equality of citizens, the freedom of the press, and the regular administration of justice. His conduct, however, rendered him obnoxious to the first consul, and he was dismissed from his office in 1802. After retiring to Germany, he again appeared at Paris in 1814, and publicly advocated the cause of the Bourbons; yet we soon after find him assisting in forming the constitution of the Champ de Mai. Though, like many others, he had sufficient cause to retire from France on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., he was allowed to return, and in 1819 was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, where he long remained as a distinguished leader of the opposition, particularly in all the discussions relating to the censorship of the press and the rights of the people. He wrote many works on political questions, was one of the editors of *La Minerve*, and a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*. As an orator he was eloquent and profound; and as a writer lively, imaginative, and acute. Died, 1830.

CONSTANTINE, CAIUS FLAVIUS VALE-RIUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS, surnamed the GREAT, emperor of the Romans, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and born A.D. 274. On the death of his father, in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by the troops. After defeating the Franks, he crossed the Rhine into Belgium, which he overran. In 307 he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but he was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of emperor. The usurper's reign was brief; and on his being taken prisoner, Constantius caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximilian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It was at this time that the emperor, as he alleged to Eusebius, saw a luminous cross in the heavens with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vinces*" (Under this sign thou shalt conquer). He accordingly caused a standard to be made in imitation of this cross; marched to Rome in triumph; published the memorable edict of toleration in favour of the Christians; and was declared by the senate, chief, Augustus, and *pontifex maximus*. Constantine had married his daughter to Licinius; but the latter, jealous of his fame, took up arms against him, and they met in Pannonia, A.D. 314. Constantine, surrounded by bishops and priests, invoked the aid of "the true God;" while Licinius, calling upon his soothsayers and magicians, relied upon them and their gods for protection. The Christian emperor was victorious, and a peace was granted to Licinius; but he afterwards renewed hostilities, was again defeated, and finally put to death. Thus

Constantine became, in 325, sole head of the Eastern and Western empires; and his first care was the establishment of peace and order. He displayed great courage and love of justice, and evinced an ardent zeal for the Christian religion, which he eventually established in his vast dominions. He also endeavoured to increase the solid greatness of his empire, and among other useful works, founded the city of Constantinople. But though his actions on the whole entitled him to the proud surname of "The Great," yet various acts of cruelty, and, above all, the murder of his son Crispus, have left a stain upon his character alike as a man, a Christian, and an emperor. He died in 337, after a reign of 31 years; and he divided his empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans.

CONSTANTINE II., son of the above. In the division of the empire he had for his share, Gaul, Spain, and Britain; but, discontented with the arrangement, he marched against his brother Constans, and was killed at Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both Constantine and his son were put to death, A. D. 411.

CONSTANTINE IV., who was called the Bearded, was son of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 668. The army having set up his two brothers as his conditors, he ordered their noses to be cut off. As a soldier he was prompt and brave. He defeated the Saracens, and called a council at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. Died, 685.

CONSTANTINE VI. was son of Leo II., whom he succeeded. Being only 10 years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the empire. On arriving at a mature age he assumed the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, took advantage of an invasion of the Bulgarians to cause her son to be seized and deprived of his eyes. This occurred in 792, and the unfortunate emperor languished some years in obscurity, and when he died was succeeded by his unnatural parent.

CONSTANTINE VII., surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, succeeded Leo the Wise in 912. He drove the Turks from Italy, and defeated the Lombards. But military affairs did not prevent him from attending to letters; and besides other writings, he left a treatise on state affairs, the geography of the empire; and the "Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian." Died, 959.

CONSTANTINE IX., was son of the emperor Romanus, and, in conjunction with his brother Basil II., succeeded John Rymises in 976; the actual power, however, was chiefly wielded by Constantine. Died, 1028.

CONSTANTINE, DRACONES or PALE-

OLOGUS, the last of the Greek emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1449. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valour displayed by Constantine in this unequal contest demands our admiration; but valour was of no avail, the city was taken by storm, and thus ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, CÆSAROVITCH PAULOVITCH, grand-prince of Russia, second son of the emperor Paul, and brother of Alexander, was born in 1779. He attended his brother in all his campaigns, and was distinguished for bravery in the field; but he possessed the characteristics of a half-civilised ruler, being cruel and tyrannical in all that related to the government of the Poles, over whom he was placed. He formally renounced his right of succession to his younger brother, the emperor Nicholas, and was present at his coronation. Died, 1831.

CONSTANTIUS, CHLORUS, the son of Eutropius, and the father of Constantine the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Diocletian was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He died at York, in 306.

CONSTANTIUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, the second son of Constantine the Great, was born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the Apostate and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east to his share. Magnentius, governor of Rætia, murdered Constans, who had reigned over Italy 13 years; on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.

CONTARINI. This is the name of a noble Venetian family, of which several filled the office of doge; but their lives present nothing sufficiently remarkable for separate notice here.

CONTAT, LOUISE, madame de Parny, a French actress, remarkable for her beauty, vivacity, grace, and dignity; born, 1760; sustained her station on the stage 32 years; and died in 1813.

CONTE, NICHOLAS JACQUES, a French painter, but more distinguished for the ingenuity of his mechanical contrivances. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where his services were of the greatest value; for, the machines and instruments of the army having fallen into the hands of the Arabs, he constructed corn and gunpowder mills, manufactured swords, engineering instruments, telescopes, and, in short, every thing necessary for a military and scientific expedition. Born, 1755; died, 1805.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, second son of Lord Conway, was a distinguished military officer and statesman, born in 1720. He served with applause in the seven years' war, was secretary of state from 1765 to 1768, and appointed commander-in-chief in 1782, and

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CONYBEARE, JOHN, bishop of Bristol; author of "An Able Defence of Revealed Religion," against Tindal's "Christianity as Old as the Creation," and of 2 volumes of excellent sermons. Died, 1757.

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, a learned English divine, critic, and antiquary; author of a volume of admirable sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture; and of various articles on Saxon literature, contributed to the *Censura Literaria*, and the *British Bibliographer*. He also contributed some valuable papers, on chemistry and mineralogy, to the *Annals of Philosophy* and the *Transactions of the Geological Society*. Died, 1824.

COOK, HENRY, an English painter. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa; but for many years after his return to England he lived in obscurity and distress. He was at length employed by king William to repair the cartoons, from which time he seems to have been comparatively prosperous, as Horace Walpole mentions several public works which were either wholly or in part performed by him. Died, 1760.

COOK, Captain JAMES, a celebrated English navigator. He was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, in 1728; and his parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and the rudiments of common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service, then entered on board the *Eagle* man-of-war, and after 4 years meritorious service was made master of the *Mercury*. This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec; and Cook performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous services he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant; and then commenced that series of voyages, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, Captain Cook, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, was involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavouring to reach his boat was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's Day, 1779.—His wife, ELIZABETH COOK, survived him 56 years! having died at her residence at Clapham, in 1835, aged 93. But she had to mourn the loss of her 3 sons in a few years after the unhappy fate of her husband. NATHANIEL, their second son, was lost in the *Thunderer*, which foundered at sea, in 1780; HUGH, a student at Cambridge, died in 1793; and JAMES, the eldest son, was lost, with his boat's crew, while commander of the *Spitfire* sloop-of-war, off the Isle of Wight, in 1794.

COOKE, Sir ANTHONY, an eminent English scholar. He was one of the tutors of Edward VI., who highly esteemed him. Born, 1508; died, 1576.

COOKE, BENJAMIN, Mus. Doc., an able musician and composer; author of "How sleep the Brave," "Hark, hark! the Lark," and many other beautiful and popular glees. Died, 1814.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, an eminent modern English actor, was born in 1756. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer, but his attention to theatricals so completely absorbed his mind, that his master soon had his indentures cancelled. He then tried the navy with no better success, his inclination for the stage being unconquerable. After the usual probation among itinerant companies, he became a star at the larger provincial theatres, as York, Manchester, and Liverpool, and was at length engaged at Dublin for 3 years. Thence his fame travelled to London; and in October, 1800, he made his appearance at Covent Garden in the character of Richard III. His performance of this character gave him at once a place among the very first histrionic artists of the day, and he soon became highly popular in that part, and in *Macbeth*, *Iago*, *Sir Pertinax*, *Mac Sycophant*, *Shylock*, &c. He afterwards accepted an engagement in America, where he performed with similar success, but his indulgence in riotous and debauched habits completely broke up his originally vigorous constitution, and he died in 1812.

COOKE, THOMAS, an English poet; translator of the works of Hesiod, and of some of those of Cicero. He also wrote some political tracts, dramas, and poems; the latter of which gave offence to Pope, and procured their author a place in the *Dunciad*. Died, 1756.

COOKE, THOMAS, whose versatility of musical talent has had few equals in our time, was born at Dublin, 1781. He evinced even in his infancy a genius for music; and so assiduously did he cultivate his talents, that at the age of 15 he became leader of the band at the Theatre Royal of his native city. His first appearance as a singer was in the character of *Seraskier*, in the "Siege of Belgrade;" and so well did he fill the part, that he at once took rank as a first-class vocalist. In 1813 he appeared on the boards of the English Opera House, now the Lyceum, in London, where he at once became a public favourite; and having soon afterwards joined Drury Lane, he filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, private, dramatic, and public, the various situations of vocalist, director of the musical department, composer, and leader of the orchestra. On his retirement from the stage, he became successively connected with the Philharmonic Society, the Catch Club, and other musical associations, reaping fresh laurels every year by his glees, duets, and ballads, and gaining golden opinions by his agreeable manners, ready wit, and kindly disposition. Besides being the leader of the Philharmonic Concerts for many years, and a conductor on many occasions, he was appointed, in 1846, leader of the Concerts of Ancient Music, and was repeatedly engaged in the same capacity for the great musical festivals throughout the country. Died, 1848.

COOKE, WILLIAM, an eminent English lawyer; author of a "Compendious System of the Bankrupt Laws, with an Appendix of Practical Precedents." He was one of the commissioners who were sent to Milan to take depositions against Queen Caroline, wife of George IV. Died, 1832.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, born at Cork, in Ireland; author of "The Art of Living in London," "Elements of Dramatic Criticism," "Biographies of Macklin and Foote," "Conversation," a didactic poem, &c. Died, 1824.

COGMBE, WILLIAM, an industrious and clever writer; author of "The Diaboliad," a satire; "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England," "Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque," "History of Johnny Quæ Genus," "English Dance of Death," &c. Died, 1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, an eminent statesman, born in 1621. He studied for a short time in Lincoln's Inn, but at the early age of 19 he was elected member of parliament for Shrewsbury. From this time his whole life was spent in business or political intrigue. At the breaking out of the civil war he at first sided with the king, but afterwards went over to the parliament, raised troops, and stormed Wareham, in Dorsetshire. After serving in the long parliament, and in the convention which succeeded it, and being also one of Cromwell's privy councillors, he became one of Monk's colleagues in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. For this important service he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Ashley, and made a lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. As a member of the notorious Cabal ministry, great odium has been thrown upon him by some writers, while others affirm that he opposed some of its worst measures. At all events, his conduct was satisfactory to the king, who, in 1672, created him earl of Shaftesbury, and raised him to the high and important post of lord high chancellor. This office, however, he held only a year; and on the seals being taken from him he became one of the opposition. In this capacity he was so violent, that he was at length sent to the Tower, where he remained more than a year, and only obtained his release at last by making a full submission. When he again got into power, he had the merit of bringing forward, and causing to be passed, the invaluable law called the *Habeas Corpus* act. His unremitting efforts to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, caused that prince to such strenuous exertions, that in 4 months the ministry was turned out, and shortly afterwards the earl was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason. On this perilous charge he was acquitted, to the great joy of the people at large; but his triumph was somewhat damped by the withering satire with which his character was depicted in Dryden's *Abraham and Achitophel*. Wearied with incessant toils, much worn in health, and, probably, apprehensive of a time arriving when corruption might render his acquittal on charges, however false, by no means certain, he retired to Holland, where he died in 1683.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, third earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of the last named, was a very eminent English writer, born in 1671. In 1693, after the usual course of education and foreign travels, he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in

Dorsetshire; and his parliamentary conduct was marked by an honourable and earnest support of every measure tending to increase the prosperity and maintain the freedom of his fellow subjects. But his public career was stopped by the delicacy of his health; and from the year 1698 he chiefly resided abroad, devoting himself to study, and corresponding with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other eminent literati. He was the author of various works, the principal one of which is entitled "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times;" but though lively and elegant, they are all tinged with a degree of indecorous levity. As a man, however, both in his public and private life, he was beloved and respected by all parties. Died, 1713.

COOPER, Sir ASHLEY PASTON, bart., a surgeon of distinguished celebrity, was born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768. He was placed with a medical gentleman at Yarmouth, in 1782, but was soon removed to London, in order to attend the hospitals, and was articled to his uncle, W. Cooper, Esq., then surgeon to Guy's Hospital. With him, however, he remained but a few months, being transferred to Mr. Cline, in which situation his extraordinary aptitude for his profession quickly developed itself. In his twentieth year he went to Edinburgh, but quickly returned to London, and took up his abode with Mr. Cline, his former instructor, who found him so able a condjutor, in his situation of demonstrator to the students, as to assign him a share in his anatomical lectures also. In this prominent position he outshone all who had preceded him as a popular teacher. His class of students increased from 50 to 400, which was the largest ever known in London. "He was," says Mr. Pettigrew, "the idol of the Borough school; the pupils followed him in troops, listening with almost breathless anxiety to catch the observations which fell from his lips upon the several cases presented to his view. But on the days of operation, this feeling was wound up to the highest pitch—the sight was altogether deeply interesting; the large theatre of Guy's crowded to the ceiling—the profound silence obtained upon his entry—that person so manly and truly imposing, and the awful feeling connected with the occasion, can never be forgotten by any of his pupils." In 1792 he visited Paris, and attended the lectures of Desault and Chopart; and on his return he took up his residence in the city, first in Jeffery Square, and afterwards in Broad Street. His practice had now become immense; and, long before he removed to New Street, Spring Gardens, he was decidedly affluent: while there he for many years realised from 18,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum. Satisfied with the acquisition of a splendid fortune, and a reputation for anatomical and surgical skill never surpassed, Sir Ashley Cooper some years before his death retired for a time to the country; but he found that a life of quiescence and retirement would not suit his active mind, and he returned to London, once more to resume his professional avocations. Notwithstanding the immensity of his surgical operations,

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and the time he devoted to anatomical and physiological inquiries, he still found time to publish several works of great utility ; but his imperishable fame rests mainly upon his accurate anatomical knowledge, and the extraordinary facility with which he performed the most difficult operations. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred on him at the coronation of George IV., to whom he had been appointed surgeon. Died Feb. 12, 1841, aged 72.

COOPER, JOHN GILBERT, a clever English writer ; author of "The Power of Harmony," a poem ; "The Life of Socrates," "Letters on Taste," "The Tomb of Shakspeare," &c. Died, 1769.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an eminent English painter, whose excellence in miniature painting gained him the name of the Miniature Vandyke. One of his best works is his portrait of Oliver Cromwell. Died, 1672.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an American clergyman, distinguished both as a preacher and a patriot. He was among the foremost in opposing Great Britain in her dispute with the colonies, and wrote many political tracts ; and he was also an eminent critic and theologian. Born, 1725 ; died, 1823.

COOPER, THOMAS, D.D., bishop of Winchester ; author of "An Epitome of the Chronicles," "An Exposition of the Sunday Lessons," "Thesaurus Lingue Romanæ et Britannicæ, et Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum," &c. He was a very learned and zealous prelate, and much favoured by queen Elizabeth. Died, 1594.

COOTE, Sir EYRE, a distinguished military officer. He was born in Ireland, in 1721, and as early as the rebellion of 1745 bore arms in the king's service. His regiment being ordered to the East Indies in 1764, he greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Haughley, Chandernagore, and Pondicherry, and at the battle of Plassey, &c. In 1780, Hyder Ally having invaded the Carnatic, Sir Eyre Coote, with a vastly inferior force, arrested his progress, and in various encounters signally defeated him. He died at Madras, in 1783.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer. He was a native of Thorn, in Prussia, and received his education at the university of Cracow. He then travelled into Italy, and became a professor of mathematics at Rome. On his return to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry ; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently laboured to improve the science of astronomy ; and the fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs," in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. Aware that bigotry would probably assail him, he says, in his prefatory address to the pope—"If there be any who, though ignorant of mathematics, shall presume to judge concerning them, and dare to condemn this treatise because they fancy it is inconsistent with some passages of Scripture, the sense of which they have miserably perverted, I regard them not, but despise their rash censure."

In fact his great work remained in MS. some years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with ; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of censure and persecution. Born, 1473 ; died, 1543.

COPLESTON, Right Rev. EDWARD, bishop of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's, was born at Offwell in Devonshire, of which parish his father was at once the patron and incumbent, 1776. His early education was conducted under the paternal roof. When he was 15 years old, he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1793 he gained the chancellor's prize for a Latin poem ; and in 1795 he was elected fellow of Oriel under the most honourable circumstances, became college tutor 2 years later, and after filling various higher offices connected with the university, he exchanged his professorial career for the honours of the church, being in 1826 appointed dean of Chester, and in 1827 bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's. At an early period of his life, Dr. Copleston gained great distinction by his polemical pamphlets in favour of the university ; and besides contributing various articles to the Quarterly Review, gave to the world numerous sermons and charges, all of them distinguished by vigour, clearness, and precision of thought. Died, 1849.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent painter, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1738 ; visited Italy in 1774 ; and in 1776 came to England, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed many works of merit before he left America ; but his "Death of Lord Chatham" established his fame in this country. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were "The Siege of Gibraltar," "Death of Major Pierson," "Charles I. in the House of Commons," &c. He died in 1815. Mr. Copley was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, late lord chancellor of England, and since chief baron of the exchequer.

CORAM, THOMAS, a man who deserves the gratitude of his country for devoting a long life to the cause of philanthropy. After great sacrifices, and persevering exertions for years, he established and obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital, which, added to other benevolent undertakings, so impaired his fortune, that in his old age it became necessary to relieve his necessities by a public subscription. Died, 1751.

CORBET, RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, and a poet ; author of a spirited "Narrative of a Journey to France," and of various other poems, published under the title of "Poetica Stromata." He was remarkable for wit, and no less so for an eccentricity and mirthful jocularity, which did not very well accord with the character of his profession. It did not, however, prevent him from being raised, successively, to the bishoprics of Oxford and Norwich. Born, 1582 ; died, 1635.

CORDARA, JULIUS CESAR, an Italian

Jesuit; author of an able work, entitled, "Historia Societatis Jesu," &c. Died, 1781.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, a female of great beauty and courage, who, in revenge for the death of her lover, an officer in the garrison of Caen, became the murderer of Marat, a wretch more execrable for his sanguinary fury than any of his infamous compeers. This monster had denounced her lover as an enemy of the French republic, and caused his assassination; and she determined to rid the country of one whose enormities had risen to such a height, that he was everywhere regarded as the head of that class so emphatically called *buveurs de sang* (the drinkers of blood). That she was actuated by a sense of duty, and felt that she was about to perform an act of patriotic heroism, there is not the slightest doubt; and as the circumstances attending it possess more than ordinary interest, the following detailed account will perhaps be here admissible, although our limits generally forbid the insertion of so long a narrative. Inspired with a deep-rooted hatred against Marat, Charlotte Corday left her home, and on arriving at Paris (July 12. 1793), she went to his house, but was not admitted. On the same evening she wrote to him as follows:—"Citizen, I have just now come from Caen. Your love for your country no doubt makes you desirous of being informed of the unhappy transactions in that part of the republic. Grant me an interview for a moment. I have important discoveries to make to you." The following day came, and, with a dagger in her bosom, she proceeded to the house of Marat, who, just on the point of coming out of his bath, immediately gave orders that she should be admitted. The assemblies at Calvados were the first subjects of conversation, and Marat heard with eagerness the names of those who were present at them. "All these," he exclaimed, "shall be guillotined." At these words Charlotte plunged her dagger into his bosom, and he instantly expired, uttering the words, "To me, my friend!" Meanwhile the maid remained calm and tranquil as the priestess before the altar, in the midst of the tumult and confusion. She was afterwards conducted as a prisoner to the Abbaye. A young man, who begged to die in her place, was also condemned to death. Her first care was to implore the forgiveness of her father for disposing of her life without his knowledge. She then wrote to Barbaroux as follows: "To-morrow, at 5 o'clock, my trial begins, and on the same day I hope to meet with Brutus and the other patriots in elysium." She appeared before the revolutionary tribunal with a dignified air, and her replies were firm and noble. She spoke of her deed as a duty which she owed her country. Her defender (Chaveau Lagarde), full of astonishment at such courage, cried out, "You hear the accused herself! She confesses her crime; she admits that she has coolly reflected upon it; she conceals no circumstance of it; and she wishes for no defence. This unshaken calmness, this total abandonment of herself, these appearances of the utmost internal

tranquillity, are not natural! Such appearances are not to be explained only by that political fanaticism, which armed her hand with the dagger. To you then, gentlemen of the jury, it belongs to judge of what weight this moral view may be in the scale of justice!" His words could make no impression on the minds of the judges. She was condemned, and led to the scaffold; retaining her calmness and presence of mind to the last, though pursued by the crowd with yells and shouts of execration. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Sees, in Normandy, 1768; and suffered by the guillotine, July 17. 1793.

CORDIER, MATHURIN, an eminent professor at Paris in the 16th century, better known by his Latin name, *CORDERIUS*; author of the "Colloquia" so much used in the education of youth, and various other works. Died, 1564.

CORDINER, CHARLES, an antiquarian and topographical writer, was born at Peterhead in 1740. He completed his education at King's College, Aberdeen, and was soon after admitted to the order of priesthood by Dr. Traill of Down and Connor. He was afterwards appointed to the charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Banff. Mr. Cordiner was the first of the clergy of English ordination who united with the Scottish Episcopal Church after the abrogation of the very remarkable and severe penal laws passed in the reign of George II., and abolished under the more paternal government of George III. He early displayed a taste for drawing and painting, which he cultivated afterwards as an amusement for his leisure hours; and, during his residence at Banff, he designed the paintings of the windows of the mausoleum of Duff House for the Earl of Fife. He was also devotedly attached to the study of antiquities, more especially those of the northern parts of Scotland. He was introduced to Mr. Pennant, when on his tour through Scotland, and at his suggestion he was induced to write "The Picturesque Scenery and Antiquities of the North of Scotland," 1780, London, 1 vol. 4to; in a series of letters to Mr. Pennant, being a continuation or supplement of such places in the north of Scotland which had not been visited by that gentleman in the course of his tour. The engravings which accompany this work are from designs by Mr. Cordiner, and are much admired for their accuracy. He died at Banff, 19th November, 1794, aged 48.

CORDOVA, JOSE M., general in chief of the auxiliary Colombian army in Bolivia, who repeatedly distinguished himself by his bravery, and was for a long time the faithful adherent of Bolivar; but he set up the standard of revolt in Antioquia, where he was attacked by General O'Leary, and slain, Nov. 17. 1829.

CORELLI, ARCHANGELO, a Bolognese musician and composer. His fame chiefly rests upon his solos, which are considered a complete standard work for forming the hand of young violinists. Died, 1713.

CORIATE, or CORYATE, THOMAS, an English traveller and writer. For a considerable time he held a situation in the

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household of Prince Henry, son of James I., and was so remarkable for oddity and eccentricity, that, as Anthony Wood remarks, "he was the whetstone for all the wits of the age." In 1608 he commenced a pedestrian tour of Europe; and having walked 900 miles with one pair of shoes, he hung them up, on his return, in the parish church of his native place, Odcombe, in Somersetshire. This eccentric traveller, who is said to have introduced into England the use of table forks, published "Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travel in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands;" "Coriate's Crambe, or his Colewort twice Sodden;" "Traveller for the English Wits;" and "A Letter from the Court of the Great Mogul." He died while travelling in the East Indies, in 1617.

CORILLA, MARIA MADELINA FERNANDEZ, a celebrated improvisatrice. Her abilities, both as a poetess and a musician, were very great, and so versatile, that a mere enumeration of the subjects upon which she could extemporise would demand more space than we can afford. She became a member of the academy of the Arcadi at Rome, and was solemnly crowned at the accession of Pius VI. She was married to a signor Morelli, of Leghorn; but her conduct after marriage was very unworthy of her great genius. Died, 1800.

CORINNA, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the Lyric Muse. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the 5th century B.C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Boeotia.

CORIOIANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, was a descendant of the patrician family of the Marci, and was from an early age distinguished for the courage and pride so much prized by the Romans. In a war with the Volscians, the Romans besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, were driven back to their lines. Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of Coriolanus. Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and plebeians, Coriolanus made himself so obnoxious to the latter, that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joined the Volscians, and, jointly with Tullus Aufidius, led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within five miles of the city, and its ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, he withdrew his army. It is generally supposed that, in a tumult of the enraged Volscians, he was assassinated as a traitor to their cause; but the historian Fabius affirms that he lived many years after this event. B. C. 448.

CORNARO, LUDOVICO, a Venetian noble, whose precepts derive great force from the good result of his own practice of them. Having greatly injured his health by too free indulgence in the pleasures of the

table, he had the resolution entirely to abandon that indulgence, and to restrict himself to 12 ounces of food and 14 ounces of wine in the 24 hours. Having by this regimen restored himself to health, he wrote various treatises recommendatory of the system from which he had derived so much benefit. Besides these, which are collected under the title of "Discorsi della Vita Sobria," he wrote "Trattato delle Acque." He commenced his dietary rule when he was 40, and died at the great age of 104, in 1566.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, the greatest of the French dramatic poets. He was born at Rouen in 1606, and for some time practised in that city as an advocate. His first dramatic performance was "Médée," a comedy, which met with such distinguished success, that he was encouraged to devote his rare powers to the drama. The tragedies of "Medea," "The Cid," "The Horatii," and "Cinna," followed, and established for their author a pre-eminent station among French dramatists. Besides the foregoing, he wrote many other tragedies; and translated Thomas à Kempis, "On the Imitation of Jesus Christ." It is melancholy to reflect that the great Corneille, who had achieved fame equally for himself and his country's literature, ended his days in poverty and distress. Died, 1684.

CORNEILLE, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, and also a fertile and successful dramatist, was born in 1625. Several of his tragedies are admirable; in fact, there seems to be a good deal of truth in Voltaire's assertion, that Thomas Corneille would have had a great reputation, if he had not had a great brother. Besides dramatic works, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," and a translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid. Died, 1708.

CORNELIA, an illustrious Roman lady. She was daughter of Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two famous tribunes. She was of a grave and dignified deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend consoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, "The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate." Her literary talents must have been considerable, as Cicero very highly commends some of her epistles. She flourished in the second century B.C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi."

CORNELISZ, or CORNELIUS, LUCAS, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was much employed by Henry VIII., who appointed him his painter.

CORNWALLIS, Sir CHARLES, an able English statesman. He was sent to Spain as ambassador from James I., and was treasurer to that king's son, Prince Henry. Died, 1630.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis of, son of the first Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738, and entered the army as soon as he had completed his education at Cambridge. In America he acted a conspicuous part,

and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestown. After gaining the important battles of Camden and Guildford he determined to invade Virginia; but his plans failing, and owing, as he affirmed, to the inefficient conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, upon whom he had relied for support, he and his army were made prisoners. In 1786 he was made governor-general and commander-in-chief in India. The government of Bengal found it necessary to uphold the rajah of Travancore against the sultan of the Mysore, and the first campaign being unsuccessful, in 1791 he invaded the Mysore, besieged Seringapatam, and compelled Tip-poo Sahib to submit to the humiliating terms imposed on him by his conqueror. Having performed this important service, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, was raised to the rank of marquis, and made master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, and he was sent on a mission to France, where, in 1802, he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804, he was a second time appointed governor-general of India; but his arduous services had now completely worn out his frame, and he died, soon after his arrival in India, at Chazepore, in the province of Benares, in 1805.

CORONELLI, VINCENT, a Venetian ecclesiastic, and a professor of geography and mathematics. He was the author of a very extensive atlas, and the founder of the geographical society at Venice. Died, 1718.

CORREA DA SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a botanist, and the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, was born at Serra, Portugal, in 1750. Having gone to France just previous to the revolution, and been intimate with Broussouet, the naturalist, he was charged with being a Jacobin and freemason, and compelled to fly his country, in order to escape from the fangs of the Inquisition. In 1816 he was sent to the United States as Portuguese envoy; re-called in 1819, to be a member of finance; and died in 1823.

CORREGGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA, a painter of transcendent ability, was born in 1494, at Correggio, in the duchy of Modena. He is the founder of the Lombard School, and unrivalled by all competitors for the grace and loveliness of his figures, and the exquisite harmony of his colouring. An absurd story, since disproved, was long current illustrative of his poverty, and the ill usage he met with from the ecclesiastics of Parma, for the cathedral of which city he painted the "Assumption of the Virgin," and other noted pictures. Died, 1534.

CORRI, DOMENICO, an Italian musician and composer. Having settled in England he produced "The Travellers, or Music's Fascination." He also published a variety of songs and other compositions, but his reputation is chiefly founded upon "The Travellers." Died, 1825.

CORSINI, EDWARD, an Italian monk, professor of philosophy and metaphysics at Pisa;

author of "Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions," in six volumes; "Elementary Geometry," several classical works, "A History of the University of Pisa," &c. Died, 1765.

CORTEZ, or CORTES, FERNANDO, the conqueror of Mexico, was born, in 1485, at Medellin, in Estremadura, and, after studying the law, quitted it for the military profession. In 1511 he went with Velasquez to Cuba; and the conquest of Mexico being determined upon, Cortez obtained the command of the expedition for that purpose. In 1518 he set sail with 700 men in 10 vessels; and on landing at Tabasco he caused his vessels to be burned, in order that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valour. Having conquered the Tlascalans, and induced them to become his allies, he marched towards Mexico, where he was amicably received; but having seized upon their inca, Montezuma, and treated the people with the utmost insolence, the Mexicans first murmured, and then resisted. Cortez besieged the city of Mexico; and in the desperate struggle which ensued, it is said that upwards of 100,000 of the faithful and unfortunate Mexicans were killed or perished by famine. Having reduced the devoted city, Cortez completely overran the Mexican territories; in doing which he committed atrocities which would be incredible if related on any less irrefragable testimonies than those which compel our belief. In reward for the addition he had made to the wealth of Spain, he had a grant of land and the title of marquis; but on returning he found that the court of Madrid were become jealous of his power, and treated him with cold neglect. Died, 1554.

CORTONA, PIETRODA, properly **PIETRO BERRETTINI**, an Italian painter. He was a native of Cortona, in Tuscany, and at an early age was placed under the tuition of Baccio Ciampi at Rome. The Barberini palace, the new works at the Vatican, and many of the churches of Rome, were decorated by him; and at Florence he adorned the Pitti palace for the Grand-duke Ferdinand II. In addition to being an eminent painter, he was almost equally eminent as an architect. Died, 1669.

CORVISART, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent French physician, was born in 1755. He was intended for the law, but his predilection for medical science induced his friends to change his destination. He was chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron, and an officer of the legion of honour. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons, the place of honorary member of the royal academy of medicine being conferred on him a short time previous to his death, which happened in 1821. He was the author of some valuable medical books, and translated others.

COSIN, JOHN, a learned, pious, and charitable prelate, was born at Norwich, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge. In 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough; but the Puritans deprived him of his preferments, and even went the length of impeaching him on a charge of being inclined to popery. On this he retired to France, where he remained

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until the restoration of Charles II., who raised him to the see of Durham. Among his writings are "A History of Transubstantiation" and "A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures." Died, 1672.

COSMAS, surnamed INDICOPLEUSTES, a celebrated merchant of Alexandria, living in the 6th century; who, after making a voyage to India, and writing several books on cosmography, quitted commerce and became a monk.

COSMO I., grand-duke of Tuscany, born in 1519, was the son of John de Medici; and on the assassination of Alexander, chief of the house of Medici, was elected head of the republic of Florence, though strenuously opposed by a party who favoured the Florentine exiles. Several attempts were made to shake the power of Cosmo, but he succeeded in defeating them; and it was probably in order to secure himself able and zealous defenders in case of open revolt, that he instituted the military order of the Knights of St. Stephen. He restored the university of Pisa, and held out the most liberal encouragement to men of scientific and literary eminence to settle there as professors. He also founded the academy of Florence, established its gallery of paintings, and performed many other wise and honourable actions; thus procuring himself a celebrity and influence which probably he would in vain have sought by the more dazzling, but infinitely less useful, achievements of the warrior. After a prosperous reign of 34 years, he died in 1574.

COSTA, EMANUEL MENDEZ DA, a learned naturalist, foreign secretary to the Royal Society; author of "A Natural History of Fossils," "Elements of Conchology," and of various useful papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

COSTA FURTADO DE MENDOÇA, HIPOLITO JOSEPH DA, a Portuguese gentleman of scientific and literary attainments, who, being charged with freemasonry, was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon. Here he was repeatedly examined, and his answers not being satisfactory to his persecutors, he was remanded to his dungeon, with little prospect that his sufferings would terminate otherwise than in death. By one of those fortunate accidents which sometimes make "truth stranger than fiction," his cell was left open, and he was enabled to possess himself of a bunch of keys which opened every lock that was between him and liberty. Having taken these keys, and a book which lay beside them, he made his escape; and after lying hidden several weeks in the immediate neighbourhood of his late dungeon, he found means to embark for England. The book which he brought from his prison contained, *inter alia*, notes of his examinations before the inquisitors; and soon after his arrival he published a narrative of the persecutions he had undergone, the account of his examinations being taken from the official document of which he had thus oddly become possessed. His talents, and the interest excited by his adventures, obtained him considerable notice, and he became foreign secretary to the

Duke of Sussex, and chargé d'affaires in this country for the Brazilian government. Died, 1824.

COSTANZA, ANGELO DI, a Neapolitan poet, of noble birth; author of sonnets and other poems, and of "istoria del Regno di Napoli," containing the history of Naples from 1250 to 1489. Died, 1591.

COSTARDI, GEORGE, a learned English divine; author of "Letters on the Astronomy of the Ancients," a treatise on "The Use of Astronomy in Chronology and History," "A Commentary on the Book of Job," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1782.

COSTE, PIERRE, a learned French Protestant, for some time resident in England, and who acted as amanuensis to Locke, but subsequently returned to his own country. He translated into French Locke's *Reasonableness of Christianity*, Newton's *Optics*, &c. He also wrote the "Life of the Great Condé." Died, 1747.

COSTER, LAURENCE JANSSEN, a native of Haerlem, in Holland, to whom his countrymen ascribed the invention of the art of printing, in the year 1430. The Germans, however, with sufficient proof assert, that the merit is due to Guttenberg, Coster having merely used wooden blocks, and not, as Junius asserts, metal types. Born, 1370; died, 1439.

COSWAY, RICHARD, an eminent English artist. He painted miniatures admirably, and was almost equally great as an oil painter. He was much admired and employed as an artist, and highly esteemed as a man, in despite of the most preposterous mysticism and a host of credulous eccentricities, which he constantly indulged in to such a degree, that it is but charitable to suppose they had their source in a disordered imagination. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy, and died at the age of 90, in 1821.

COTELIER, JOHN, a learned French divine and critic; the author of "Ecclesia Græcæ Monumenta," and the condutor of Du Cange in making a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the royal library at Paris. Died, 1686.

COTES, FRANCIS, an English artist of great eminence as a portrait painter, as well in oil as in crayons. Died, 1770.

COTIN, CHARLES, a French poet of the 17th century, chiefly known now from the satires levelled at him by Boileau and Molière. He was counsellor and almoner to the king, and a member of the French academy. Born, 1604; died, 1682.

COTOLENDI, CHARLES, a French advocate; author of "Biographies of S. Francis de Sales, Columbus, and Madame de Montmorenci," and other works. Died, 1701.

COTTA, J. G., Baron, an eminent bookseller of Germany, and the proprietor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a political daily paper, as well as of several others devoted to literature and the arts, was born at Stuttgart, in 1764; for many years carried on an extensive and flourishing concern; and died in 1832.

COTTERELL, Sir CHARLES, an excellent linguist and scholar of the 17th century. He was master of the requests to Charles II., an

office which was filled by his descendants for several generations. He translated the romance of Cassandra from the French, besides some works from the Spanish and Italian. Died, 1687.

COTTIN, SOPHIA DE, an accomplished French lady; authoress of "Matilde," "Claire d'Albe," the well known and highly popular "Elizabeth, ou les Exiles de Siberia," &c. Born, 1773; died, 1807.

COTTON, CHARLES, an English poet of the 17th century; author of "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie," a supplement to Walton's Treatise on Angling, and a volume of original poems, &c. He also translated Corneille's tragedy of the Horatii and Montaigne's Essays. Born, 1630; died, 1687.

COTTON, NATHANIEL, an English physician and poet; author of "Visions in Verse for the Instruction of Younger Minds." He for some years kept a lunatic asylum at St. Alban's, and the poet Cowper was for a time one of its inmates. Born, 1707; died, 1788.

COTTON, SIR ROBERT BRUCE, a distinguished English antiquarian, was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570. In 1629 he was brought before the privy council, in consequence of a political treatise of his in MS. being lent by his librarian, the contents of which gave so much offence at court, that although Sir Robert was unaware of his librarian's conduct, he was sent to the Tower. He wrote "The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments;" and assisted, both with his literary treasures and his purse, Speed, Camden, and other writers on British archæology. His valuable library is now in the British Museum. Died, 1631.

COTUGNO, DOMENICO, an Italian physician and anatomist; author of "De Aqueductibus Auris humanæ internæ Dissertatio," &c. He discovered that part of the organ of hearing which is named after him Aqueductus Cotunil. Died, 1822.

COUDRETTE, CHRISTOPHER, a French priest, and a very able opponent of the Jesuits; author of "A General History of the Jesuits," "Memoirs relative to the Formulary," &c. His bold and liberal tone of thought caused him to be twice imprisoned; at Venice in 1735, and at Paris, in the Bastille, in 1738. Died, 1774.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, a French philosopher and officer of engineers, to whose scientific labours many discoveries in electricity and magnetism are owing. He was born at Angoulême in 1736, and died in 1806.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Flemish Jesuit and missionary to China; author of "Chronological Tables of Chinese History," "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Confucius," &c. He died, while on a second voyage to China, in 1693.

COURAYER, PETER FRANCIS LE, a Norman ecclesiastic, was born in 1681. Although of the Catholic Church, he wrote zealously and ably in defence of the ordinances of the Church of England, which work was formally censured by an assembly of French cardinals and archbishops; and Courayer consequently left France for

England. Here he was well received, and the University of Oxford conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. Died, 1776.

COURIER, PAUL LOUIS, a witty and able French writer, was born in 1774. He served for some time as an officer in the army; but his republican principles prevented his advancement under Buonaparte; and after the battle of Wagram, he threw up his commission, and resided for some time in Italy. On his return to France his name became notorious as the author of several admirable political pamphlets, but his career was cut short by assassination, in 1825.

COURTANVAUX, FRANCIS CÉSAR LE TELLIER, Marquis de, a French military officer, and also a distinguished natural philosopher. He served with great ability and courage in Bavaria and Bohemia under his uncle, the Marshal de Noailles; but was obliged to quit the service in 1745 on account of ill health. He then devoted his time to science, and became a member of the academy. He was a good astronomer and mechanician. Died, 1781.

COURT DE GEBELIN, ANTHONY, a native of France, minister of the reformed church at Lausanne, in Switzerland; author of "Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne," a pamphlet in praise of animal magnetism, &c. Died, 1784. He twice received the prize of 1200 livres annually given by the French academy.

COURTILZ, GAMES DE, a French military officer, remarkable for his strong predilection for literature. His works are "The Annals of Paris," "A History of the Dutch War," "The Lives of Coligny, Turenne, and Rochfort," &c. Some of his opinions giving offence to the court, he was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained nine years. Died, 1712.

COURTNEY, JOHN, a member of the noble Devonshire family bearing that name, was born in Ireland, and became secretary to Marquis Townshend when lord-lieutenant. Being elected member of parliament for Tamworth, he attached himself to the Whig party, and was a commissioner of the treasury in the Fox ministry of 1806. He was a witty and eloquent speaker, and also distinguished himself as an author by his "Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr. Johnson," "Philosophical Reflections on the French Revolution," &c. Died, 1816.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, born, 1341. He was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, and Margaret, daughter of Edward I. In 1370, then being bishop of London, he distinguished himself by a violent opposition to the king's demand for a subsidy. In 1381 he became archbishop of Canterbury and lord high chancellor, in which office he showed a rancorous spirit of persecution against the Wickliffites. His character was resolute and arrogant; and though he professed a desire to support the king and the people against the encroachments of the pope, his actions invariably showed that he was in heart a domineering prelate, thoroughly devoted to Rome, and caring little for the

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COURTOIS, JAMES, surnamed **IL BON-GORON**, a French painter, especially eminent in battle-pieces. His wife dying of poison, which he was suspected of having administered, he took the habit of a lay brother of the Jesuits, with whom, though he still practised his art, he remained till his death, in 1679.

COURTOIS, WILLIAM, brother of the above, and also an eminent painter. He excelled in historical pieces, and assisted his brother in some of his works. Died, 1679.

COUSIN, JOHN, a native of France, and generally regarded as the earliest French historical painter. He chiefly, painted on glass, but his "Last Judgment," painted on canvass for the convent of the Minions at Vincennes, is esteemed an excellent work. He was the author of "Livre de Perspective," and some other treatises connected with the art. Died, 1390.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a French advocate and miscellaneous writer; author of translations from Eusebius and other early church historians, &c. He also edited the *Journal des Savans*, from 1687 to 1701. Born, 1627; died, 1707.

COUSTON, NICHOLAS and WILLIAM, brothers; two French sculptors of considerable eminence in their profession: the former born at Lyons, in 1653; died, 1733: the latter born in 1678; died, 1746.

COUTHON, GEORGE, a French advocate and president of the court of justice at Clermont. Becoming a member of the legislative assembly and of the national convention, he voted for the trial and death of Louis XVI.; and after hesitating awhile as to the party with which he should act, gave in his adhesion to that of Robespierre. When troops were sent against Lyons, he was commissioner from the convention, and gave with his own hand the signal for the destruction of the noble buildings of that devoted city. Sharing the power and participating in the atrocities of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. Guillotined, 1794.

COUTTS, THOMAS, a London banker, eminent for his wealth and connexions. He came from Scotland at an early age; and from being a junior partner in a mercantile house in the city, rose to be one of the most considerable bankers in England. He was twice married; first to Susan Starkie, by whom he had three daughters; Susan, married, in 1796, to the Earl of Guildford; Frances, married, in 1800, to the Marquis of Bute; and Sophia, married, in 1793, to Sir Francis Burdett. In 1815 his first wife died; and, three months afterwards, he married Harriet Mellon, an actress of some celebrity, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his immense property, consisting of 600,000*l.* in personals, besides real estates in lands and houses, to a great amount. He died in 1821, aged 86; and his widow in due time bestowed her hand and fortune on the youthful Duke of St. Alban's.

COUVREUR, ADRIENNE LE, a celebrated French actress. She was the mistress of the great Marshal Saxe, and when that celebrated

commander was in great distress for money and troops, she pledged her plate and jewels for 40,000 livres, and sent the money to him. Died, 1730.

COVELL, JOHN, D. D., a learned English divine. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy in Turkey, and, while resident in that country, obtained much valuable knowledge on the early constitution of the Greek Church, on which subject, when he returned to England, he published a very valuable work. Died, 1722.

COVENTRY, HENRY, author of "Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes," and one of the authors of the well-known "Athenian Letters." Died, 1752.

COVENTRY, JOHN, a skilful, self-taught English mechanician, whose genius led him to make experiments in mechanics. He invented an hygrometer, which met with the approbation of the Royal Society, and was presented to the king. Subsequently he employed himself in drawing micrometers on ivory and glass; and to such a perfection did he bring them, that his squares were only the millionth part of an inch superficial. He also made two chamber organs, telescopes of extraordinary power, and some balances for the assaying of gold, of such nicety that they would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. Died, 1812.

COVENTRY, THOMAS, lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I., was the son of Thomas Coventry, a justice of the court of common pleas. He was born in 1578; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; studied the law in the Inner Temple; and having by various gradations become solicitor-general, attorney-general, and lord keeper, in 1628, he was raised to the peerage; and, according to the character given of him by Clarendon, he was well worthy of his great and uninterrupted success.

COVENTRY, WILLIAM, son of the above. He was knighted in 1665, and made a commissioner of the treasury in 1667; but having offended the Duke of Buckingham, he was forbidden to appear at court. On this he retired to his seat in Oxfordshire, and passed the remainder of his life in privacy. He was author of several works of a political tendency, but not now worth enumerating. Died, 1686.

COVERDALE, MILES, an English divine, and one of the earliest reformers. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a canon of the order of St. Augustin. Having embraced the reformed doctrines he went abroad, and, in 1532, joined William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. On his return to England he was made almoner to queen Catharine, and subsequently bishop of Exeter. On the accession of queen Mary he retired to the Continent, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. He died in 1580, aged 81.

COWARD, WILLIAM, an English physician, and author of "Thoughts on the Human Soul; demonstrating the Notion of the Human Soul united to the Human Body to be an Invention of the Heathens, and not consonant to the Principles of Philosophy or Reason." This work excited considerable indignation among the more zealous divines,

who procured an order to have it burned by the common hangman. He died about the year 1722.

COWELL, JOHN, an English lawyer and antiquary; author of "The Interpreter," a law dictionary, which was burned by the common hangman on account of some unconstitutional doctrines on the king's prerogative, and "The Institutes of the Laws of England." Died, 1611.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent English poet, born in London, 1618. Educated as a king's scholar at Westminster, he very early evinced a taste and aptitude for poetry; and, while only in his 17th year, published a volume entitled "Poetical Blossoms," which procured him considerable reputation. In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he produced a pastoral comedy, entitled "Love's Riddle," and "Naufragium Jocular," a Latin comedy, which was performed by the members of his college. He resided at the university until 1643, when he was ejected by the Puritan visitors, and became an active partisan of the royal cause. He was much esteemed by Lord Falkland, and accompanied the king in several journeys. When the queen left the country he accompanied her majesty, and remained abroad for some years; during which time he was a chief agent in managing the correspondence between the king and queen. In 1656 he returned to England, and soon after published a volume containing most of the poems printed in the final collection of his works. Being suspected by the party in power, he was thrown into prison, but released on the bail of Dr. Scarborough. He again went abroad, and was again employed in aiding the royal cause. On the Restoration taking place he was for some time neglected; but at length, by the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lease of a farm at Chertsey, which produced him about 300*l.* a year. Died, 1667.

COWLEY, HANNAH, an accomplished English dramatic writer; authoress of "The Runaway," "The Belle's Stratagem," "More Ways than One," &c., besides some poems and farces. The sprightliness of dialogue, and the variety of characters and incidents which this lady introduced in her dramatic works, evince much versatility of genius. Garrick, it is said, could hardly be persuaded that her first piece was the production of a mere boarding-school girl. Died, 1809.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, Lord, a distinguished diplomatist, and a scion of that illustrious family of which the Duke of Wellington is the last surviving representative, was born 1773. His first public debut was made as a precis writer in the Foreign Office; he then joined the embassy of Lord Malmesbury to Lille, where he became initiated in diplomatic affairs, and in 1797 he accompanied his brother Lord Wellesley to India, in the capacity of private secretary. Here he was employed in various offices and missions of great delicacy and responsibility; but Europe had more attractions for him than the East, and he returned to England in 1804. In 1807 he was returned to parlia-

ment for Eye, and became one of the secretaries of the Treasury; but he did not make any great figure in parliament, and in 1809 he exchanged his parliamentary duties for the embassy at Madrid; a mission which, amid great difficulties and obstructions of all kinds, he fulfilled for thirteen years, to his own increasing reputation, and the welfare of his country. In 1823 he went as ambassador to Vienna; here he remained till 1831; and for the ability he displayed there, coupled with his length of service, he was raised to the peerage with the title of baron Cowley—the original patronymic of the Wellesley family. In 1841 he was appointed ambassador to the Tuilleries. This office he held till the fall of Sir Robert Peel's ministry in 1846; but, long before this event, his declining health had made his voluntary retirement advisable, and, in fact, he did not survive it above a twelvemonth. Died, 1847.

COWPER, WILLIAM, Earl, an eminent English lawyer, who, after passing through various gradations of office, was raised to the peerage in the reign of queen Anne, by the title of viscount Fordwick, and made lord high chancellor. This office he resigned in 1710, but accepted it again in 1714. In 1717 he was created earl Cowper, and in 1718 wholly retired from office. During the latter years of his public life, he very ably exerted himself in favour of religious liberty; and particularly in causing a bill to be thrown out, by which Unitarians would have been subject to severe penalties. Died, 1723.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a distinguished English poet, was born at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, in 1731. He was the son of a clergyman of good family, and was at an early age removed from a country school to that of Westminster. Being naturally of a timid temper and slight frame, the rough usage he met with from stronger and less sensitive boys rendered his school a place of complete torture to him, as may be seen from the tone of his "Tirocinium." On quitting school, he was articled to an attorney, with whom he remained for three years, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple. He seems, however, to have been by nature unfit for the rough paths of life; for though the interest of his family had procured him the valuable and honourable place of clerk to the House of Lords, his nervousness and *mauvaise honte* were such, that he was obliged to resign it. He now fell into so terrible a state of nervous and mental debility, that he was for some time placed in the lunatic asylum of Dr. Cotton. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him, and he retired to Huntingdon. Here he became acquainted with the family of the Reverend Mr. Unwin; and after that gentleman's death he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Olney, Bucks, where he contracted a close friendship with the curate of Olney, the Reverend John Newton, and subsequently with Lady Austen. His natural melancholy gave him so gloomy a view of religion, that his mind was frequently reduced to imbecility. While this was the case, the influence of Lady Austen tended to rouse and sustain him; though that of his other friends

seems rather to have increased his weakness, by coinciding with his delusions. But although his mind was so frequently assailed by gloom, and bent down by despondency, he was not only a very voluminous writer, but a poet of first-rate merit. In addition to translating Homer, which he did with more accuracy than Pope, if with less polish, he wrote "The Task,"—the best of all his poems,—"*Tirocinium*," and a host of smaller poems; and translated some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, which exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers, was extremely voluminous. Towards the close of his life, his gloom deepened into absolute despair, from which he never wholly emerged, and he died, 1800. Ample justice has of late been done to the poet, in splendid rival editions of his complete works,—the one by Dr. Southey, the other by the Rev. T. Grimshawe, both published in 1836.

COX, Mrs. LETITIA. The name of this female, who died at Bybrook, in Jamaica, June 26, 1838, is inserted here as affording the most surprising instance of longevity to be met with in modern times. By her own account she was a grown-up young woman at the time of the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake (June 9, 1692), so that she must have been upwards of 100 years of age. It is worthy of observation also, and especially interesting to those who advocate the "temperance" system, that she declared she never drank anything but water during her whole life.

COX, RICHARD, bishop of Ely; was born at Whaddon, Bucks, in 1500. While at New College, he embraced the opinions of the Reformation, and was consequently thrown into gaol, but obtained his release through the influence of Craumer. He was then made master of Eton School, and subsequently became tutor to Edward VI., in whose reign he was made a privy councillor, almoner to the king, dean of Westminster, and chancellor of Oxford. During the reign of Mary he resided abroad; but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and was made bishop of Ely. He contributed the Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans, to the "*Bishops' Bible*," besides writing various controversial tracts.

COXE, WILLIAM, an historian and traveller, was born in 1747. After receiving an university education, he successively accompanied several young noblemen to the Continent in the capacity of tutor; and on his return obtained various preferments in the church till he became a canon residentiary of Salisbury and archdeacon of Wilts. He was the author of "*Travels in Switzerland*," "*Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark*," "*a History of the House of Austria*," "*Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain*," "*Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*;" and many other works equally interesting, and valuable for their research and adherence to truth. Died, 1825.

COYER, GABRIEL FRANCIS, a French writer, born in 1707. His principal works are the "*History of John Sobieski*," "*Travels*

into Italy and Holland," and his translation into French of Blackstone's Commentaries. Died, 1782.

COYPEL, the name of several eminent French painters. NOEL COYPEL was born in 1628, and died in 1707. He adorned the old Louvre and the Tuileries, painted some fine pictures for the council hall of Versailles, and executed several scriptural pieces of great merit. His son, ANTHONY, was distinguished by the richness of his imagination and the dazzling nature of his colouring; and his fame laid the foundation for the mannerism of the French school. Died, 1721. NOEL NICHOLAS, usually called *Coppel the uncle*, despised the false glitter of this school, and aimed only at truth and nature. He died in 1735. CHARLES ANTHONY, the son of Anthony, was a decided copyist of his father's manner, and accommodated himself to the prevailing taste of the times for gaudy colouring. Born, 1694; died, 1752.

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, a celebrated sculptor, was born at Lyons, in 1640, and died at Paris, in 1720. Among his best works are the statue of Cardinal Mazarin, in the museum at Paris; an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; Castor and Pollux, &c. On account of the beauty and animation of his portraits, he was called the *Vandyke of sculpture*.

CRABBE, Rev. GEORGE, rector of Troubridge, Wilts, and author of "*The Library*," "*The Village*," "*Tales of the Hall*," &c.; a poet, whose "short and simple annals of the poor" exhibit an accurate knowledge of human nature, and show that however homely or painful the scenes may be which he depicts, there is no want of skill or truth in his representations. He had the good fortune to receive the early patronage of the celebrated Edmund Burke, which led to other valuable connections, of whom Dr. Johnson was one; and eventually to church preferment at the hands of the Duke of Rutland. Born, 1754; died, 1832. Crabbe's poetry is distinguished for minuteness of description and close analysis in depicting human character, however dark or disgusting; yet, though searching, minute, and often repulsive, it abounds with vigour, pathos, and originality. An elegant edition of his works, with a life and notes, by his son, was published by Mr. Murray, in 1834.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch mathematician, of the 17th century; famous for a work entitled "*Theologia Christiana Principia Mathematica*." The object of this curious tract is to apply mathematical calculation to the credibility of the gospel history; upon which principle he maintains that the Christian religion must end, according to the doctrine of chances, in the year 3150, when our Saviour will make his second appearance!

CRAIG, Sir THOMAS, an eminent Scotch lawyer, born in 1548; author of a treatise on feudal law, which has often been reprinted. Died, 1608.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, a Scotch judge, and a literary character of no mean ability, was born in 1745, received his education at the university of Glasgow; entered at the bar

in 1708, and succeeded Lord Hailes on the bench in 1702. He was a principal contributor to the *Mirror*, wrote many papers in the *Lounger*, and numbered among his friends some of the most eminent literary men of the age. Died, 1813.

CRANKTHORPE, RICHARD, a learned English divine, and the author of some able works in support of Protestantism. Died, 1624.

CRAMER, FRANCIS, an eminent musician, was born at Mannheim, 1772. Under the direction of his father, formerly leader of the opera band in London, he prosecuted the study of music, for which he had shown an early predilection. In 1799 he succeeded his father as leader of the Ancient Concerts; for many years he was alternate leader of the Philharmonic Concerts with Loder, T. Cooke, Weichsels, &c.; and for upwards of 40 years held the chief place at the great provincial festivals. Died, 1848.

CRAMER, GABRIEL, an eminent geometer; editor of the works of Wolf and the Bernouillis, and author of several mathematical and algebraic works. Born, 1704; died, 1752.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German mineralogist, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1710. He was the first who systematised the art of assaying, upon which subject he wrote a very able work. Died, 1777.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Saxony, 1723, but principally resided in Denmark, where he died in 1788. Besides his poems, he wrote "The Northern Spectator," and "Sermons," in 22 vols. He also translated Bossuet's *Universal History* and other works.

CRAMER, JOHN ANTHONY, D.D., dean of Carlisle, a well-known writer on subjects of classical antiquity, was born in Switzerland, 1793. He received his education in England, and in 1811 was admitted a student of Christchurch, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself, and gradually rose through all the university honours, till, in 1831, he was appointed principal of New Hall Inn. During this period he was actively engaged in literary pursuits; and his descriptions of Ancient Italy, Asia Minor, and Ancient Greece are enduring monuments of his accuracy and research. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Arnold as regius professor of modern history; and in 1844 he was nominated to the deanery of Carlisle. Died, 1848.

CRANMER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life is rendered so memorable by the part he took in the Reformation, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, in 1480, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce from his first wife, Catharine of Arragon, recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. On Cranmer's return, the king raised him to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his means the Bible was translated and read in churches; and he greatly aided in sup-

pressing the monastic institutions. In 1536, when Anna Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, Cranmer meanly stooped to promote the sentence of divorce. This and other compliances with the monarch's will ensured him the gratitude of Henry; who upheld him in all his contests with Bishop Gardiner and others who accused him of heresy and faction. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. When Edward was prevailed on to alter the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey, the archbishop opposed it for a considerable time, but at length consented. On the accession of Mary he was tried on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy, and sentenced to be deprived of office. Tempted however, by the promise of pardon, he was induced to sign a recantation of his principles, and avow his sorrow for having entertained them. This was the great object of his enemies. But when Cranmer, who had been sent to Oxford, was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public, instead of doing what was required of him, he besought the forgiveness of God for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of the Church of Rome, declaring that nothing could afford him consolation but the prospect of extenuating his guilt by encountering the fiery torments which awaited him. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake opposite Balliol College, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and met his death with the utmost fortitude, exclaiming, as he held out his right hand for the flames to consume it, "This unworthy hand! this unworthy hand!" thus strikingly proving the remorse he felt at having been induced to sign his recantation. Whatever may be said with regard to his submission to the will of a despotic sovereign, or his occasional unsteadiness of principles, it is certain that no man contributed so much as Cranmer to the establishment and independence of the English Church. Died, March 21. 1556.

CRANZ, or KRANZ, DAVID, a Moravian preacher, born 1723, and resided several years as a missionary in Greenland, of which country he wrote a valuable history; also "A History of the Moravians." Died, 1777.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, born in London, and educated at Cambridge. He was a friend of the poet Cowley; and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, was appointed to a canonry at Loretto. His poems have considerable merit, and contain ideas which were thought worthy of imitation both by Milton and Pope. Died, 1650.

CRASSUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman orator, of whom Cicero speaks in terms of the highest praise. He was consul B.C. 96, and afterwards censor.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS, surnamed

... In 1538, to lose her meanly of divorce. With the mortification of his contests with who accused Henry's council of the young arch-bishop further the regular and the liturgy, &c. When the successor Grey, the considerable On the accusations and charges of office. Use of pardon, station of his law for having a great object of crime, who brought into execration in was required of God and been guilty, that the errors declaring that isolation but guilt by which awaited his adversaries, hypocrite and stake opposite approached with met his death exclaiming, as for the flames by hand! This singly proving he had been induced whatever may be mission to the his occasional certain that as Cramer to audience of the 21. 1556. ... a Moravian decided several Greenland, of able history; ... Died, ... poet, born in ... bridge. He ... and having faith, was ap- ... His poems contain ideas of imitation ... 1650. ... a Roman ... in terms of consul B.C. 96, ... us, surnamed

Dives from his riches, was of the same family as the preceding. He defeated Spartacus, and put an end to the Servile war. He was first consul, then censor, and formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey. He perished, with a great part of his army, in an expedition against the Parthians, B.C. 53.

CRATINUS, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy and comic poetry is attributed. His powers of sarcasm are said to have been unrivalled. He was an exception to the rule that intemperance leads to an early grave, having attained the age of 97, though a *bon vivant* in its fullest sense. Died, B.C. 431.

CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher, and tutor to the younger Cicero at Athens, where his lectures were well attended.

CRAWFORD, ADAM, a physician and naturalist of considerable eminence in his profession; physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and professor of chemistry at Woolwich. He was the author of several chemical works, and the first who prescribed muriate of barytes for the scrofula. Born, 1749; died, 1795.

CRAWFORD, ANNE, an actress of great ability, which, combined with her personal beauty, caused her for many years to be highly attractive on the stage. Died, 1801, aged 67.

CRAWFORD, DAVID, historiographer for Scotland in the reign of queen Anne, and the author of several works relative to that country. Died, 1726.

CRAYER, GASPARD, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1582. His productions are allowed to possess great fidelity to nature and excellence of colouring. Died, 1669.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, a French dramatic poet, denominated the French *Æschylus*, was born at Dijon, in 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but evincing a decided predilection for the drama, the solicitor with whom he was placed encouraged him to pursue the bent of his inclinations. He accordingly devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced "*Idomeneus*," which met with success. This was followed by "*Atræus*," "*Electra*," and "*Rhadamistus*," which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labours, and produced the tragedies of "*Catiline*" and "*The Triumvirate*." Died, 1762.

CREBILLON, CLAUDE PROSPER JOLYOT DE, son of the foregoing, was born in 1707. He acquired the name of the French *Petrarch* from his novels; one of which, entitled "*Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit*," is alluded to by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey*. Died, 1777.

CREECH, THOMAS, an English poet, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1659; and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Sherborne free-school, finished his studies at Wadham College, Oxford. He translated, into English verse, *Lucretius*, *Horace*, *Theocritus*, &c. Died by his own hand, 1700.

CREIGHTON, ROBERT, D.D., an English divine and musical composer. He shared

the exile of Charles II., and spent the leisure thus unhappily afforded him in the study of music. Among his compositions is the celebrated anthem, "I will arise and go to my father," which is performed in nearly all our cathedrals. Died, 1736.

CRELLIUS, JOHN, a German divine. He was a Unitarian, and one of the ablest advocates of that sect, which he defended at once ably and courteously against Grotius. His chief works are "*Answer to Grotius*," "*Two Books concerning the One God, the Father*," "*A Treatise concerning the Holy Spirit*," and "*A Defence of Religious Liberty*." Died, 1633.

CRESCEMBINI, GIOVANNI MARIA, an Italian Jesuit and miscellaneous writer; author of "*istoria della Volgare Poesia*," "*History of the Academy of Arcadi*," of which he was the founder; "*Le Rime et le Prose degli Arcadi*," "*Notizie storiche di diversi Capitani Illustri*," &c. Died, 1728.

CRESCENZI, D. JUAN BAPTISTE, marquis de la Torre, was an eminent painter, born at Rome towards the end of the 16th century. Philip IV. made him a grandee of Castile, and honoured him with his title.

CRESCENZI, PIETRO, the restorer of the scientific study of agriculture in Europe, was born at Bologna in 1230. He spent a long life in acquiring and disseminating agricultural knowledge; and his "*Ruralium Commodorum*" is a masterly production, founded on simple principles, and free from many errors that continued to prevail even for centuries after.

CRESPI, GIOVANNI MARIA, surnamed *Il Spagnuolo* on account of the coxcombry of his attire, an eminent Bolognese painter of the 18th century. His chief talent lay in caricatures; but there are many of his more ambitious compositions in the palaces and churches of Bologna. In order to command a nice observation of the force of light and shadow, he used to paint in a room in which there was only a sufficient aperture to admit a single ray of light.

CRÉSSEY, or CRESSY, HUGH PAULIN, an eminent Catholic divine and writer; author of "*Exomologesis*," a narration of the cause of his conversion to the Catholic faith; "*The Church History of Brittany*," &c. He was an able writer, and as much distinguished for his candour and good temper in disputation as for his ability in argument. Died, 1674.

CREUTZ, GUSTAVUS PHILIP, Count of, a Swedish poet and statesman, born in 1726. His poem, entitled "*Atis og Camilla*," is considered a very fine production. He was appointed Swedish minister at Paris, where he remained twenty years, and became particularly acquainted with Marmontel and other celebrated French writers. Died, 1786.

CREVIER, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French historical writer; author of a continuation of "*Rollin's History*," "*History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine inclusive*," "*History of the University of Paris*," "*Observations on the Spirit of Laws*," &c. Died, 1765.

CREW, NATHANIEL, bishop of Durham. He arrived at his episcopal dignity partly through the influence of James II., then

duke of York, and partly through his consenting to be guilty of simony, paying a large sum to one of the king's mistresses. During the reign of the ill-fated James this prelate aided and counselled him in all his most obnoxious measures, and yet was among the earliest of those who abandoned the fallen monarch, and voted that the throne was abdicated. But his base and time-serving conduct would not have prevented him from losing his bishopric, on the accession of king William and queen Mary, but that he was spared from degradation at the intercession of Tillotson. Died, 1721.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, who, on account of his remarkable endowments, obtained the surname of the *Admirable*. The most extraordinary tales of his prowess, both bodily and mental, have been handed down to us; but, so far as the latter is concerned, the verses that remain go far to show, that, however astonishing he might be on account of his versatility, he received at least as much praise as he deserved. The late Mr. Hazlitt remarks, "The Admirable Crichton was a person of prodigious capacity; but I know of no proof that he had an atom of *genius*." And, in continuation, he remarks, "he could learn all that was known of any subject; he could do any thing if others would show him the way to do it." It seems quite clear, however, that he possessed great powers, and was altogether an extraordinary person. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and gave such early proofs of his learning, that he obtained the degree of M.A. when only 14 years of age. He is said to have excelled in eloquence; to have overcome every opponent in logic and scientific disputation; to have known ten languages; and to have been a perfect master of all military and athletic exercises. Dr. Johnson, who cannot be accused of showing much partiality for Scotchmen, has devoted a paper in the *Adventurer* to the character of Crichton, which he commences by saying, that "whatever we may suppress as surpassing credibility, yet we shall, upon incontestable authority, relate enough to rank him among prodigies." He is said to have been stabbed by his pupil, Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the Duke of Mantua, and to have died of the wound, in 1583, aged only 23.

CRILLON, LOUIS DE BERTHON, an eminent French military officer. Though he was a very zealous Catholic, and one of the leaders at the siege of Rochelle in 1573, he yet felt bound to aid Henry III. against the league. It being proposed to him, by that king, that he should assassinate the Duke of Guise, he nobly replied, "I cannot stain my honour with a deed of shame." On the accession of Henry IV., he became one of the most devoted of that great monarch's friends and generals. By the army he was called "*l'homme sans peur*;" but Henry gave him the name of "*le brave des braves*." His independence and nobleness of spirit were equal to his bravery, and his humanity and virtue were not less famous than his heroic achievements. Born, 1541; died, 1616.

CRILLON MAHON, LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALDES DE QUIERS, Duke de, a descend-

ant of the above, and, like him, an eminent military officer. He served against England in her war with the United States of America. He commanded at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, where he was repulsed by the ability and courage of General Elliot. He wrote "Military Memoirs," and died in 1796.

CRILLON, LOUIS ATHANASIS BALDES BERTON DE, brother of the last named; an eminent French divine and scholar; author of "*Mémoires Philosophiques de M. le Baron de * * *, Chambellan de S. M. l'Imp. Reine.*" a treatise "*De l'Homme Morale*," &c. Died, 1789.

CRITIÄS, an Athenian. He was a pupil of Socrates, but his political conduct was such as to render him by no means a credit to his great tutor. He was among the number of the rulers who are made notorious in history under the title of the "thirty tyrants," and is said to have distinguished himself even among them for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasylbulus and his patriotic friends took arms against "the thirty," Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 400 B. C.

CRESUS, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father Alyattes in the year 557 B. C., and was so fortunate in all his enterprises, that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of that time. Vain of his great wealth and influence, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune: "I pronounce no man fortunate until his death," was the sage's reply. Subsequently the wealthy and powerful monarch was overpowered and made a prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. According to the barbarous practice of the time, the unhappy captive was bound to the stake and about to be burnt to death. In this miserable condition he recalled the impressive words of Solon, and thrice repeated that philosopher's name. Cyrus, struck with the earnestness of his tone, demanded an explanation. Cresus gave it; and Cyrus, probably impressed by it with a more than usual feeling of the mutability of all human greatness, not only spared his life, but also took him into his favour and protection. At the death of Cyrus he recommended Cresus to the favour of Cambyzes. That prince treated him with great insolence and cruelty, and at length ordered him to be put to death; but, through the mercy of the officers to whom it was directed, it was not put into execution, and they were themselves put to death for their disobedience. On the time and place of the death of Cresus history is silent.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, an English baronet and divine. He was originally intended for the bar, but took holy orders, though he never held any benefice. He wrote a life of Dr. Young, which was introduced into Johnson's "*Lives of the Poets*," and a volume of letters entitled "*Love and Madness*," and supposed to be written by the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged in 1779 for shooting Miss Ray. Died, 1816.

CROFT, Sir RICHARD, a relation of the last named, and his successor in the baronetcy. He was very eminent as a sur-

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geon and accoucheur; and was selected to attend the princess Charlotte, the lamented daughter of George IV. and queen Caroline. The unfortunate death of his illustrious patient, in 1817, so preyed on his mind, that he committed suicide a few months after.

CROFT, WILLIAM, Mus. Doc., an excellent English musician and composer. His best antiems and a sublime burial service were published in 1724 in two folio volumes, under the title of "Musica Sacra." Born, 1677; died, 1727.

CROKE, Sir ALEXANDER, knt., D.C.L., was the son of a private gentleman, and born at Aylesbury. He was an eminent civilian, and a most voluminous writer, on both general topics and those more immediately connected with his profession. Died 27th December, 1842. Aged 42.

CROKE, Dr. RICHARD, an English divine and scholar; tutor to the Duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII. He was one of the earliest English cultivators of the Greek language, and wrote some valuable treatises on philosophical subjects. Died, 1558.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, earl of Essex; one of the ablest statesmen of the time of Henry VIII. Being confidentially employed by Cardinal Wolsey, he got a seat in the House of Commons; and to his honour be it said, that when the full tide of popular as well as courtly hate ran against his once powerful friend and patron, he boldly and ably defended him. In all probability this very circumstance tended to recommend him to the truculent Henry VIII., who, on the death of Wolsey, distinguished and employed him. In the various high offices he held, he served the king zealously, ably, and faithfully; but his merit in that respect is greatly diminished by the indifference he displayed as to the welfare of the people. Having, after all his services, given offence to the king, by promoting the marriage between his majesty and Anne of Cleves, he was arrested while sitting at the council table on a charge of high treason, condemned even without a hearing, and notwithstanding a most humble and affecting letter to the king, beheaded on Tower Hill, July 28, 1540.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, one of the most extraordinary characters in English history, was the grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, and the son of Robert Cromwell, a man of good property, though he carried on the business of a brewer at Huntingdon, where Oliver was born, April 25, 1599. Having been educated at the free-school of that city and at Sydney College, Cambridge, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Here, however, he did not remain long; as in his 21st year he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Bouchier, and settled at Huntingdon. In his youth he is said to have manifested a degree of wildness, that too often marks that period of life; but as soon as he married he threw the follies of youth aside, and assumed a staid and grave aspect and deportment, well calculated to obtain the esteem and confidence of his neighbours: one of the consequences of which was his being elected member of parliament

for Huntingdon in 1625. Shortly after his election he openly deserted the Church of England, and attached himself to the Puritans, who were just then rapidly rising into power and influence. In his parliamentary career he was remarkable rather for his business-like habits and energy of character, than for elegance of language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress, too, were plain and unprepossessing. He notwithstanding acquired considerable influence even in parliament; and in 1642, when it was resolved to levy forces to oppose the king, Cromwell received a commission from the Earl of Essex, and raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, of which he, of course, had the command. Small as was this beginning, the energy and self-possession of the man made it sufficient. The steps by which he kept ever rising, until he attained a power greater than that for which the unfortunate Charles I. had been slaughtered for only endeavouring to attain, are matters rather of history than of biography. Suffice it, therefore, for us to say, that in his case, as in all other cases, great power ill obtained was fatal to his happiness as an individual. His courage and his singular shrewdness and skill in selecting and employing the agents of a system of espionage, more extensive and detailed than England had ever before been cursed with, maintained him in power; but he was at last both feared and hated by a majority of the people at large, while in his own family even his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, frequently and severely reproached him for his unrighteous tyranny. Conscious of general dislike, even his strong and stern mind gradually succumbed to wearing and carking anxieties. He constantly carried loaded fire-arms, and wore defensive armour under his clothes. At length he fell into a nervous fever, of which he died, in the 60th year of his age, Sept. 3, 1658. The political administration of Cromwell was energetic and decisive; the army was regularly paid, and the public revenues were strictly and economically managed; while the honour of England was well maintained on the ocean, and her foreign commerce assumed a flourishing aspect. He lived without parade or ostentation; he was temperate, indefatigably industrious, and exact in his official duties; yet, under the guise of piety and virtue, he practised the most subtle Machiavelism, using mankind as the tools of his ambition, and maintaining his power as he had acquired it, by boldness, cunning, and tyranny. He had appointed his eldest son, Richard, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so mild and virtuous; and having been compelled by the mutinous officers to dissolve the parliament, he voluntarily abdicated the protectorship, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother Henry, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and died in 1674.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, great grandson of Henry, second son of the Protector. He

was for several years a solicitor in London, and held the appointment of clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He is noticed here chiefly on account of his valuable publication, entitled "Memoirs of the Protector Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry; illustrated by Original Letters and other Family Papers." He succeeded to the family estate of Theobalds, which descended to him through the children of Richard Cromwell, above named, and died at Cheshunt Park, Herts, in 1821, aged 79.

CROUSAZ, JOHN PETER DE, a distinguished Swiss divine, philosopher, and mathematician; author of a "Treatise on Education," an able work on geometry, a powerful criticism on Pope's Essay on Man, a "Treatise on the Human Understanding," &c. Died, 1748.

CROWNE, JOHN, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century, and the contemporary of Dryden. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but passed the greater part of his life in England. At the command of Charles II. he wrote the "Masque of Calisto;" and subsequently he ridiculed the Whig party, in his comedy of "The City Politics." But though he was a very useful writer to the party whose principles he had embraced, he had more stern honesty of speech than was agreeable to a licentious monarch and a corrupt court. He consequently lived in comparative retirement for some time; but at length was ordered by the king to write that admirable comedy, "Sir Courtly Nice." As the reward for this task, the king had promised to give him a place; but his majesty died on the very day on which the piece had its final rehearsal. Besides seventeen dramas, he wrote "Dævids," a burlesque poem; and "Fandion and Amphigoria," a romance.

CROXALL, SAMUEL, an English divine and writer of the 18th century. He attached himself early in life to the Whig party, and wrote several clever pieces in their favour. These however, as is usually the case with party effusions, are now almost wholly forgotten. But, besides these, he wrote an "Imitation of the Song of Solomon" and "Scripture Politics." He also translated *Æsop's Fables*, and edited, or, as some aver, wrote, "The Royal Manual," a poem which was attributed to Andrew Marvell; also various sermons, dedications, &c.

CROZE, MATHURIN VETSSURE DE LA, a French writer and eminent oriental scholar; author of "Histoire du Christianisme des Indes," and other works. He was for some time an ecclesiastic of the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur at Saumur; but in 1696, being then living at Brazil, he renounced the Catholic faith. Died, 1739.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, who was better known during his life by his assumed title of "Alexander the Corrector," was a native of Aberdeen, born in 1701, and educated with a view to his becoming a minister of the kirk of Scotland. Unhappily he exhibited such an unsteadiness of intellect, that he was not considered fit for so important a profession; and, proceeding to London, he for some time maintained himself by giving private lessons in the classics; but in 1732 he com-

menced business as a bookseller, near the Royal Exchange. While thus employed, he devoted his leisure in compiling a very elaborate and useful "Concordance of the Old and New Testaments," which he dedicated to queen Caroline. Soon afterwards he became decidedly lunatic, and was placed by his friends in a madhouse at Bethnal Green; from which place, however, he contrived to make his escape, and subsequently brought an action for false imprisonment, but was nonsuited. He subsequently resumed his old employment of correcting the press, superintending several classical works; but he again exhibited such marks of a deranged intellect, that although he continued pretty generally to employ himself in literary matters, and even amassed some money by his labours, the whole tenor of his future life was characterised by a series of intellectual obliquities. As a literary man, however, he was extremely industrious, patient, and able; and his "Concordance" holds, and ever will hold, a very high place in the estimation of all biblical students. Died, 1770, aged 69.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon, anatomist, and writer; author of "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body," "Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body," &c. Died, 1800.

CRUZ CANO Y OLMEDILLA, DON JUAN DE LA, an eminent Spanish geographer of the 18th century; author of the "Mapo Geographicum de America Meridional."

CTESIAS, a Greek physician and historian, was a native of Cnidus in Caria. Being taken prisoner in the battle between Cyrus the Younger and his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, he was employed to cure Artaxerxes of a severe wound. He wrote a history of the Assyrians, and other works.

CTESIBIUS, of Alexandria, an eminent ancient mathematician. He is said to have invented the pump; and he constructed a clepsydra, or water-clock, in which the moving power was a falling column of water. A work of his, entitled "Geodesia, or the Art of dividing and measuring Bodies," is to be found in the Vatican library. He flourished in the 165th Olympiad, or about B. C. 120.

CTESIPHON or CHERSIPHON, a famous Ephesian architect. He gave the design for the first temple of Diana of the Ephesians, which was fired by Erostratus. He flourished in the sixth century B. C.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, D.D., an English divine and philosopher; author of a "Discourse concerning the true Nature of the Lord's Supper," "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," &c. He was an extremely learned and powerful writer; and, independently of holding some valuable church preferment, he was master of Christ's College, Cambridge. Died, 1688.

CUFF, HENRY, an eminent English scholar of the 16th century. He was for some time Greek professor at Merton College, Oxford; but growing weary of a secluded life, he became secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and in that situation accompanied his lordship on the expedition to Cadiz. Being implicated in the transactions which led to the

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apprehension and trial of the Earl of Essex, the latter charged him with being his adviser and abettor in all his violent measures. Cuff was accordingly tried, condemned, and executed in 1601. Camden, who was well acquainted with him, says, "he was a man of most exquisite harmony and penetrating will ; but of a seditious and perverse disposition."

CUJACIUS, or CUJAS, JAMES, a celebrated French jurist. He was professor of law at Turin, and was held in the highest esteem as an expounder of difficult questions. His writings were collected into five folio volumes. Died, 1590.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated physician and medical writer, was a native of Scotland, being born at Lanark, in 1712. After serving his apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, he went some voyages as a surgeon. He subsequently settled at Glasgow, and was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of that city ; in which capacity he obtained so high a reputation, that he at length became medical professor in the university of Edinburgh. As an author, he is well known by his "Lectures on the Materia Medica," "Synopsis Nosologia Practica," and his "First Lines on Medical Practice." Died, 1790.

CULPEPER, SIR THOMAS, an English writer of the 17th century, author of "Considerations on Marriage," a "Discourse on Usury," "Brief Survey of the Growth of Usury in England," &c.

CULPEPPER, NICHOLAS, an English herbalist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge ; and, after serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, settled in that profession at Spitalfields, in London. He wrote a "Herbal" and a "Dispensary ;" but the science and industry which he indisputably possessed were in a great degree marred by his absurd pretensions to astrology.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, bishop of Peterborough ; author of a treatise "De Legibus Naturæ"—a very popular work, in opposition to the philosophy of Hobbes ; a translation from Eusebius of Sanconiaton's Phœnician History, an "Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures," "Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ," &c. He was an extremely learned man, but not more remarkable for learning than for modest and unassuming virtues.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an able dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was a son of Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert, and born in 1732. From Westminster School he went to Trinity College, Cambridge ; and was introduced to public life as the secretary of Lord Halifax, when viceroy of Ireland. His first literary efforts obtained for him but little fame ; but on the appearance of his comedy of "The West Indian," in 1771, his reputation as a dramatist was at once established. From this period till the time of his decease he continued to be one of the most prolific writers for the stage, though none of his subsequent pieces were so successful as the comedy before mentioned. In 1780 he was employed by the government to conduct a secret negotiation with the courts of Madrid and Lisbon ; which, to the disgrace of

the ministry, involved him in great distress, as they refused to reimburse his expenses, to the amount of 5000*l.*, which compelled him to part with his hereditary property. To add to his distress, the board of trade was broken up ; and he retired, with a trifling pension, to Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits with the most unabating ardour and industry. Besides his numerous dramatic productions, he published a collection of essays, under the title of "The Observer ;" also the novels of "Arundel," "Henry," and "John de Lancaster ;" "Calvary," a poem ; and various other works, the last of which was his own "Memoirs." The comic drama was certainly his forte ; but throughout the whole of his writings there is much merit, and many of them possess the elements of a lasting vitality. Died, 1811.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Duke of, second son of George II., was born in 1721, and at an early age entered on the duties of a military life. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was wounded, while fighting by the side of his father ; and in 1745 he signalled himself, when commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders, at the battle of Fontenoy, where, however, he was obliged to yield the palm of victory to Marshal Saxe. On his return to England he took the field against the Scottish rebel troops, whom he defeated at the battle of Culloden ; but he stained his laurels by unnecessary cruelty. Died, 1765.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, a Scotch historical writer of the 18th century ; author of a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I." This was elegantly written by him in Latin, but a translation of it was published by Dr. Thompson in 1787. Cunningham also held some government employments, among which was that of resident at Venice. Died, 1737.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, an eminent poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, in 1785. His parents were in very humble circumstances, and he was taken from school when only 11 years of age, and apprenticed to a stone-mason. These disadvantageous circumstances did not prevent him from acquiring, by great though desultory reading, much information ; and in 1810 he repaired to London, where he at first earned a maintenance by contributing to periodicals, and reporting for the press. At a later period he obtained employment in the studio of the eminent sculptor Chantrey, as principal assistant, which enabled him to prosecute his literary tastes without hazard ; and he so well improved his advantages, that he not merely distinguished himself as a critic and historian as to the arts, and as a poet and novelist, but also, by combining the prudence and tact of the man of business with the fervour and feeling of the man of genius, acquired considerable pecuniary resources. Among his numerous works are "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama ; "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott," novels ; the "Lives of Burns and Sir David Wilkie," besides many poems, ballads, and lyrics ; but his

most important work, and that by which he is best known south of the Tweed, is "The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." Died, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, an ingenious Irish poet and dramatic performer; author of "The Landscape," and other poems, and of "Love in a Mist," a farce, upon which Garrick is said to have founded that of the "Lying Valet." Died, 1773.

CURIO, CÆLIUS SECUNDUS, a learned Piedmontese. Becoming a convert to the reformed religion, the boldness of his preaching gave so much offence to those in power, that he was obliged to fly from Milan, and subsequently from Venice and Ferrara. He at length obtained the appointment of professor of eloquence and the belles lettres at the university of Basle. His principal works are "De Amplitudine beati Regni Dei" and "Pasquillorum tomio duo." Died, 1589.

CURL, EDMUND, a bookseller, whose name is handed down, like many others, by the satirical wit of Pope, kept a shop in the purlieus of Covent Garden, and had his ears cut off in the pillory as a just reward for publishing obscene books. What pity it is that a punishment so salutary should have become obsolete!

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, a celebrated Irish barrister, of humble origin, was born near Cork in 1750; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin; and, coming to London, studied the law in the Temple. In course of time he was called to the bar; and though at first he had to struggle with great difficulties, his brilliant talents, exerted in defence of various persons charged with political offences, overcame all obstacles, and he quickly rose to forensic eminence. He became a member of the Irish House of Commons in 1784; and was a powerful member of the opposition until the Whigs came into office, in 1806, when he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. This office he held till 1814, and received a pension of 3000*l.* on retiring; after which period he generally resided in London. His oratorical powers were of the most splendid kind; his wit, pathos, and withering sarcasm being alike irresistible; and though mean in personal appearance, and not always using his intellectual weapons with good taste, they enabled him to support the character of a popular advocate and an effective debater. Died, 1817.

CURRIE, JAMES, M.D. He was a native of Scotland, but settled as a medical man at Liverpool, where he enjoyed an extensive and very lucrative practice. The fatigues necessarily attendant upon this did not, however, prevent him from devoting considerable time to literature; and he is favourably known as a professional writer by a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders" and "Medical Reports," &c. But his literary celebrity rests less upon his professional treatises than upon his biography of the poet Burns, an edition of whose works was superintended by Dr. Currie in a manner which obtained him great and well-merited applause. Died, 1806.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, an eminent English

botanist. He was a native of Alton, in Hampshire, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that place. But his love of botanical pursuits induced him to relinquish his profession to establish a botanical garden, and exhibit as a botanical lecturer. Besides his lectures, which were published with expensive and handsome illustrative plates, he wrote "Practical Observations on the British Grasses," "Flora Londinensis," an accurate and beautiful work; a Botanical Magazine, &c. Died, 1799.

CURTIS, Sir WILLIAM, bart., a well-known citizen and magistrate of London, whose father had carried on, in an extensive way, the business of a sea-biscuit baker. The son, however, quitted that trade, to engage in the Greenland fisheries; and having secured a considerable portion of wealth, employed it in the banking business, under the firm of Robarts, Curtis, and Co. He was senior alderman of Bridge-ward, and father of the corporation of the city of London, which he represented in parliament during 28 years. Sir William was a loyal and benevolent citizen, of most honourable character in his public transactions, greatly beloved in his private connections, and honoured with the notice and friendship of his majesty George IV. He was raised to the baronetcy in 1802, and died, possessed of great wealth, in 1829.

CURTIVS, MARCUS, a celebrated Roman. Livy relates, that in the year 362 B.C. a vast chasm appeared in the midst of the Forum, which the oracle pronounced could only be closed by the Romans throwing into it that by which they were most powerful. Curtius declared that the arms and courage of the Romans were their most valuable possessions, and having solemnly devoted himself, he put on his armour, mounted his horse, and galloped headlong into the gulf.

CURTIVS, RUFUS QUINTUS, a Roman historian, who wrote the History of Alexander the Great in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the 12th century has made any mention of him.

CURWEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a member of the ancient family of M^cChristen, of the Isle of Man, was for many years the representative in parliament for the county of Cumberland. He devoted a great portion of his useful life to the study of agriculture; and his skilful operations have banished many erroneous practices in the science, and given a new impulse to agricultural exertions throughout the kingdom. Died, 1828.

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, an eminent cardinal, who took his name from that of the village of Cusa, in the diocese of Treves, where he was born. After some minor preferments in the church, he was sent by pope Eugenius IV. as legate to Constantinople, to endeavour to bring about a union between the Greek and Latin Churches. He was made a cardinal by pope Nicholas V., who also gave him the see of Brixen, in the Tyrol. Besides

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metaphysical, theological, mathematical, and other treatises, which form three volumes folio, he wrote a very learned and powerful refutation of the Koran. Died, 1494.

CUSSAY, M., the governor of Angers at the time the infamous Charles IX. carried into effect the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He deserves a niche in every biographical work, for having refused to obey the tyrant's orders, in these memorable words:—"I will not stain 50 years of a spotless life by the most cowardly of assassinations."

CUSSON PIERRE, an eminent French botanist and physician. During his travels in Majorca and Spain he made a very valuable collection of the plants of those countries, which, unfortunately, a female of his family, mistaking it for so much mere lumber, threw into the street, and it was utterly destroyed. Besides assisting Sauvages in his celebrated work on nosology, he wrote, and had completely prepared for the press, an elaborate treatise on the umbelliferous plants; a work which could not but have been a valuable contribution to science, but which from some unexplained cause has not been printed. Died, 1784.

CUSTINE, ADAM PHILIP, Count de, was born at Metz, in 1740; and having entered the army early in life, attracted the notice of Frederic of Prussia, under whom he served in the seven years' war. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments that assisted the Americans in resisting the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to France, the tyrants of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August, 1793, there to expiate the crime of non-success.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, who had the honour to baptize Egfred, king of Northumberland, and the good fortune to be made bishop of that district. He founded a monastery at Lindisfarne, and died in 686.

CUVELLIER DE TRIE, JOHN WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, a French dramatist of great fecundity and considerable talent, was born in 1766, and died in 1824. He was sometimes called the Corneille of the boulevards.

CUVIER, GEORGE LEOPOLD CHRISTIAN FREDERIC DAGOBERT, Baron; the most eminent naturalist of modern times; was born at Montbelliard, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1769. Having a decided partiality for natural history, he devoted his leisure hours to the pursuit of that interesting science, while acting in the capacity of private tutor in the family of Count d'Hervey, in Normandy. As soon as he quitted this situation he established himself in Paris; and such was his talent, and such the perseverance with which he followed up his examinations and inquiries, that he was ere long acknowledged to be one of the first zoologists in Europe. His profound knowledge and comprehensive views, his ingenious classifications and elegant illustrations, delighted the accomplished visitors of the *Lyceé*, where he lectured; and his fame reaching the ears of Napoleon, the most important offices in the department of pub-

lic instruction were given to him. He twice visited England, namely, in 1818 and in 1830; and died at Paris in 1832. To Baron Cuvier, France is indebted for the finest osteological collection in the world; while the whole world is indebted to him for the immense addition he has made to the general stock of zoological science.

CYAXARES I., king of the Medes, was a very powerful prince, and subdued all Asia beyond the river Halys. Died, B.C. 585.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, was a learned father of the church, born at Carthage, and who embraced Christianity in 246. He wrote a work, entitled "*Gratia Dei*," succeeded Donatus, as bishop of Carthage; and suffered martyrdom in 258.

CYRIL, ST., originally named CONSTANTINE, and called the Philosopher, was the apostle of the Slavi, in the 9th century, and invented the Slavonic alphabet. He died at Rome, in 822.

CYRUS, king of Persia, a renowned conqueror, was the son of Cambyzes and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, by whom he was sent to Persia. Here he soon collected a formidable army, and deposed his grandfather, B.C. 560. He also conquered Croesus, the rich and powerful king of Lydia, and Nabonadius, king of Babylon, whose capital he took, after a siege of two years. Extending his conquests on all sides, till his dominions in Asia reached from the Hellespont to the Indus, he at length marched against the Massagete, a people of Scythia, then ruled by a queen named Tomyris; but though successful in the first great battle, he was defeated in the second, and slain, B.C. 529.

CYRUS THE YOUNGER was the son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, whose life he attempted, in order to obtain the throne. He was, however, pardoned, and made governor of Lydia; but he treacherously raised an army, marched against his brother, fought a desperate battle, and was killed, B.C. 400.

CYRUS, of Panapolis, a Latin poet and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and prefect of Constantinople; afterwards embraced Christianity, and was made bishop of Phrygia, where he died.

CZERNI-GEORGE, whose real name was GEORGE PETROVITSCH, the appellation of "George the Black" being given him on account of the darkness of his complexion, was born of humble parents, near Belgrade; but he raised himself to the rank of a prince by the force of his natural talents, and a degree of courage rarely equalled. With an ardent desire to liberate Servia, his native country, from the Turks, he first raised a small troop, was successful in various encounters, and at length, in 1800, made himself master of Belgrade. A long and arduous struggle followed; and though for a time Czerni-George was the acknowledged prince of Servia, he was eventually compelled to retire to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and created a Russian prince. But he was still bent on repossessing Servia; and having entered that territory, in 1817, he was taken prisoner and beheaded.

D.

DACIER, ANDREW, a critic and classical commentator of some eminence, born, in 1651, at Castres, in Upper Languedoc. He was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy in 1731, and had the care of the cabinet in the Louvre entrusted to him. He translated Horace, Plato, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c. into French. Died, 1722.

DACIER, ANNE LEFEVRE, wife of the preceding, was born, in 1651, at Saumur, at the university of which place Tanaquil Lefevre, her father, was a professor. Her love of classical literature was displayed at an early age; and her proficiency was so great, that at the age of 22 she produced an admirable edition of "Callimachus," which was followed by various others of the Delphin classics. She subsequently translated Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, with portions from Aristophanes, Plautus, &c. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they both renounced the Protestant religion. Though her life was spent in constant literary labour, she was far from being ostentatious of her eminent abilities. Died, 1720.

DÆDALUS, a celebrated Greek architect and sculptor, who is said to have flourished at Athens in the 10th century B.C., and to have been the inventor of many useful instruments, viz. the axe, the saw, the plummet, the auger, &c. There was also another Dædalus of less note, a sculptor of Sicily.

DAGOBERT, LOUIS AUGUSTUS, a French general, who in 1793 was chief commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and was killed in the following year at the capture of Urgel, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was also the author of a work on military tactics.

DAGOBERT I., king of the Franks, sur-named the Great on account of his military successes, began his reign in 628, and died at the age of 32.

D'AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS, called by Voltaire the most learned magistrate that France ever produced, was born at Limoges in 1668, and died 1751. His works were published in 13 vols. 4to.

DAILLE, JOHN, a Protestant minister of the 17th century; author of several theological works, the chief of which is entitled "Of the Use of the Fathers." As a controversialist he was singularly impartial, and is esteemed even by Roman Catholics. Born, 1593; died, 1670.

DALBERG, CHARLES THEODORE ANTHONY MARIA, a baron of the German empire, prince-primate of the confederation of the Rhine, grand-duke of Frankfurt, and, finally, archbishop of Ratisbon, was born near Worms, in 1744. He always espoused the new ideas to which the French revolution gave impulse; and though he opposed the invasion of Germany by the French in 1797, he assisted at the coronation of the emperor Napoleon in 1804. Throughout life

he was distinguished for industry in the discharge of his official duties, and for an incorruptible love of justice; he was also the encourager of learning and science, and himself the author of several ingenious treatises, legal, scientific, and philosophical. In 1813 he voluntarily resigned all his possessions as a sovereign prince, and retired to private life, retaining only his ecclesiastical dignity. Died, 1817.

D'ALBRET, CHARLOTTE, sister of John d'Albret, king of Navarre, and wife of Caesar Borgia. She was a poetess of no mean powers, and as remarkable for virtue as her husband was for vice. Died, 1514.

D'ALBRET, CHARLES, constable of France in the reign of Charles VI., to whom he was related by blood. He commanded the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, in which he lost his life, 1514.

D'ALBRET, JEANNE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., of France. Died suddenly in 1572.

DALE, RICHARD, an American naval officer, was born, in Virginia, in 1756: was sent to sea at 12 years of age, and at 19 had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war Lexington, he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship Bon Homme Richard, and was the first man that boarded the English frigate Serapis, which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pendant on board the President. He was a brave, honourable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate at Philadelphia, where he died, in 1825.

DALE, DAVID, a skillful mechanic, and the originator of the well-known Lanark Mills, was born, in 1739, at Stewarton, in Ayrshire. From being a journeyman weaver he became a cotton manufacturer on a most extensive scale, first in conjunction with Sir R. Arkwright, and afterwards on his own account. By his means employment was given to thousands, old and young; nor did he leave the latter without the means of mental instruction, but provided teachers and established schools at all his works. Died, 1806.

D'ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, and an elegant writer, born at Paris, 1717. He had the name of Le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling. The sciences were greatly enriched by him; and his writings display great genius, judgment, and taste. His name will remain forever attached to the great "Encyclopédie"

which he founded, and to which he contributed numerous articles. Died, 1783.

DALIN, OLAVUS VON, called the father of modern Swedish poetry, was the author of many spirited satires, songs, epigrams, and fables. He also wrote "The Argus," a work on the plan of the Spectator; "A General History of Sweden;" "Brumhilda," a tragedy, &c. He was born in 1708, and died chancellor of the court of Sweden, in 1763. Queen Louisa Ulrica erected a mausoleum to his memory.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American statesman and financier, was a native of Jamaica, where his father was an eminent and wealthy physician. He was sent at an early age to England, and completed his education at Westminster School. Finding, at his father's death, that the whole of his property was left at the disposal of his widow, who married again, he went to the United States, was naturalised, and admitted to practise in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, filling up his leisure time by being a contributor to the periodical press. He subsequently obtained several government appointments, and in 1801 was made secretary of the treasury of the United States. This situation he discharged with consummate ability, and in 1815 he undertook the additional trust of secretary of war. Died, 1817.

DALLAS, SIR GEORGE, lord chief justice of the common pleas, was born in London, 1758, educated principally at Geneva, and at the age of 18 he went to India as a writer, where his talents soon raised him to high civil offices. He warmly espoused the cause of Hastings when impeached, and in 1789 he wrote a pamphlet, in which he attributed to him the British supremacy in India. In 1793 he published his "Thoughts upon our present Situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France," which created considerable sensation, and especially excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt. He was also the author of various other political works, relating more particularly to the state of Ireland; besides some elaborate treatises on the subject of the East India trade and policy; and, lastly, a "Biographical Memoir of his son-in-law, Captain Sir Peter Parker." The works of Sir George Dallas were all elegant and correct compositions, displaying a thorough knowledge of the subjects on which he treated. Died, Jan. 1833.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES, known as the friend and biographer of Lord Byron, was born at Kingeton, Jamaica, and studied the law in the Inner Temple. After residing for a time in France and America, he returned to England, and devoted himself to literature. He translated several works from the French, and wrote the novels of "Aubrey," "Perceval," "The Morlands," &c.; but he is now more remembered for his "Recollections of Lord Byron." Died, 1824.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, hydrographer to the Admiralty and the India Company, was born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1737, and spent the early part of his life in India, as a writer. He wrote "The Oriental Repertory," three "Collections of Voyages," &c. Died, 1806.

DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID, a Scotch judge and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at Eton and Utrecht. On his becoming a judge of the court of session in 1766, he took the title of lord Hailes. His principal works are "Annals of Scotland," which Dr. Johnson assisted in revising, and "Memorials relating to the History of Great Britain." Died, 1792.

DALRYMPLE, SIR JOHN, for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland, and the author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," in 3 vols. Died, aged 84, in 1816.

DALTON, JOHN, an English divine and poet, was born at Dean, in Cumberland, in 1709, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He obtained the living of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend at Worcester. He wrote a volume of sermons, some poems, &c.; and adapted Milton's Comus to the stage. Died, 1783.

DALTON, JOHN, D.C.L., F.R.S., a mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Eaglesfield, near Cocker-mouth, in 1766, and gave early indications of his future scientific celebrity. From teaching a school as a boy in his native village, we find him at a subsequent period similarly engaged at Kendal; and in 1793, when in his 23rd year, he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the new college in Moseley Street, Manchester, with which he remained until the removal of that establishment to York. He made his first appearance as an author in a volume of "Meteorological Observations and Essays," in 1793. In 1808 he published "A New System of Chemical Philosophy," and a second part in 1810. He also frequently contributed to Nicholson's Journal, the Annals of Philosophy, and the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of which for half a century he was an active member, and latterly the president. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries; and in 1833 the sum of 2000*l.* was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue (by Chantrey) to perpetuate his remembrance. His "atomic theory" must ever render his name memorable. Contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whom many of his researches run parallel, he discovered the important general law of the expansion of gases; and his contributions to meteorology were also of the most important kind. A severe attack of paralysis in 1837 considerably impaired his powers, and he died in August, 1844.

DALTON, MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer of the 16th century; the author of a book on the "Office of a Justice of the Peace," and another on the "Duties of Sheriffs." Died, 1620.

DALZIEL, THOMAS, a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; after which he entered into the Russian service, but was recalled at the Restoration. After the tragical fate of Charles I. he never would suffer his beard to be shaved, and he was also remarkable for other eccentricities in regard to his dress. His devotion to the royal cause rendered

him an especial favourite at the court of the "merry monarch."

DAMER, ANNE SKYMOUR, eminent as a sculptor as well as for her general accomplishments, was the daughter of Field-marshal Conway, and born in 1748. She took lessons in the art from Ceracchi and Bacon, and afterwards studied in Italy. Died, 1808.

DAMIAN, General, born in 1763; a French royalist, engaged in repeated abortive attempts to rouse France against the revolutionary and imperial regimes, in favour of the Bourbons; and afterwards enjoying a pension of 300*l.* per annum from the British government.

DAMIENS, ROBERT, who, owing to his vicious inclinations, obtained the appellation of *Robert-le-diable*, was born in 1715, at Tieulloy, a village of Artois. While at Paris, in a menial employment, he was accused of having poisoned one of his masters and robbed another; and having evaded the law by flight, he in course of time returned, to practise new enormities. In January, 1757, he stabbed Louis XV. in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his carriage. Fortunately, the wound was not mortal, and Damiens was instantly seized; but the most cruel tortures which he was doomed to suffer could not induce him to confess that he had any accomplices; and the horrid sentence, which condemned him to be torn in pieces by horses, was executed, March 28, 1757.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, a Protestant divine, eminent as a Greek scholar, was born at Lelpsic in 1699. His principal work is a "Greek Etymological Lexicon." Died, 1778.

DAMOCLÉS, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse. He was one day extolling the happy condition of princes, on which the king invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, but caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; thereby intimating the danger that awaited the great, though surrounded by vassals and revelling in luxury. This is said to have produced a salutary effect on the courtier, who begged that the king would dismiss him to any mean station, so that he might live in safety.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius having condemned him to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs. Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this instance of friendship so pleased the king, that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of his friends.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an English navigator, was born at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading vessels, he several times visited the South Seas; and the result of his observations were given to the public in a work of 4 vols., entitled "Voyages round the World," which for accuracy and interest, as well as for professional knowledge, possess very considerable merit. He died, as is supposed, in 1712, but the exact time is not known.

DANCER, DANIEL, a noted miser, was born in 1716, near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1730 he succeeded to his family estate, and led the life of a hermit for above half a century. His only dealings with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when he was out gathering logs of wood from the common, &c. As he was frequently robbed, he nailed up his door, and by means of a ladder, which he drew up after him, got into his house through the upper window. This miserable specimen of humanity continued to vegetate till 1791, when he died, bequeathing his estates to Lady Tempest, for the charitable attentions she had bestowed upon him.

DANCKERTS, the name of a family of Dutch artists, of whom CORNELIUS, born in 1661, appears to have been the first of any note. He excelled as a portrait and historical engraver, and several among his successors attained celebrity in the same art.

DANCOURT, FLORENCE CARTON, a French actor and dramatic poet, was born in 1681, at Fontainebleau, and was originally a barrister, but quitted that profession for the stage. He produced an immense number of plays, and was particularly successful in introducing subjects of real occurrence, which gave to his comic pieces great piquancy. Died, 1736.

DANDINI, CESAR and VINCENT; two Florentine painters of the 16th century, both eminent for their historical pieces; as was also their nephew PIETRO, who died in 1712.

DANDOLO, HENRY, a celebrated doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 84th year. At the siege of Constantinople, during the fourth crusade, the venerable doge commanded his men to run up to the walls, and was himself the first who leaped on shore. He died in 1205, aged 97.

DANDOLO, VINCENT, a Venetian chemist, descended from the famous doge and captor of Constantinople, was born in 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. He died in 1819. Among his works are "Fondamenti della Scienza Fisico-Chemica," &c.

D'ANDRADA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese Jesuit, who discovered in 1624 the country of Cathay and Thibet, of which he published an account. He died at Goa, 1634.

D'ANDRADA, DIEGO DE PATYA, a learned Portuguese divine, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his talents and eloquence, and wrote an elaborate defence of it against the attack of Chemnitzius; he died, 1575.—His brother, FRANCIS D'ANDRADA, was historiographer to the king of Spain, and wrote the History of John III., king of Portugal.—Another brother, THOMAS D'ANDRADA, an Augustine friar, called by his order Thomas of Jesus, attended Don Sebastian in his expedition against the emperor of Morocco, was taken prisoner, and shut up in a cave by the Moors, in which place he wrote a book called "The Sufferings of Jesus."

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Marquis of, was born in 1638, and distinguished himself not less by his own talents than by the patronage he afforded to the literati of his day. He wrote an extensive "Journal of the Court of Louis XIV.," extracts from which have been published, but not the work entire. Died, 1720.

D'ANGHIERA, PETER MARTYR, an Italian scholar of a noble Milanese family, born, 1455; died, 1521, at Granada; leaving several historical works, which are usually quoted under the name of Peter Martyr.

DANICIAN, ANDRE, better known by the name of PHILIDOR, a celebrated player and writer on chess, was born at Paris, and resided several years in England, where he published his "Analysis" of that celebrated game, and also some musical compositions. Died, 1795.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a French Jesuit; author of a "History of France," and a "Voyage to the World of Descartes," a severe satire on the system of that philosopher. Born, 1649; died, 1728.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, a poet and historian, was born in 1552, near Taunton, Devon, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became poet laureate on the death of Spenser, and was subsequently appointed to the office of groom of the bed-chamber to James I. Besides various poems, some of which possess considerable merit, he wrote a "History of England" to the end of the reign of Edward III. Died, 1619.

DANIELI, F., an Italian *savant*, medalist, and antiquarian, born in 1741. In the Neapolitan revolution of 1799, he joined the French republican party; and on the restoration of the king of Naples, by Lord Nelson's means, suffered by the loss of his post in the academy, and the confiscation of his property. Joseph Buonaparte made him perpetual secretary of the Academy of Antiquities at Naples, and in this employment he was continued by Murat. He died in 1812. Among his works are "Le Forche Caudine Illustrate," "Monete Antiche di Capua," "I Regali Sepolchri del Duomo di Palermo," &c.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, D.C.L., professor of chemistry in King's College, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society; author of "Meteorological Essays," an "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy," &c., besides numerous papers in the Quarterly Journal of Science and Art, and the Philosophical Transactions, was born in Essex Street, London, in 1790. As a proof of the estimation in which his scientific attainments were held, it is only necessary to state that he obtained all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society, an honour never before conferred on any individual. While attending a meeting of the council of the R. S., March 14, 1845, he was seized with apoplexy, and immediately expired. In his official capacity he was zealous and indefatigable; in his private character, irreplicable.

DANIELL, SAMUEL, an artist, who travelled into the interior of Africa, made numerous drawings there, and on his return published a work entitled "African Scenery." He also spent six years in the island of Ceylon, where he died in 1811. He left an ex-

tensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island; and a volume was published, entitled "The Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon."

DANIELL, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent draughtsman, born 1769, was initiated in the pictorial art at a very early age, and accompanied his uncle to India, when he was only 14, for the express purpose of assisting in depicting the scenery, costume, &c. of that interesting country. Immediately on their return, the large work, entitled "Oriental Scenery," in 6 folio volumes, was commenced, and continued with the most persevering ardour, until its completion in 1808. He also published "A Picturesque Voyage to India," a work entitled "Zoography," and a great variety of separate views, &c. In 1814, he commenced the "Voyage round Great Britain," a most gigantic undertaking for an unassisted individual. Two or three months in each summer were devoted to collect drawings and notes, and the work was finished in 1825. In 1832, Mr. Daniell, and his friend Mr. Parris, executed the "Panorama of Madras;" and he subsequently painted two others, without assistance, namely, the "City of Lucknow" and the "Mode of Hunting wild Elephants in Ceylon." He was particularly successful in depicting the ocean in all its varied aspects; and his glowing representations of Eastern scenery are well known to the public by his splendid "Oriental Annual." Died, 1837.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, whose statue of Ariadne on the leopard, in M. Bethmann's garden at Frankfurt, would suffice to place him in the first rank of modern sculptors, was born at Stuttgart, in 1758. He early gave indications of a talent for art; and after passing some years in the school of design, he set out for Paris in 1783, where he studied under Pajou, and subsequently spent 5 years at Rome, in the contemplation and imitation of the masterpieces of art that adorn that metropolis. The rest of his life was spent chiefly at Stuttgart. His female figures have rarely been surpassed; and his busts of Schiller, Lavater, Gluck, and many of the members of the royal family of Wurtemberg, are models of artistic skill. Died, 1841.

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, or more properly DURANTE, the most renowned of all the Italian poets, was born at Florence in 1265. In the early part of his life he served his country both as a soldier and a statesman, and was employed on many occasions as the Florentine envoy to Rome. Unfortunately for himself, he was made one of the priors, or principal magistrates of his native city, in 1300, during the time it was divided between two parties, the Bianchi and the Neri; and the former (to whom he belonged) being the weakest, he was banished, his property confiscated, and he was long doomed to endure all the sorrows and sufferings of protracted exile. At length he found an asylum with Guido Novello, lord of Ravenna, who, as a friend of the muses, willingly afforded him protection during the remainder of his life. Dante's fame chiefly rests on that extraordinary production, entitled "Divina

Commedia," consisting of three parts, Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven; a work alike remarkable for its terrific grandeur and wild display of creative genius, while at times it is equally graceful, tender, and pathetic. He died in 1321.

DANTE, IGNAZIUS, a Dominican, of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated mathematician, and wrote a treatise on the astrolabe. He became bishop of Alatri, and died in 1580.

DANTE, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of mathematics at Venice in the 15th century, was also a member of the above family, and is said to have made a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Thrasimenus.

DANTON, GEORGE JAMES, born in 1759, was an advocate by profession, but became one of the most active among the sanguinary demagogues of the French revolution. After the imprisonment of Louis XVI. at Varennes, he took the lead in the meeting of the Champ de Mars, which paved the way to the dethronement of the king, and ended in those scenes of blood and cruelty that has for ever rendered execrable the name of Jacobin. Well qualified for the position he assumed, by his colossal figure, stentorian voice, and fierce demeanour, he became one of the executive council, and prepared measures for the defence of the capital when it was threatened by the Prussian invaders under the Duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards a member of the convention and of the committee of public safety, and was a chief promoter of all the sanguinary acts of that terrible period. At length a struggle for supremacy took place between him and Robespierre, in which the latter succeeded, and Danton was sent to the guillotine, in 1794.

D'ANTONELLE, PETER ANTONY, Marquis; a conspicuous character in the French revolution. He voted for the death of the queen, and for the destruction of the Girondists. He was himself near meeting the fate to which he so readily consigned others, as he was tried for complicity in the conspiracy of Babeuf; but he was fortunate enough to be acquitted, and died at an advanced age, in 1817.

D'ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGUIGNON, first geographer to the king of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the Antiquarian Society of London, and adjunct-geographer to the Parisian Academy of Sciences; born at Paris, 1697; died, 1783. D'Anville devoted his whole life to geographical studies, and the numerous valuable maps and works he published left him without a rival. Among the best of his works are the "Atlas of Ancient Egypt," "Orbis Veteribus Notus," and "Orbis Romanus." He published 78 treatises and 211 maps, all of which are distinguished for their accuracy and perspicuity.

DANZI, FRANCIS, an eminent musical composer and performer on the violoncello, born at Mannheim in 1763; author of several operas, "Azakia," the "Midnight Hour," "Iphigenia," &c., and a great variety of instrumental music. He held the situation of director of the opera at Carlsruhe. Died, 1826.

DARAN, JAMES, an eminent French sur-

geon, born in 1701, was celebrated chiefly for his skill in diseases of the bladder. For a considerable time he was surgeon-major in the imperial army, but settled in Paris, where he acquired both fame and fortune by his practice. Died, 1784.

D'ARBLAY, Madame (FRANCES BURNEY), was the daughter of Dr. Burney, the celebrated composer and author, and may be reckoned among the most distinguished novelists of the last century; her first work, "Evelina," having created a greater sensation among the literati of her time than was probably ever caused by any similar production. Her other chief works were "Cecilia, or the Memoirs of an Heiress," "Camilla, or a Picture of Youth," "The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties," and "Memoirs of Dr. Burney." In 1783 she was married to M. d'Arblay, a French emigrant artillery officer; and having quitted England for a short residence at Paris during the peace of 1802, their detention by Napoleon was the consequence. Her husband afterwards resumed his rank in the army of his native country; and they continued to remain in France till the peace of 1814, when they came to England, and took up their residence at Bath. In that city M. d'Arblay (then a general) died, in 1818. There also died Madame d'Arblay, Jan. 6. 1840. Her memoirs have since been published.

DARCET, JOHN, a French chemist and physician, who contributed much to the progress of chemical science, was born, in 1725, at Douzait, in Guienne. He made several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain, tried the effect of fire on various minerals, and demonstrated the combustibility of the diamond. During the reign of terror his name was in Robespierre's list; but the interest of his friend Fourcroy saved him from the tyrant's murderous fangs; and he died in 1801, a member of the Institute and of the conservative senate.—His son, JOHN PETER JOSEPH, also an ingenious practical chemist, has greatly contributed to the improvement of science by a number of valuable discoveries.

D'ARCO, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, Chevalier, a supposed natural son of the Count de Toulouse, born at Paris, and died, 1779; he wrote several works on history, &c., and at the close of his life retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to religion.

DARCY, PATRICK, Count, an eminent engineer, was born at Galway, in Ireland, in 1725, and educated at Paris. He entered the French army, and progressively rose to the rank of major-general. He also distinguished himself by his mathematical works, viz. "An Essay on Artillery," "A Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," &c. Died, 1779.

D'ARGENSOLA, LUPERICO LEONARDO, a Spanish poet, born at Balbastro, Arragon, in 1563, was secretary of war at Naples, under the viceroy there. He was the author of three tragedies and various poems. Died, 1613.

D'ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW, brother of the preceding, was chaplain to the empress Maria of Austria, and the writer of some

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historical works of merit, viz. a "History of the Conquest of the Molucca Islands," "Annals of the Kingdom of Arragon," &c. Died, 1731.

D'ARGENSON, MARK RENÉ LE VOYER PAULMY, Marquis, a distinguished statesman in the reign of Louis XIV., born at Venice, 1652; died, 1721. He was lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and the first who introduced lettres-de-cachet; he was subsequently chancellor; but finally retired under some disgrace to a monastery, in which he died.

D'ARGENTAL, CHARLES AUGUSTIN FERRIOL, Count, a French writer of the 18th century, to whom some writers attribute the novel, entitled "Mémoires du Comte de Comminges." Died, 1788.

D'ARGENTRE, CHARLES DUPLESSIS, a learned French prelate; born, 1673; died, 1740; he became doctor of the Sorbonne, almoner to the king, and bishop of Tulle.

D'ARGENVILLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH DESALLIER, a native of Paris, in which city his father was a bookseller. He was one of the members of the French academy, engaged in the compilation of the Encyclopédie, and a corresponding associate of most of the European literary societies. He died, 1766.

D'ARGILLATA, PETER, a physician and professor of logic at Bologna; died, 1423; his surgical observations in six books passed through many editions, and are very valuable.

D'ARGONNE, NOEL BONAVENTURE, a French Carthusian monk of the 17th century. His "Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature," published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, is a very clever collection of anecdotes, accompanied by striking and just remarks. Argonne is also favourably known as the author of "Traité de la Lecture des Peres de l'Eglise."

D'ARGOTA, JEROME CONTADOR, a Portuguese monk, born at Collares, 1676; died, 1749. He was a member of the Portuguese academy of history, and author of several works on antiquities, &c.

D'ARGUES, GERARD, a mathematician, born at Lyons, 1597; died, 1661. He wrote several treatises on perspective, conic sections, stone-cutting, &c.

DARIUS, surnamed *the Mede*, by some supposed to be the same as Cyaxeres, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus, died at Babylon about 548 B. C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy, with six others, against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a well-concerted plan of his groom, the horse of Darius neighed immediately he came to the spot where they were to meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a defeat from the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparation, B. C. 485.

DARNLEY, HENRY, Earl of, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, whose hand he received in 1565, and perished about two years afterwards, owing to the house in which he resided being blown up with gunpowder. Whether Mary was privy to this horrid crime, or not, has never been clearly proved; but there are strong reasons to conjecture that her illicit passion for Bothwell, or resentment for the death of her favourite, Rizzio, might have been the cause of the catastrophe.

D'ARNAUD, FRANCIS T. M. BACULAED, a French writer of the 18th century; author of numerous poems, plays, and prose fictions. He was favourably noticed by Voltaire, and Frederic, king of Prussia.

D'ARNAUD, GEORGE, a French critic, whose works are very numerous and erudite. He gave promise of critical excellence, but was cut short in his learned career by death, at the early age of 29. Born, 1718; died, 1747.

DARQUIER, AUGUSTIN, a French astronomer, was born at Toulouse in 1718, and died in 1802. He was a member of the national institute; and his observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste."

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, a peer of France, eminent as a statesman, poet, and historian, was born at Montpeller, in 1767. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles; but though engaged in active service, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He first published a translation of the works of Horace, which, with his "Cicopédie," or Theory of Literary Fame, established his reputation as a poet. It was not long before Napoleon discovered his abilities, and rewarded him by various official appointments of trust, in which Daru conducted himself with zeal and ability; and at the time of the first restoration of the Bourbons he held the portfolio of the war department. Though his estate at Meulan was sequestered by Blucher, the allied monarchs soon restored it, and he was called to the chamber of peers by Louis XVIII. He afterwards wrote the "Life of Sully" and the "History of Venice," the latter work being one of the most important productions of modern literature. Died, 1829.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, a poet and physician, was born at Elton, near Newark, in 1721. He was educated at Cambridge, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield as a physician till 1781, when he removed to Derby, where he died in 1802. He was a man of great talent but of remarkably eccentric opinions, as his works abundantly prove. His poetic fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden," the versification of which is highly polished but too mechanical. His other great work is entitled "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," which, though able and ingenious, is built upon the most absurd hypotheses. He also wrote "Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

DASCHIKOFF, CATHARINE ROMANOWNA, Princess of, born in 1744, was a woman of great courage, and of considerable literary abilities. Having led a body of troops to the

empress Catharine, the latter placed herself at their head, and precipitated her husband from the throne. For this service she desired to have the command of a regiment of guards, which the czarina refused; but was made director of the academy of sciences, and president of the newly established Russian academy. She was the author of some comedies and other works. Died, 1810.

D'ASPREMONT, FRANCIS, Viscount, the famous governor of Bayonne, who, when commanded by Charles IX. to massacre the Calvinists, heroically replied, "Sire, among the citizens and soldiers I have found men devoted to your Majesty; but not a single executioner."

DASSIER, JOHN, a French medallist, who engraved a great number of medals of eminent men of the age of Louis XIV. Died, 1763.

DASSIER, JACOB ANTHONY, son of the preceding, was also a medallist, and engraved numerous medals of illustrious men, in a very superior style of workmanship, preserving the likenesses with wonderful correctness. He was for some time actively employed in the mint of England, but went to St. Petersburg, and died at Copenhagen, while on his return to London, in 1759.

DATAMES, a general of the army of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, to which station he was raised from the ranks. He was assassinated B. C. 361.

D'ATTAIGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES, a French ecclesiastic and poet; author of "Pièces Derobées à un Ami," &c. Born, 1697; died, 1779.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, a French naturalist and physician, was born at Montbar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon in his Natural History of Quadrupeds, the anatomical part of which was prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He is the author of "Instructions to Shepherds," "A Methodical View of Minerals," and other works; and at the time of his death, in 1800, was a member of the senate and the institute. His wife was the author of a popular romance, called "Zélie dans le Désert." She died in 1824.

D'AUBIGNE, THEODORE AGRIPPA, a French Calvinist of good family, remarkable for his attachment to Henry IV., and for the honesty with which he spoke the truth to that king even when it was least agreeable. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement at Geneva. Died, 1630.

D'AUBIGNE, CONSTANT, son of the above, and father of the notorious Madame de Maintenon. His moral character was very inferior to that of his father; but as an author, his Universal History, and his satires, poems, memoirs, &c., do him considerable credit.

D'AUBUSSON, PETER, surnamed the Buckler of the Church, after having served with great distinction under the emperor Sigismund against the Turks, entered the order of St. John of Jerusalem, became grand-master, and, in 1480, compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Rhodes. Died, 1503.

D'AUDIGUIER, VITAL, a French noble-

man; author of a "Treatise on the true and ancient Usage of Duels." Died, 1630.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA, Count, an Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1705. He commenced his military career in the war against the Turks, and greatly distinguished himself; but it was as commander-in-chief, when opposed to Frederic of Prussia, during the seven years' war, that he obtained his fame as a great general. He died in 1766.

DAUNOU, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a very learned French writer and professor, was born at Boulogne-sur-mer. Being sent to the convention by the department of Calais, he strove to save the king and the Girondists, was thrown into prison by Robespierre, and only owed his escape from death to that monster's fall. He was a very voluminous writer, and his "Course of Historical Study" fully displays the philosopher, the critic, the writer, and no less the honest man, who were all united in his person. Born, 1761; died, 1840.

DAVENANT, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent poet, was born at Oxford, in 1606, and there educated. After having been in the service of the Duchess of Richmond and Lord Brooke, he began to write for the stage; and upon the death of Ben Jonson, he was created poet laureate. During the civil wars he fought for the king, was made a lieutenant-general, and received the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause he went to France, and formed a design for carrying over a number of artificers to Virginia; but his ship was taken by a vessel belonging to the parliament, and brought to England, where an ignominious death would have awaited him, had it not been for the intercession of Milton; an act of kindness which he afterwards returned. On the restoration of Charles II., he obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died in 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works consist of plays and poems, all of which display talents far above mediocrity.

DAVENANT, CHARLES, eldest son of the preceding, an eminent author and civilian, was born in 1656. He was successively joint inspector of plays, commissioner of excise, and inspector-general of exports and imports. His "Essays on Trade," in 5 vols., was his principal work; but he also wrote "Circe," a tragedy, and some other plays. Died, 1714.

DAVENANT, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, was the son of an eminent merchant in London, where he was born in 1570. He was elected professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1609; but is chiefly known as having been sent by James I. to the synod of Dort.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, an English Franciscan friar and theological writer. He was chaplain to the queen of Charles I. Born, 1598; died, 1680.

DAVID, ST., the patron saint of Wales, was the son of the prince of Ceredigion, now Cardiganshire, and born towards the end of the 5th century. On the death of St. Dubricius, he became archbishop of Caerlon, at that time the metropolitan church of Wales; but he translated it to Menevia, now St. David's. He had the reputation of great

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learning and piety, and was the founder of twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the vale of Ross.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Fierce in 1124. He married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror; and was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon when called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry I., king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against king Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of Northallerton in 1138. A negotiation was entered into the following year, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. He died there in 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Baliol, David was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned home in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner after a brave resistance, and conveyed to the Tower, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. Died, 1371.

DAVID, FRANCIS ANNE, an eminent French engraver, who published many illustrated works, among which were "Histoire de France, sous le Règne de Napoleon le Grand," "Elémens du Dessin," &c. Died, 1824.

DAVID DE ST. GEORGE, JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French litterateur, who devoted much time to the formation of a scheme, originally suggested by the president Des Broesses, for showing the connection between the roots of all languages. He was a member of several learned societies, and the translator of some of Smollett's novels and other English works. Born, 1759; died, 1800.

DAVID AB GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh poet, of the 14th century.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated modern French painter, was born at Paris in 1750, and was a pupil of Vien. In 1774 he went to Rome, where his talents for historical paintings were quickly developed; and in 1789 he finished a large picture, representing Brutus condemning his son to death. But whatever were his merits as a painter, his character as a man is for ever degraded by the blind idolatry with which he worshipped those human demons, Robespierre and Marat, as well as by the eagerness with which he accepted office in the worst periods of the revolution. Seated in the National Convention, he became one of the Jacobin Mountain, and appears to have worked himself up to the imaginary belief of a similarity between Collet d'Herbois and Marius—of Phocion and Robespierre. He presented paintings of republican heroism to the National Assembly; he depicted, in a funeral oration, the patriotic death of Marat; avowed his destiny as for ever joined with Robespierre; voted for the death of Louis XVI., and for the civic festival destined to the goddess of Liberty, and the re-acknowledgment of a God for some of the constituent details of which he supplied gratuitous designs. In the sudden changes, however, which at that time took place, he was committed to the Luxembourg, and only escaped the guillotine from the

celebrity he had gained as an artist. In 1800, Buonaparte appointed him painter to the government; and, during the imperial domination, David exercised considerable influence over the measures adopted for the cultivation of the fine arts. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was banished from France, and died at Brussels in 1825. His best paintings are, the Rape of the Sabines, the Oath of the Horatii, the Death of Socrates, Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to the Troops, Mars disarmed by Venus and the Graces, and the Coronation of Napoleon. David's style of painting, formed on a fastidious deference to the classic models of Greece, has a cold and statue-like tameness in the midst of striking elegance of form, and accuracy of costume and design, being deficient in that vitality which forms the *beau idéal* of the English school.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a celebrated traveller, was the son of Mr. Davidson, an opulent tailor, in Cork Street, Dublin. In 1814, he was apprenticed to Messrs. Savory and Moore, chemists, and became a partner in that firm at the expiration of his time; but his inclination for travel induced him to quit the business in 1823; and from that period up to the time of his death, he had been almost constantly engaged in exploring distant regions. He visited North and South America, India, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany; enriching his mind with the most valuable information, and afterwards imparting it to the public in his lectures. His last expedition was to Africa, and it proved a fatal one. Whilst vainly attempting to reach the great object of European curiosity, the far-famed city of Timbuctoo, and when about 25 days' journey from it (near the southern confines of the district of Egueda), he was robbed and murdered by a party of the tribe of El Harib, Dec. 18, 1836.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, an American poetess of extraordinary talent, industry, and precocity, was born at Plattsburg in 1808. When she was only four years old she was in the habit of retiring to some secluded place, while her schoolmates were at play, and there occupying herself in making rude drawings, with verses descriptive of them, written in the characters of the printed alphabet. Her parents not being in good circumstances, she was much employed in domestic services; but still she devoted every interval of leisure to intellectual pursuits, and with such a fatal ardour, that it laid the foundation of a disease which terminated in death, August 27, 1825, in the 17th year of her age. Her poetical pieces were afterwards published, with a biographical sketch by Mr. Morse. Her features were singularly beautiful, but an expression of melancholy pervaded them, and in her latter effusions there is an evident consciousness of her premature decay.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of England, but brought up in America, and graduated at the college of Nassau Hall, New Jersey. He was intended for the law; but yielding to the military spirit which the war of independence had excited in Carolina, he obtained the command of a

company in Count Pulaski's legion, quickly rose in rank, and greatly distinguished himself by his zeal, courage, and skill. In 1799 he was elected governor of North Carolina, and, soon after, appointed by President Adams one of the envoys to France. He possessed a commanding figure, a noble and patriotic spirit, and was gifted with a masculine, ready eloquence, alike serviceable to himself and the cause of his country. Died, 1820.

DAVIES, Sir JOHN, an English poet and judge, born in 1570, was a native of Wiltshire, and studied at Queen's College, Oxford; from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. On the accession of James I. he was created a knight, and appointed to the office of attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was made chief justice of the king's bench, but died during the same year. His principal poem, entitled "Nose Teipsum," has very considerable merit, and his work on the state of Ireland contains many sound political arguments and reflections.

DAVIES, Dr. JOHN, a learned Welsh divine; author of a grammar of the Welsh language, and a dictionary, Welsh and Latin. Died, 1644.

DAVIES, ROBERT, a modern bard of Wales, and one whose knowledge and love of Cambrian literature were never exceeded, died at Nantglyn, near Denbigh, on New-year's Day, 1836, aged 66. He gained numerous medals and premiums at the different Eisteddfodau, for his Welsh effusions on popular and patriotic subjects; and was also the author of an excellent "Welsh Grammar," &c. Among the admirers of the ancient British language, Mr. Davies was known by the bardic appellation of *Bard Nantglyn*.

DAVIES, Rev. WALTER, vicar of Llanrhadrath, one of the Cambrian patriots, to whom, since the middle, and, more particularly, since the last decennium of the 18th century, the principality became indebted for a new epoch in the development of old British literature, and, at the same time, of the national life and spirit of the Welsh people; was born at Wern, in the parish of Llan-y-Mechain, in 1761. Though born of poor parents, he could trace his origin to a long line of illustrious ancestors. At the age of 11, he was teacher in a rural school; and afterwards matriculated at All Saints, Oxford. Among his countrymen, he ranks with their most distinguished bards, both ancient and modern; and besides innumerable minor prose contributions to various Welsh journals, illustrative of the history, topography, and language of his native country, he wrote "A General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales," published by order of the Board of Agriculture, four volumes, 1810-1818; a work full of shrewd observation, lively description, and excellent practical advice; and published an edition of *Haw Morus* and of *Lewis Glyn Goch*, a historical poet of the 16th century. Died, 1849.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CATERINO, an eminent historian, was born in the territory of Padua,

in 1576; and being brought up in France, served with reputation in the French army. On his return to his native country, he held several high offices under the Venetian government; but in 1631, while on his journey to take the command of the garrison at Crema, he was assassinated. He wrote "The History of the Civil Wars of France," a work which still ranks among the best Italian productions.

D'AVILER, AUGUSTINE CHARLES, a French architect of the 17th century; author of some valuable works on architecture.

DAVIS, HENRY EDWARD, an English divine, born at Windsor, in 1756. He was the author of "An Examination of Gibbon's Rome," and the only opponent whom the historian deigned to answer. Died, 1784.

DAVIS, JOHN, an eminent navigator, was born near Dartmouth in Devonshire, and went to sea at an early age. In 1585 he was sent out with two vessels to find a north-west passage, when he discovered the straits which still bear his name. He afterwards explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeding as far as latitude 73° N. In 1571 he went, as second in command, with Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese pirates off the coast of Malacca, 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages, and invented a quadrant.

DAVIS, RICHARD HART, an eminent merchant and banker in Bristol, and for many years one of the representatives of that city in parliament, from which, however, he withdrew on the passing of the reform bill. On four different elections he maintained his seat after severe contests, having for his opponents on two occasions, Henry Hunt and William Cobbett, and Sir Samuel Romilly. On his secession from parliament, a handsome service of plate, of the value of 756*l.*, was raised by subscription, and presented to him by the electors, as a mark of their esteem. Died February, 1842, aged 75.

DAVIS, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, by turns a bookseller and an actor, was the author of "The Life of Garrick," "The Life of Henderson," "Dramatic Miscellanies," &c. Died, 1705.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, and secretary of state to queen Elizabeth. A great part of his life was spent in diplomatic missions; but he was ultimately sacrificed on the pretence of precipitating the death of Mary, queen of Scots. In order to give a colour of probability to the charge, he was condemned to pay a fine of ten thousand marks, and to be imprisoned during pleasure.

DAVOUST, LOUIS NICHOLAS, duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl, a marshal and peer of France, was born of a noble family, at Annoux in Burgundy, in 1770. He studied at Briennes with Buonaparte, and entered the army in 1785. Being an ardent republican, and distinguishing himself on many previous occasions, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; but it was in those brilliant campaigns which took place from 1803 to 1809 that he obtained his high

repute of man of war, and the reverse of which the world was aware.

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reputation, and was rewarded with the titles of marshal, duke, and prince. He adhered to the fortunes of Napoleon through all his reverses; and was commander of the army which, in 1815, capitulated to the allies under the walls of Paris. Died, 1823.

D'AVRIGNY, HYACINTH ROBILLARD, a French Jesuit and historical writer, was born at Caen in 1675, and died in 1719.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, bart., one of the most eminent among modern chemists, was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, in 1778. He was intended for the medical profession, and placed with an apothecary for the necessary initiation; but he gave himself up to the study of chemistry, and, with the consent of his master, quitted him in his 15th year, in order to prepare for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. Indefatigable in the pursuit of his favourite science, his progress in it was most rapid; his friends encouraged the bent of his genius, and he was induced to suspend his design of going to Edinburgh, and to accept the superintendence of a pneumatic institution at Bristol. While there he published his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," the fame of which immediately obtained him the professorship of chemistry at the Royal Institution, where his popularity as a lecturer was unbounded. In 1802 he became professor to the Board of Agriculture; in 1818 he was created a baronet; and in 1820 he was elected president of the Royal Society; and a series of his discoveries and professional honours followed on without interruption till his death, which took place at Geneva, in 1829. The invention of the safety-lamp, the discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, and of the principles of electro-chemistry, and numerous other discoveries and inventions not less important, attest his skill and industry, and give him an imperishable fame. Besides his separate works of a scientific character, he was the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and when, during his illness, he was disposed to divert his mind with lighter studies, he wrote "Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing," and "Consolations in Travel."

DAVY, JOHN, a musical composer of some notoriety, was born in 1765, and died in 1824. He was a pupil of Jackson, discovered a very early genius for music, and composed some successful operas and songs.

DAWE, GEORGE, R. A., an eminent painter, who held the situation of first painter to the emperor of Russia, and was a member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Florence, excelled both in portraits and historical subjects, and for several years was a regular exhibitor at Somerset House. He was the author of "The Life of George Morland." Died, 1829.

DAWES, MANASSEH, a barrister of the Inner Temple, but who had long retired from practice, and distinguished himself as a writer of tracts and pamphlets on jurisprudence, morals, and political economy. Died, 1829.

DAWES, RICHARD, a learned critic, was born in 1708, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwell. In 1738

he was appointed master of the grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1745 he published his "Miscellanea Critica," or a collection of remarks on various ancient authors, a work of high value. In 1749 he resigned his school, and died in 1768.

DAY, THOMAS, an English writer, was born in 1748, and received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He wrote many works, but the only one by which his name will be perpetuated is the "History of Sandford and Merton." Died, 1789.

DE BERNARD, CHARLES, one of the most graceful and lively modern writers of fiction, was born in 1803. His works, "La Femme de Quarante Ans," "Gerfaut," &c., are chiefly illustrative of French domestic life; and some of his most attractive tales appeared in the *feuilleton* of the *Journal des Débats*. He was of a shy and reserved disposition, and many curious anecdotes are told of his abstraction and absence of mind. Died at Paris, 1850.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, an American naval officer, distinguished for skill and bravery, was born in 1779, became captain of the President frigate, and performed many gallant exploits during the late war with this country. In 1812 he fell in with and captured the Macedonian, English frigate, a vessel of inferior class to his own, after an engagement of an hour and a half. In 1815 he endeavoured to elude the vigilance of the British squadron blockading New York, but was captured after a running fight of two hours and a half. He lost his life in a duel with Commodore Barron, in 1820.

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, who resisted the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the province of Mœsia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. Afterwards he was defeated himself, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a tribute yearly, which was continued by Nero, but refused by Trajan, who subdued Dacia, on which Decebalus put an end to himself, A. D. 105.

DECIUS, MUS. P., a valiant Roman, who served as military tribune under the consul Cornelius Cossus, B. C. 348, and when the army was in danger of being cut off by the Samnites, he volunteered his services with his party, and completely routed them. Two years afterwards he was chosen consul with Manlius Torquatus, at which time the Romans were at war with the Latins. On this occasion it was agreed between the two consuls, that he whose army first receded from the enemy should devote himself for the good of his country. The division under Decius being hard pressed, gave way, on which he stripped himself of his military habit, and, rushing into the midst of the enemy, was slain. The army under Manlius then gained a terrible victory, and the body of Decius was buried with military honours.

DECIUS, the son of the above, was consul

three times, and also censor. Being engaged against the Gauls and Samnites, and victory dubious, he imitated his father by devoting himself, and was slain, after which the Romans defeated the enemy with great slaughter.

DECIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, in 251.

DECKER, THOMAS, an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was cotemporary with Ben Johnson, who satirised him in his *Poetaster*, under the name of *Crispanus*, but Decker retorted in his *Satyromastix*, or *untrussing of a humorous poet*. He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. He died after 1638.

DECRES, a French admiral, born in 1761. He commanded the *Guillaume Tell* at the battle of Aboukir, and when that vessel was blown up, was saved and made prisoner by the victors. It is singular that he perished, after rising to the portfolio of minister of marine in 1820, by being blown up by a train of gunpowder deposited in his mattress, the mysterious cause of which (although robbery by a servant is alleged) has never been discovered.

DE DUNSTANVILLE, FRANCIS, Lord, a descendant of the Bassets of Devonshire, whose ancestors came over to England at the time of the Norman conquest, was born at Walcot, Oxfordshire, in 1757. He was elected to represent Penryn in 1780, and joined the Tory party under the administration of Lord North. He had however, in the year preceding, gained much credit in having headed the miners of Cornwall, and led them on to the relief of Plymouth, when the combined fleets of France and Spain had cast anchor in the Sound. Upon that occasion, Mr. Francis Basset was created a baronet. He afterwards changed his view of political affairs, and withdrew his hitherto strenuous support of Lord North and his party. He was created a peer in 1796. Died, 1835.

DEE, JOHN, a mathematician and astrologer, was born at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a suspicion of treasonable practices; but was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he had collected a library. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly commenced their magical operations, which lasted two years, and in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman called *Lascki*, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. The two worthies at length quarrelled, and their adventures abroad made so much noise, that Dee thought it prudent to return to England. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester College, and died in 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed.

DEERING, J. P., R.A., a distinguished English architect, better known to the pub-

lic by his original family name of *Gandy*, was born in 1780. He took the name of *Deering* for a large estate, and sat in parliament for Aylesbury after the passing of the reform bill. In his early life he travelled in Greece under the auspices of the Dilettanti Society; some of the results of which he exhibited in very fine drawings at the annual exhibitions of the academy, of which, in 1827, he was chosen an associate, and, in 1838, an R.A. Several buildings in the metropolis are altogether or partly the fruits of his talents. Exeter Hall is his design. Died, 1850.

DEFFAND, MARIA DE VICHY CHAMROUD, Marchioness du, a French lady, who for many years was a conspicuous character among the literati of the age, and whose "Correspondence" has been published, was born in 1697. Few females possessed more natural or cultivated talents, and her abode was regarded as the rendezvous of wit and genius; but the laxity of her morals formed a sad contrast to the superiority of her intellectual powers. Died, 1760.

DEFOE, DANIEL, an English writer, whose family name was *FOX*, was the son of a butcher, and born in 1660. In 1688 he kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill, but failing, he had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. In 1695 he was made accomptant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-born Englishman," a satire, coarse but characteristic. The year following appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," for which he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned. He was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his admirable "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe wrote a number of other books, among which was a "Journal of the Plague in 1665," by a supposed witness of it; and died in 1731.

DELABORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN, a celebrated French musical composer and performer on the violin. He was born in 1734; was a great favourite with Louis XV., in whose household he was originally; became afterwards *fermier-general*, and was guillotined during the reign of terror, as a favourer of monarchy.

DELACAPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN STEPHEN LAVILLE, a celebrated French naturalist, born in 1756. He held the situation of keeper of the cabinets in the *Jardin du Roi* at Paris, which he greatly improved; but the events of the revolution interfered with his scientific employments, and he was by no means an inactive spectator of the scene. He was successively secretary and president of the National Assembly, and on the formation of the Institute he was chosen one of the first members. Under the regime of Buonaparte he became president of the conservative senate, and grand-chancellor of the legion of honour; but when, in 1814, the reverses of the emperor tried the fidelity of his friends, Delacapepe appeared to waver.

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At the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to his studies in natural history, and he died in 1825.

DELACOUR, JAMES, an Irish poet; author of "The Prospect of Poetry," and a poem in imitation of Pope's, entitled "Abelard to Eloisa." His intellect becoming deranged, he possessed the notion that he was gifted with the spirit of prophecy; and having, it is said, made one lucky guess respecting the exact day when the garrison at the Havannah, which was then in a state of siege, would surrender, he went on prophesying ever after. Born, 1709; died, 1781.

DELABRE JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French astronomers, and a pupil of Lelande, was born at Amiens in 1749. Though he did not commence the study of astronomy till he was 36 years of age, he rapidly acquired great fame, and produced numerous works of great merit; among which are his "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," 3 vols. 4to., and a "History of Astronomy," in 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1822.

DELANDINE, ANTHONY FRANCIS, a modern French writer, born at Lyons in 1756, of which city he became the librarian. In the early part of the revolution he distinguished himself by his judgment and moderation; but this was too great a crime for the terrorists to pardon, and he was denounced and imprisoned. To the overthrow of Robespierre's party he owed his life, and he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. He wrote "Mémoires Bibliographiques et Littéraires," and other works. Died, 1820.

DELANY, PATRICK, a learned divine, was a native of Ireland, and born about 1686. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and obtained some church preferment from Lord Carteret. In 1732 he published "Revelation examined with Candour;" and in 1738 appeared his "Reflections upon Polygamy." His next publication was the "Life of David;" and in 1754 he published "Observations on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift." Died, 1768.

DE LA RUE, GERVAISE, a French abbe and an eminent antiquarian; knight of the legion of honour, and a member of many learned societies in Europe; died, at the age of 87, in September, 1835. His works are chiefly elucidatory of Anglo-Norman poetry.

DELAVAL, EDWARD HUSSEY, a chemist and natural philosopher. He particularly directed his attention to optics; and his principal work was "An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colours in opaque and coloured Bodies." He was brother to Lord Delaval. Died, aged 85, in 1814.

DELAIGNE, CASIMIR, one of the most eminent of the modern French poets, was born of respectable parents at Havre-de-Grace. His works were very numerous, and to the honour of French taste he is said, they were very popular also; for never since the days of Corneille has French verse embodied sentiments more noble or magnificent. Died, December, 1843, aged 49.

DELAUNEY, Count d'ANTRAIGUES, a

distinguished political agent during the revolutionary era of France. When Robespierre was in his zenith he emigrated to Germany, and in 1797 he was employed in the service of Russia. While thus engaged in Italy, he was arrested by the agents of France, and thrown into prison; from which he was liberated through the intercession of Madame St. Huberti, a celebrated actress belonging to the French opera, whom he afterwards married. In 1806 he was sent on a mission to England by the emperor of Russia, and he was often employed by the government. He resided at Barnes, Surrey; and, from some cause wholly unaccounted for, he was there assassinated by his Italian servant, in the following manner:—As he was about to step into his carriage to go to London with his wife, on the 3rd of July, 1812, Lawrence, the Italian footman, fired a pistol at the count, which slightly grazed his hair; but perceiving he had missed his aim, the fellow rushed into the house, and immediately returned with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other, with which he stabbed both the count and his wife, who expired almost instantaneously. He then ran into the house again, and blew his own brains out.

DELEYNE, ALEXANDER, an ingenious French writer; author of "An Analysis of the Works of Lord Bacon," "The Genius of Montesquieu," "The Spirit of St. Evremont," several articles in the Encyclopédie, &c. Died, 1797.

DELILLE, JACQUES, a modern French poet, of first-rate eminence, was born at Aigue Perse, in 1738. His translation of Virgil's Georgics, in 1769, established his fame, and obtained him admission to the French academy; and though a royalist, his poetical genius ensured him the respect even of the tyrant Robespierre. He was professor of Latin poetry at the college of France, and of the belles lettres at the university of Paris; but in 1794 he withdrew from France, though he returned again in 1801, and was chosen a member of the Institute. He again, however, emigrated; and it was in London that he translated the "Paradise Lost" of our divine poet. After his final return to his own country he wrote his admired poem, "La Conversation," became blind, and died in 1813. Besides the poems already mentioned, the most prominent of his productions are the "Three Reigns of Nature," "Imagination," and "Misfortune and Pity." Without possessing so large a share of creative genius as some others, he was excelled by none in exquisite versification, purity of moral sentiment, or true pathos.

DELISLE, CLAUDE, a French historian, was born at Vaucouleurs, in 1644, and died in 1720. His works are, "Relation Historique du Royaume de Siam," "Abridgment of the Universal History," 7 vols.; and a "Genealogical and Historical Atlas."—**WILLIAM DE**, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1675. He was appointed geographer to the king, to whom he had the honour of giving lessons in that science. Died, 1726.

LOUIS DE, brother of the preceding, an able astronomer and geographer, made several

journeys on the coast of the frozen ocean, to determine the situation of a variety of places in the countries lying nearest to the north pole; after which he traversed Siberia; and in 1741 went alone to Kamtschatka, with the same object; but died the same year. — JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE, the youngest and most celebrated of the three brothers, was born at Paris, in 1688; visited England, where he formed an acquaintance with Newton and Halley; and in 1726 was appointed astronomer-royal at Petersburg, where he resided twenty-one years, during which he published "Memoirs illustrative of the History of Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to.; and an atlas of Russia. On his return to Paris, in 1747, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the royal college. Died, 1768.

DELISLE, JOHN BAPTIST ISOARD, a French writer, known also under the name of Delisle de Sales, was born at Lyons in 1743. He was the author of "La Philosophie de la Nature," which being denounced as immoral and irreligious, he was tried and imprisoned, thereby acquiring a temporary celebrity. He afterwards wrote romances, histories, and Platonic dreams; was imprisoned during the reign of Robespierre; subsequently became a member of the Institute; and died in 1816.

DELIUS, CHRISTOPHER FRAGOTT, a mineralogical writer, was born at Walhausen, in Thuringia. He died in Italy in 1799, aged 51. He wrote a "Dissertation on Mountains," 8vo.; and an "Introduction to the Art of Mining," 4to.; both highly esteemed.

DELLA MARIA, DOMINIQUE, a musical composer, of Italian extraction, though born at Marseilles, in 1778. He studied under the first masters in Italy, and acquired a style at once pure, natural, and graceful. He died, aged 28, in 1806.

DELMONT, DEODAT, a painter of history, born at St. Tron in 1581, was a disciple of Rubens, who highly valued him for his genius. He died in 1634.

DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS, a native of Geneva, was born in 1745, and bred to the practice of the law; but, taking an active part in the political events of his country, he was obliged to repair to England, where he at length became known by his celebrated work on the "Constitution of England." He also wrote a "History of the Flagellants;" and, returning to Switzerland in 1775, died there in 1806.

DELPINI, CHARLES ANTHONY, was born in the parish of St. Martin, Rome, and drew his last breath in the parish of St. Martin, London, Feb. 13. 1828. He was the best clown of his day, and the author of several dramatic works. He got up the grand masquerade called "La Fiera di Venegia," which was intended for the entertainment of George IV. on his attaining the age of majority. It was the most superb thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and, though the tickets of admission to the Pantheon were three guineas each, Delpini was considerably out of pocket by it. Like too many of his professional brethren, he had failed to provide for the exigencies of old age, and suffered great distress for many

years, which being told to the late king, his majesty sent him a present of 200*l*.

DELOC, JOHN ANDREW, a Genevese naturalist, latterly residing in England, where he obtained a pension from queen Charlotte, who appointed him her reader. He was the author of several geological works. Born, 1726; died, 1817.

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, who accused Clemons before the ephori, as the disturber of Greece, for which he retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphi, the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. Demaratus then resigned the crown, and entered into the Persian service, where he was entertained by Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes as a king.

DEMETRIUS, surnamed POLIORCETES, king of Macedonia, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of twenty-two his father entrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylae; but the successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces, and marched against him. They met at Ipsus, B. C. 301; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus. He, however, mustered a new army, and relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his dominion and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress; on which he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, and Demetrius was defeated. Deserted by his soldiers, he surrendered himself at length to his son-in-law, who exiled him to Pella, in Syria, where he died, B. C. 284.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed SOTER, was the son of Seleucus Philopater. He was sent hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognised him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which Judas Maccabaeus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was formed against Demetrius, who was slain B. C. 150.

DEMETRIUS II., called NICATOR (conqueror), was the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper, Alexander Balas, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who gave him his daughter in

marriage, she made her son-in-law. Demetrius not returning, he was expelled by the king.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the philosophers of the pre-Socratic school, was a native of Abdera, in Thrace. He was a great student of nature, and his statues were placed in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, banished by the priests, who wrote against him the libelous volumes.

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marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne; but he did not retain it long, for he was once more expelled by Alexander Zebina, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 127.

DEMETRIUS, PHALEREUS, a philosopher of the peripatetic sect. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence, as to erect statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he died by the bite of an asp, 234 B. C. He wrote several books, and, it is said, furnished the library of Alexandria with 200,000 volumes.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, commonly called the *false Demetrius*, was, according to most historians, a native of Jaroslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate Demetrius, son of the czar John Basilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudonow. Having learnt his tale he went into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the palatine Sendomir. In 1604 Demetrius entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris, the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about eleven months.

DEMOCEDES, a Grecian physician, who with his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with the other slaves. But happening to cure Darius, he was liberally rewarded, and admitted to the royal table. He returned to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and of the Eleatic school was born at Abdera, B. C. 460. He studied under Leucippus; and on the death of his father, who was a wealthy citizen, he travelled to Egypt, Chaldea, and other countries, by which he greatly enlarged his stores of knowledge; and when he returned to his native city, though at first slighted, his intellectual acquisitions gained the respect of his countrymen, and he was placed at the head of public affairs; but, indignant at the follies of the Abderites, he resigned his office, and retired to solitude, devoting himself wholly to philosophical studies. In his system he developed still further the mechanical or atomical theory of his master Leucippus, and applied it not only to the formation of the universe, but to the soul of man, the senses, the elements, &c. He was also a practical philosopher and a moralist, his grand axiom being, that the greatest good consists in a tranquil mind. He has been absurdly called the "laughing philosopher" (in contrast to the weeping Heraclitus), which epithet is supposed to have originated in his practice of humourously exposing the absurd-

ities of his countrymen, whose stupidity was proverbial. He wrote numerous works, but none of them now exist; and he lived to the great age of 105.

DEMOIVRE, ABRAHAM, born at Vitry, in Champagne, in 1677, was driven from his native country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in England, where he obtained a livelihood by his skill in teaching the mathematics. He was undoubtedly one of the first calculators that ever existed; and published "The Doctrine of Chances," "Miscellaneous Analytica," &c. Died, 1754.

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an opulent sword-blade manufacturer at Athens, and was born about 380 B. C. Having lost his father when a mere child, his education was neglected; but at the age of seventeen he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. These impediments he conquered by perseverance, till by degrees he surpassed all other orators in the power and grace of eloquence. When the encroachments of Philip of Macedon alarmed the Grecian states, he depicted his ambitious design with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called Philipics. When that monarch was about to invade Africa, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Boeotians to assist them, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronæa, but his conduct there showed that he was as deficient in personal courage as he was inimitable in the senate. The influence of Demosthenes being on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronæa, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration *De Corona*, that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment, he fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, B. C. 322. The speeches of Demosthenes were natural, concise, vigorous, and logical: he was by turns calm, vehement, or elevated, as the case required; in energy and power of persuasion, in beauty and vigour of expression, and in language at once strong and melodious, he surpassed all his predecessors.

DEMOUSTIER, C. A., a French author of celebrity, descended by the father's side from Racine, and by the mother's from La Fontaine. He was born in 1760, and died in 1801. Among his works are "*Le Siège de Cythère*," a poem, and many successful

comedies, "Les Femmes," "Les Trois Filles," "Le Divorce," "Alceste," "La Chaumière Indienne," &c.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, a Scotch writer, was born in 1579, and studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris. He was afterwards professor of philology at Pisa, and died at Bologna in 1625. He wrote several works, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland," a "List of Scottish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans."

DENHAM, Lieut.-col. DIXON, an enterprising traveller and intrepid soldier, was born in 1786, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1811, serving with honour in the peninsular war, where he obtained a lieutenancy. In 1821 he was chosen to proceed to Central Africa, in company with Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, for the purpose of exploring those regions; his courage perseverance, address, and conciliatory manners peculiarly fitting him for such an undertaking. On his return to England, in 1824, he published a "Narrative" of his travels. In 1826 he was sent to Sierra Leone as superintendent of the liberated Africans, and in 1828 was appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony; soon after which he was seized with a fever, which quickly proved fatal.

DENHAM, Sir JOHN, a poet of some celebrity, was born in 1615, at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of "The Sophy," and soon after he was made governor of Farnham Castle for the king. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill." He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was knighted and appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings. Died, 1668.

DENINA, GIACOMO CARLO, an Italian historian, was born in 1731, at Revel, in Piedmont. For many years he was a professor of rhetoric at Turin, and ultimately became librarian to Napoleon. His principal works are "History of the Revolutions of Italy," "The Political and Literary History of Greece," "The Revolutions of Germany," &c. He died at Paris, in 1813.

DENMAN, Dr. THOMAS, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Bakenell, Derbyshire, in 1733. He first served in the navy as a surgeon, and having obtained much experience, on quitting it he commenced practice in London, where he eventually attained great professional celebrity. In 1770 he commenced giving lectures on the obstetric art, and was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783. He wrote an "Essay on Puerperal Fever," an "Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery," and "Aphorisms" for the use of junior practitioners. His son was the late distinguished chief justice of the court of king's bench. Died, 1815.

DENNIS, JOHN, a dramatist and critic, was born in London, in 1637, studied at Cambridge, and devoted himself to literature. Throughout life he was almost perpetually in broils with one or other of the wits of the age; and Pope, in return for his animadversions, gave him a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He originally had a

considerable fortune; but having dissipated it, the Duke of Marlborough obtained for him the place of land-waiter at the Custom House; this he mortgaged, and his latter days were spent in poverty, aggravated by blindness. Died, 1734.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, Baron de, was born, in 1747, at Chalon-sur-Saône, in Burgundy. Though originally destined for the law, he was appointed to the office of "gentilhomme ordinaire" about the person of Louis XV. He afterwards resided several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was so fortunate as to pass through the years of terror without incurring the displeasure of any of the republican tyrants; and having attracted the notice of Buonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, alternately wielding the pen, the pencil, and the sword. On returning to Paris, he was appointed general director of the museums, and had the superintendence of the medallic mint, and all works of art executed in honour of the French victories. After the abdication of the emperor, he retained his office, but was deprived of it in 1815, in consequence of having joined him on his return from Elba. He was a man of great and varied talents; and his able work, entitled "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte," has gained him an imperishable fame. Died at Paris, 1825.

D'EON, the Chevalier. EON DE BEAUMONT, CHARLES GERVILVE LOUISE AUGUSTE D', was born at Tonnerre, in 1728, and known until 1777 as the *Chevalier D'Eon*. He was equerry to Louis XV., chevalier, doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, military officer, ambassador, royal censor, &c.; occupying in short, during his eventful life, the most varied stations with consummate skill, and involving his sex and real character in unparalleled mystery. Sent as envoy on a difficult mission to the Russian court, his insinuating manners gained him the favour of the empress Elizabeth, and for five years he was the medium of a secret correspondence between her and the king of France. In consequence of these services, he was made captain of dragoons, and received a pension of 2400 livres. He returned to France in 1758, and subsequently distinguished himself in the military service. After the conclusion of peace, he went to London as secretary of legation, under the Duke of Nivernois, and obtained possession of some important papers. On the return of the duke, he remained as resident, and afterwards as minister plenipotentiary, but was finally dismissed from his employment, and lived 14 years at London in a kind of exile. During this period, suspicions arose as to his sex, which led to several extraordinary wagers. In July, 1777, a curious trial took place before Lord Chief-justice Mansfield, on an action brought against Mr. Jacques, a broker, who had received several premiums of 15 guineas, to return 100, whenever it should be proved that the chevalier was a woman. By the evidence of Louis Legoux and M. de Morande this fact was supposed to be so well established, that Hayes,

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the plaintiff, obtained a verdict, but it was afterwards set aside on the ground of the illegality of the wager. D'Eon after this put on female attire, and returned to France; but on the commencement of the revolution, which deprived him of his pension, he returned to England. Being reduced to poverty, he supported himself for some time by giving lessons in fencing, and by publicly exhibiting his skill in that art in the principal towns in the kingdom. When age had enfeebled him, and the notoriety of his character had abated, he depended in a great measure for subsistence on the aid of his friends. Among these was Elisee, first surgeon of Louis XVIII., who kindly assisted him till his death, in London, in 1810, and attended the dissection of his body. The account of this witness, with other undeniable evidence, leaves it beyond doubt that D'Eon was of the male sex. What the reasons were that could induce the chevalier, who was undoubtedly a brave soldier and an able diplomatist, to assume female attire, and to join in the deception when there was no apparent reason for it, remain undiscovered; but they were probably of a political nature, and might have been suggested by the manœuvring policy of the French court to attain some particular object. That D'Eon was a man of talent is sufficiently evident by his works, which appeared under the title of "Lolais du Chevalier D'Eon," in 13 vols. 8vo.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, Earl of, a gallant English nobleman, who in the action at Wigan, in Lancashire, with 600 horse bravely withstood a body of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, in 1651.

DERHAM, WILLIAM, D. D., a learned divine and philosopher, was born at Stowton, near Worcester, in 1657. He was a large contributor to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and published many separate works upon theological-philosophical subjects. Died, 1735.

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet of some merit, was the son of a schoolmaster, and born at Ennis, Ireland, in 1775. He obtained through Earl Moira a commission in the army; but so confirmed were his habits of intemperance, that he died, a victim to disease, in 1802. His poems, which were written under the pressure of necessity, and often in great haste, possess considerable merit.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, a native of Ireland, who, on the death of Beau Nash, was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge Wells. On coming to London he attempted the stage; but being unsuccessful as an actor, he had recourse to his pen. He wrote "A View of the Stage," "The Third Satire of Juvenal in English Verse," "Sylla," a dramatic piece; and edited "Dryden's Poems," 4 vols., a "Collection of Voyages," &c. Born, 1724; died, 1769.

DERSCHAWIN, or DERZHAVINE, GABRIEL ROMANOVITSCH, a Russian poet and

statesman, was born at Casan, in 1743. In 1760 he entered the army as a common soldier, but soon distinguished himself; and, after a military service of 14 years, entered the civil service, in which he arrived at the important situations of treasurer of the empire and minister of justice. He holds a high place among the bards of his country. Died, 1819.

DERYCK, or DERICK, PETER CORNELIUS, a painter of Delft, born in 1668, and died in 1690. He excelled in landscape.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, an ingenious philosopher, was born in 1683 at Rochelle, and educated at Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer in experimental philosophy. He published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy," a "Disertation on Electricity," &c. He was a useful member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to their Transactions. Died, 1749.

DESAIX DE VOIGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTHONY, a French general, was born in 1768. In the early part of the revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Custine; and contributed greatly, by his talents, to the famous retreat of Moreau. In the battle of Rastadt he commanded the left wing, and forced the Archduke Charles to retire. He afterwards defended the bridge of Kehl with great bravery, and was wounded. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, was appointed governor of the upper part of the country, and signed the treaty of El-Arish with the Turks and English. He was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he greatly contributed, June 14, 1800.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH, a French surgeon, born in 1744, who, during the violence of the revolution, was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison, but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He wrote a work, entitled "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," &c.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, a celebrated French philosopher, was born at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and received his education at the Jesuits College at La Fleche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the Prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckmann, the principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the Duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, and travelled into Italy, where he saw the famous Galileo at Florence. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, and during his stay made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became

the subject of much discussion, and met with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he died in 1650. His principal works are "Principia Philosophiæ," "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis," &c.; "Dioptrica," "Meditationes," and "Geometry."

DESEERICIUS, or DESERITZ, JOSEPH INNOCENT, an Hungarian divine, was born in 1702. Being called to Rome, he was created a cardinal, and was appointed by Benedict XIV. ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He wrote several books, and died in 1765.

DESEZE, RAYMOND, or ROMAIN, a native of Bourdeaux, and an able counsellor of the parliament of that city, was born in 1750. He afterwards practised at Paris, and his acknowledged talents caused him to be named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he most ably defended, after Target had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold; and on recovering his liberty, he was never induced to serve the directory, the consulate, or the imperial government. On the return of the Bourbons he received, as the only survivor of the three selected by Louis for his counsel, the grateful notice of Louis XVIII. for his devotedness to his royal and unfortunate predecessor. He held several distinguished offices; was a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French academy, and president of the court of appeal. Died, 1828.

DESFORGES, PETER JOHN BAPTIST CHOUDARD, a dramatic writer and actor, was born at Paris, in 1746. His taste for the drama was very early evinced; and he not only wrote for the stage, but commenced his career as a performer in 1769. He, however, quitted the stage in 1782, and devoted his time principally to dramatic composition. He is the author of 24 comedies, besides some romances, which latter afford unequivocal proofs of a sensual mind.

DESGODETS, ANTHONY, a French architect, was born in Paris, in 1653. On his passage to Rome in 1674, he was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery 16 months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work, entitled "The Ancient Edifices of Rome;" and, on his return to Paris, he was made comptroller of the royal buildings, and architect to the king. Died, 1728.

DESHAYS, JOHN BAPTIST HENRY, a celebrated painter, was born at Rouen, in 1729. Died in 1765.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIQUIER, a handsome, witty, and accomplished woman, and a writer of much versatility, was born at Paris, in 1634; married a gentleman of family, and was on terms of friendship with the principal literati of the age. She produced numerous plays and operas, few of which were successful; but her "Idylls," "Eclogues," and "Moral Reflections" are still admired. She died, after 12 years of suffering, of a cancer in her breast, in 1694.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE THERÈSE, a daughter of the preceding, and the inheritor both of her talents and her sufferings; having written various poems, &c., and been for 20 years the victim of cancer. Died, 1718.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne.

DESMAIZEAUX, PETER, a biographical writer, was born in 1666. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he took refuge in England, became fellow of the Royal Society, and died in London, in 1745. He translated into English Bayle's Dictionary, and wrote the Lives of Chillingworth and John Hales.

DESMOULINS, BENOIT CAMILLE, born in 1762, was a fellow-student with the tyrant Robespierre. He was a man of strong mind, possessing powerful talents, which became injurious owing to the extreme violence of the measures at that time adopted. In 1789, Desmoullins was the favourite orator of the people, whom he harangued in all places, and on all occasions. His colleagues having no further need of him as an auxiliary, conspired to hasten him to the scaffold, where he suffered on the 4th of April, 1794.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, an officer in the British army, was a native of Queen's County, in Ireland. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 appointed superintendant of the English affairs at Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims. This naturally irritated him; and conceiving that he was at least entitled to a fair hearing, he became a violent democrat, and for his inflammatory conduct was imprisoned. Having collected some followers from the lowest classes, they held secret meetings, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the parliament house. The plot being discovered, the colonel and several others were taken up, and brought to trial by a special commission, Feb. 5, 1803; when the charges being proved, Despard and 7 others were found guilty, and executed.

DESPARD, General JOHN, entered the army at an early age, and saw much service in different quarters of the globe. He had been in 24 engagements, had two horses shot under him, was three times shipwrecked, taken prisoner once, and had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand, when an ensign, at 15 years of age. After all these "hair-breadth escapes" he lived to attain his 85th year, and died in 1829, at Swan Hill, Shropshire.

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DESSALINES, JOHN JAMES, originally a slave in St. Domingo, but having an opportunity of showing great courage and talents during the disturbances in that colony, became second in command to Toussaint Louverture; on whose imprisonment he was chosen emperor of Hayti, under the title of James I. This was in 1804; but he retained his imperial dignity only two years, having perished the victim of a conspiracy, in 1806.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIP NERCAULT, an eminent French dramatic writer, was born at Tours in 1680. Being sent to London, in 1717, to aid the negotiations then carrying on, he continued there seven years, and married. On his return to France he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles lettres. His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe Marie" and "Le Glorieux." Died, 1754.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, Earl of Essex, born in 1567, accompanied the Earl of Leicester to Holland, where he behaved with much bravery at the battle of Zutphen, and on his return to England was made master of the horse. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France; and in 1598 he was appointed joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz. In 1597 he was made earl marshal of England, and, on the death of Lord Burleigh, chancellor of Cambridge. About this time he incurred queen Elizabeth's displeasure in a remarkable manner: at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness, on which she gave him a box on the ear. The earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore he would not have taken such treatment even from her father. He then withdrew, and instead of making his submission, continued to complain of the treatment he had received. At length a reconciliation was effected; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of Tyrone, Essex was appointed to the government of Ireland; but being unsuccessful there, the queen became displeased, and sharp letters passed between them. He, therefore, returned to England, and waited on the queen, who gave him a better reception than could have been expected. However, he soon fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but instead of conducting himself with caution, he gave vent to his indignation in coarse and virulent terms. His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, on which he was made close prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. Essex was rash, bold, and presumptuous, but at the same time generous and affectionate: he was also the friend and patron of literature.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, earl of Essex, son of the preceding, was born in 1692, and restored to his family honours by James. In 1690 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere

in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the opposition against the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion had the command of the parliamentary army. He gained the battle of Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. By the self-denying ordinance in 1645 he was deprived of his command, and died the year following.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGIANA CAVENDISH, Duchess of, a female alike remarkable for personal graces and mental accomplishments, was the eldest daughter of Earl Spencer; born in 1757, and married to the Duke of Devonshire in her 17th year. Her "Passage of Mount St. Gothard," and such other of her poems as have been published, bear the impress of a highly cultivated mind. She also evinced very considerable powers in musical composition, and had a decided taste for the fine arts. Died, 1806.

DEWEES, SIR SIMONDS, an antiquary, was born in 1602, and created a baronet in 1641; but on the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of democracy, and died in 1650. He was the author of "The Journals of the Parliaments during the Reign of Elizabeth."

DE WINT, PETER, a distinguished artist, whose numerous drawings formed for forty years an attractive feature in the exhibitions of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, was born at Stone, in Staffordshire, where his father practised as a physician, 1783. English landscape scenery formed the chief theme for his fertile pencil; and his tree and masterly handling of his subjects was only equalled by their truthfulness to nature, and the care which he bestowed on the minutest details. Died, 1849.

DE WITT, JOHN, an enlightened statesman, was born in 1625, at Dort, in Holland. At the age of 23 he published an excellent mathematical work, entitled "The Elements of Curved Lines." In 1650 he was chosen pensionary of his native city; and, after distinguishing himself in public affairs, was elected pensionary of Holland. While in that capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, one article of which excluded the House of Orange from the stadtholdership; and in 1667 he established the perpetual edict for abolishing the office of stadtholder, for which he received public thanks. However, in 1672, when Holland was invaded by the French, and civil dissension overspread the country, both John de Witt and his brother Cornelius were barbarously murdered by the populace.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1480, with two small vessels, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, which he named the Cape of Tempests, and perished there in a storm, in 1500. The king, however, changed it to its present more auspicious appellation.

DIAZ, JOHN, a martyr to the frantic zeal of his brother, was a native of Cuenza, in Spain. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the works of Luther, he became a Protestant. He then quitted France, and

visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasburg, and lastly to Neuberg, whither he was followed by his brother Alphonsus, a zealous Catholic. Alphonsus finding his exhortations could not reclaim him, pretended to close his visit and take his departure, but secretly returned at break of day, with a companion, and murdered him with an axe. The assassins were pursued and taken; but as they were about to be brought to trial, Charles V. took the affair into his own hands, by saying that he would take cognisance of it at the approaching diet. This horrid deed was perpetrated in 1546. The miserable fratricide afterwards hanged himself.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, a dramatist, poet, and actor, but mostly celebrated as a writer of songs and a musical composer, was born at Southampton, in 1745. He was intended for the church, and received his early education at Winchester; but, seduced by his love of music, and relinquishing all thoughts of the clerical profession, he first became a candidate for the situation of organist at a village church in Hampshire, and then took up his abode in London. He made his first appearance as a performer, in 1762, at the Richmond theatre, and two years afterwards appeared on the London boards, as *Ralph*, in the *Maid of the Mill*; but he never shone as an actor, though both as a writer of light dramatic pieces and musical compositions he was very successful. He invented a new kind of monodramatic entertainment, consisting of music, songs, and recitations, of which he was the sole author and performer. His sea songs were eminently popular; some, indeed, are of a very superior character, and doubtless had a most favourable influence with British sailors, whose feelings they described, and whose heroism they lauded. For a while Dibdin enjoyed a pension of 200*l.* a-year from government, but lost it by a change of the ministry; and so improvident had he been while in the zenith of his popularity, that in the closing years of his life he would have suffered extreme indigence, had not an annuity been purchased for him by public subscription. Altogether he produced about 1400 songs and 30 dramatic pieces; besides which he wrote "A History of the Stage," his "Professional Life," "A Musical Tour," three novels, &c. He died in 1814.

DIBDIN, THOMAS, a dramatic author and song writer, was the eldest son of the celebrated Charles Dibdin, whose "naval songs" he was engaged in editing at the time of his death. He had the honour of having Garrick for his godfather; and in 1775, when only four years of age, he appeared on the stage as Cupid, in Shakespeare's "Jubilee," to the Venus of Mrs. Siddons. At 18 he was apprenticed to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Rawlins, to learn the trade of an upholsterer; but born and bred to "the profession," it was no wonder that after a few years he quitted the shop, and sought his fortune on the boards of various provincial theatres. From that time until 1795 he is said to have performed in every department of the drama, and written more than 1000 songs. He afterwards obtained an engagement at Covent

Garden Theatre; and numerous were the operas, farces, and entertainments which, for that and other establishments, were produced by his fertile and inventive genius, during the term of half a century. From among them we may select "The Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Mother Goose" (which yielded more than 20,000*l.* profit to the managers of Covent Garden Theatre), "The High-mettled Racer" (a clear gain to the proprietors of Astley's of 13,000*l.*), "The Jew and Doctor," "Past Ten o'Clock," &c. But, alas! prolific as was his brain, and successful as were his pieces, the latter days of his long and active life were uncheered by the result of his previous labours. Died, Sept. 1841.

DIBDIN, the Rev. THOMAS FROGWALL, D.D., nephew of the celebrated song writer, and himself the most zealous bibliographer, and one of the most voluminous and miscellaneous writers of his time, was born at Calcutta, 1775, and after receiving his education under the care of an uncle at Reading, matriculated at Oxford, as a commoner of St. John's College, where his taste for literature and history commenced. The law being his destination, he became a pupil of Mr. Basil Montague; but he subsequently changed his views, and after waiting some time for a degree, he was ordained a clergyman in 1804. His early preferences consisting chiefly of preacherhips or lectureships in the metropolis, he was enabled to prosecute his favourite studies with equal zeal and satisfaction; and for nearly thirty years the press may be said to have teemed with the works that emanated from his fertile and versatile pen. A bare list of these would inconveniently crowd our columns; but we must make room for the "Bibliomania," which was published in 1809, and at once established the author's fame in this peculiar department; the "Biographical Decameron," published in 1817; a "Biographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour," the result of a continental sojourn in 1818; "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," in 1836; a "Northern Tour," in 1838, besides various sermons and innumerable other works on literary, bibliographical, and kindred topics. Dr. Dibdin was one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club, founded in 1812. In 1823 he obtained, through Earl Spencer, whose friendship he enjoyed through life, and in whose magnificent library he could at ease pursue his favourite studies, the vicarage of Exmington, near Newmarket; and in 1824 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, which he held till his death, Nov. 18. 1847.

DICK, Sir ALEXANDER, a Scotch physician, was born in 1703, and studied at Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. He died in 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London Society for promoting arts and commerce.

DICK, Major-general Sir ROBERT HENRY, was the son of the late Dr. Dick, of Tullinnet in Perthshire. He entered the army

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as an ensign in the 75th foot, in 1800; and in 1804 obtained a company in the 78th. He accompanied the expedition to Sicily, and was wounded at the battle of Maida; joined Abercromby, and was present at the battle of Alexandria, and was severely wounded at Rosetta. In 1808 he was appointed to the 42d Highlanders; accompanied the 2d battalion to the Peninsula, and commanded a light battalion at Busaco and Ciudad Rodrigo, and the 1st battalion of the 42d at the storming of Fort St. Michael, and during the siege of Burgos, &c. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras while commanding the 42d. On the restoration of peace he retired to his paternal estate at Tullimet; but his wife dying in 1830, retirement had no longer any charms for him, and he again sought the tented field. He obtained an honourable command in India, and fell in the memorable victory over the Sikhs at Sohraon, Feb. 10. 1846, while (as the commander-in-chief expressed it) "personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her majesty's 80th regiment in their career of noble daring."

DICKONS, Mrs. (whose maiden name was Poole) was a celebrated singer, who, though not equal to Mrs. Billington, many years sustained the same cast of characters at the opera, and was regularly engaged as a principal vocalist at the oratorios. She was the pupil of Rauzzini, who also taught Brahiam; commenced her professional career at Covent Garden, in 1793; and retired from public life, in consequence of long-continued illness, in 1818. Died, 1833.

DICKSON, JAMES, a Scotch divine, but known chiefly as a writer on agriculture, was a native of East Lothian; and died, by a fall from his horse, in 1776. His "Treatise on the Agriculture of the Ancients" is much esteemed.

DIDEROT, DENIS, a French writer, was born at Langres, in 1713. In 1740 he published "Pensées Philosophiques," and was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a Dictionnaire Encyclopédique; which, with the assistance of D'Alembert and others, he completed. While engaged in the Encyclopédie, he wrote a licentious novel, called "Les Bijoux Indiscrets," and two comedies, "Le Fils Naturel" and "Le Père de Famille." In 1749 appeared his "Letters to the Blind," the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. He died in 1784.

DIDO or ELISSA, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. Died, B.C. 950.

DIDOT, FRANCIS AMBROSE, a celebrated printer, was born at Paris in 1730. He greatly raised the typographic art; improved the construction of paper-mills; and invented many curious and useful machines relative to the art of type-founding, stereo-typing, and printing. At the age of 73, he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. Died, 1804. — His brother, PIERRE FRANÇOIS (who died in 1795), as well as his sons and nephew, have

each eminently contributed to the improvements of the art of type-founding and printing. Nor were their abilities entirely confined to the mechanical part. They paid the greatest attention to correctness as well as beauty; and the elder son, PIERRE DIDOT, is known as an excellent classical scholar, and the author of several works, both prose and verse.

DIDOT, FIRMIN, the most celebrated and skilful of modern printers, and son of François Didot, (whose editions, especially of classic works, are in request all over Europe,) was born in 1764, and was carefully instructed in both the ancient and the modern languages with a view to succeeding his father. Not only, however, did he prove to be in the highest sense of the word "a learned printer," but he also made some most important improvements in the details of the art, and invented stereotyping. His editions of Sallust, the Lucian, and the Herodotus, are much sought. He was an excellent translator, and no mean original writer. Born, 1764; died, 1836.

DIEBITSCH, COUNT SABALKANSKY, a distinguished Russian general, was the son of a brave officer who had served under Frederic the Great, but who afterwards quitted the Prussian service for the Russian, where he obtained an important command. Through his father's influence and his own talents, young Diebitsch rose rapidly in the army. In the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, he signalled himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quarter-master-general to the emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Bionden, Eylau, and Friedland. He at length became head of the staff; and in 1829 was entrusted by the emperor Nicholas with the chief command of the Russian army in the expedition against Turkey. For his brilliant services in that campaign he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and rewarded with the title of count Sabalkansky (or the conqueror of the Balkan), the orders of St. Andrew and St. George, a million of roubles, &c. Possessing the entire confidence of his sovereign, it was natural that, on the breaking out of the Polish insurrection, he should be selected to command the forces sent thither for its suppression; but a variety of unforeseen obstacles presented themselves, and his plans were in a great measure baffled, when that dreadful scourge, the cholera, which had carried off great numbers of his troops, attacked him, and he died in a very few hours after the first symptoms had appeared, June 10, 1831.

DIEFFENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, one of the most distinguished surgical operators that ever lived, was born at Königsberg, in 1795. After studying for the church at Greifswalde, he took part in the war of liberation of Germany; and it was not till a year or two after the fall of Napoleon in 1815, that he began the study of medicine and surgery, in which he has secured undying fame. His surgical studies being finished at Vienna and Würzburg, he took up his residence at Berlin, where his operative talents soon raised him to distinction, and in 1832 he was ap-

pointed to the chair of surgery. In this capacity he published several valuable works; but his chief fame rests on the skill with which he performed the most difficult surgical operations, such as supplying artificial noses, lips, cheeks, and eyelids; and to him also the world is indebted for the recently discovered method of curing or removing the most inveterate cases of strabismus or squinting. Died, 1848.

DIEMEN, ANTHONY VAN, governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was born at Kullenberg, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He went to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director-general; and not long after he became governor-general, greatly extending the Dutch interest in the East. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the South, the consequence of which was, the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. He died in 1645.

DIETRICH, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, in 1612. After studying at various universities, he became professor of Greek and history in his own country, and in 1653 removed to Giessen, where he died in 1667. He wrote "De Peregrinatione Studiorum," "Antiquitates Romanæ," "Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum," "Antiquitates Biblicæ," &c.

DIETRICH, JOHN WILLIAM ERNEST, an excellent painter, was born in 1712 at Weimar, where his father was painter to the court, and celebrated for his portraits and battle pieces. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden, and was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He next visited Italy, and in 1763 became professor in the academy of Dresden, and director of the school of painting at Meissen. He died in 1774. For versatility and general excellence few have surpassed him.

DIEZ, JUAN MARTIN, better known as the *Empecinado* of modern Spanish guerilla warfare, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and born in 1775. He first served in the regular army as a dragoon; but in 1808, with a chosen band of about 50 brave fellows, he commenced that harassing guerilla system, which so much contributed to the disasters of the enemy in the Peninsula; and the value of his services being properly appreciated, he was at length made a brigadier-general of cavalry. When the Duke of Wellington entered Madrid in triumph, Diez attended him, and received his commands to join the army at Tortosa, at the head of 5000 men. On the re-establishment of Ferdinand's government, the *Empecinado* became obnoxious to the ruling powers, who, regardless of his former great services, had him seized on a charge of conspiracy, tried, and executed, in 1825.

DIGBY, Sir EVERARD, an English gentleman, who, though born of Protestant parents, became a partisan in the Gunpowder Plot, for which he was executed in 1607.

DIGBY, Sir KENELM, son of the preceding, was born at Gotherst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., and by Charles I. he was appointed to several offices. On one occasion, when some difference existed between England and the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester House, but in 1643 he regained his liberty, and went to France. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to that usurper. He wrote a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul," and "Peripatetic Institutions." Died, 1665.

DIGBY, JOHN, earl of Bristol, born in 1580, was gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., who sent him to Spain to negotiate a marriage between prince Charles and the Infanta, and the same year he was created earl of Bristol. When the civil war broke out he emigrated, and died at Paris in 1653.

DIGBY, Lord GEORGE, son of the above, was born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the long parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and exerted himself in the service of Charles I. Died, 1676.

DIGGES, THOMAS, an astronomer and mathematician; author of "Alse sive Scalæ Mathematicæ," "Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs," &c. Died, 1595.

DIGGES, Sir DUDLEY, son of the preceding, was born in 1583, and educated at Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do till 1636, when he was brought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls. He died in 1639. He wrote "A Defence of Trade," "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," &c. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was a loyal and learned man, and wrote some tracts against rebellion.

DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES, an eminent botanist, was born in Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1687, and educated at the university of Giessen. In 1721, he accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's Synopsis; and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Sherrard's foundation. He wrote "*Hortus Elthamensis*" and a "History of Mosses." Died, 1747.

DILLON, WENTWORTH, earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland about 1633, and educated at Caen in Normandy, by the famous Bouchart. After dissipating his property by gaming, he was made master of the horse to the Duchess of York. He then married a daughter of the Earl of Burlington, and applied to poetry. Died, 1684.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, a physician, who became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768 he

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went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke, for which Dr. Dimsdale was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of 12,000*l.* was given him for his journey, and a pension of 500*l.* a-year. In 1781 the baron again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke. In the year preceding he was elected into parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. He wrote Tracts on Inoculation, in which is an account of his first journey to Russia. Died, 1800.

DINEZ DA CRUZ, ANTHONY, an eminent Portuguese poet, was born in 1730, and died in 1798. As a writer of odes, sonnets, and lyrical pieces generally, he holds the first rank among his countrymen.

DINOCRATES, a Macedonian architect, who was employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. He also rebuilt the temple of Epheus, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of the Macedonian hero. He died in Egypt, under the reign of Ptolemy.

DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, in whose reign the Christians suffered a persecution, was born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common soldier to the rank of general, and on the death of Numerian, in 284, was chosen emperor. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died in 313. He was prudent, beneficent, and brave.

DIODATI, JOHN, an eminent divine, born at Lucca, in 1589, was descended from a noble family, and brought up in the Catholic faith; but he embraced Protestantism, became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and is much celebrated for a translation of the Bible into Italian. Died, 1649.

DIODORUS, SICULUS, a native of Argynum, in Sicily, who wrote a Universal History, of which only 16 books and a few fragments remain. He flourished about 44 B.C.

DIODENES, surnamed the *Cynic*, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, B.C. 414. He accompanied his father to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the cynics. He distinguished himself by the excessive rudeness of his manners, with which was blended a great knowledge of human nature, and a zeal for the interests of virtue, on which account Plato called him the "mad Socrates." Being on a voyage to Aegina, the vessel was taken by pirates, who sold Diogenes to a rich Corinthian citizen named Xenaiades, who entrusted to him the care of his sons. His famous interview with Alexander took place at Corinth, where, at the age of 90, he died.

DIODENES, surnamed the *Babylonian*, was a stoic philosopher, who flourished about 200 B.C.

DIODENES, LAERTIUS, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in 10 books, and died, 222.

DIODENES, a Cretan philosopher; succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 560 B.C.

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dio-

nysius, whose daughter Arete he married. Being accused of treason, he was banished by Dionysius, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Athenian, B.C. 354.

DION CASSIUS, an historian of the third century, born at Bithynia; was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the "History of Rome, from the Building of the City to the Reign of Alexander Severus."

DIONYSIUS I., of Syracuse, who, from being a citizen, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king B.C. 404.

DIONYSIUS II., the Younger, the son and successor of the above, was driven from Syracuse B.C. 343, but again returned about 10 years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the Eastern part of the world, was called *PERIEGETES*, from his poem of "Periegesis, or Survey of the World." Died about 150.

DIONYSIUS, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 years B.C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only 11 books of which are extant.

DIONYSIUS, the *AREOPAGITE*, was a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God."

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra, is supposed to have existed at the beginning of the Christian era.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, a physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba in Cilicia, in the 1st century of the Christian era; and distinguished himself as the author of a work on the *Materia Medica*, in which the medicines are nearly all taken from the vegetable kingdom.

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and celebrated alchemist, was born at Frankenstein, in Hesse, in 1672. He led a wandering kind of life, made himself obnoxious to various governments, and was often imprisoned. He pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and prophesied that he would not die till 1808. He, however, falsified his prediction, by suddenly departing this life in 1734; and instead of finding the philosopher's stone, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name.

DISNEY, JOHN, an English divine and magistrate, was born in 1677 at Lincoln. He zealously distinguished himself, both by his writings and his actions, in the suppression of immorality, for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the judges on the circuits. At

published a "Collection of Old Plays," in 12 vols.; and was the projector of "The Annual Register." After a prosperous career, he retired from business, and died in 1764.

DODSON, MICHAEL, a theological writer of some eminence, was born at Marlborough, Wilts, in 1732, brought up to the legal profession, and in 1770 became a commissioner of bankrupts. His principal works are a translation of Isaiah, with notes and remarks, and a life of Judge Foster, his maternal uncle, to whose instruction he was indebted for his professional knowledge. Died, 1799.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an English topographer, was born in Yorkshire, in 1585, and died in 1654. He collected the antiquities of his native country, in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned critic and theologian, was born at Dublin, in 1641, and educated at Trinity College. In 1688 he was appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but lost his office soon after the Revolution. He wrote several books: but the work which excited most notice was "On the Natural Mortality of the Soul." Died, 1711.—His sons, **HENRY** and **WILLIAM**, were also both distinguished by their writings; the former, who was bred to the law, by his scepticism; the latter, who was a prebendary of Salisbury, by his orthodoxy.

DOEDERLEIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned Lutheran divine, professor of theology in the university of Jena. He was the author of several works illustrative of the sacred writings, and enjoyed a high reputation for biblical knowledge. Died, 1792.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, born in 1623, and died in 1673; he studied at Rome, and adopted the style of Bamboccio.—His sons, **JACOB** and **SIMON**, were both good artists; the former, celebrated for his historical pieces, died in 1613; the latter, who excelled in landscapes and cattle, died in 1717.

DOGGETT, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic poet, was a distinguished comic performer at Drury Lane, of which house he was joint-manager. He is now remembered for the legacy he left to provide a "coat and badge," which is rowed for annually on the 1st of August, from London Bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen. Died, 1721.

DOLABELLA, P. CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself zealously to Julius Caesar, by whom he was made consul. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a Venetian writer, was born in 1508. He translated into Italian great portions of Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c.; but was chiefly celebrated for his heroic poem, entitled "L'Achille et l'Ene." He also wrote a life of Charles V. Died, 1568.

DOLCI, CARLO, a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in 1616, was remarkable for the felicitous manner in which he treated sacred subjects. His heads of madonnas and saints are inimitable. Died, 1686.

DOLGORUCKI, JOHN MICHAELOVITSCH,

a Russian noble, who greatly distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Turks and Swedes, was born in 1764, and died in 1824. Latterly he held several high offices, and he was also known as a poet of considerable merit.

DOLLOND, JOHN, an eminent optician, was born in Staplefield, London, in 1706, and brought up as a silk-weaver; but, devoting himself to the study of astronomy, his attention became directed to the improvement of telescopes, &c.; and, in conjunction with his eldest son, Peter, he commenced business as an optician. He invented the achromatic object-glass, the application of the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, &c. Died, 1781.—His son **PETER** also, who died in 1820, made many valuable improvements in optical instruments, and they both enjoyed a well-deserved reputation.

DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS, a French geologist and mineralogist, was born in Dauphiné, in 1750, and entered into the order of Malta. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks obtained his release in 1801, but he died during the same year. Dolomieu had travelled, for scientific purposes, in many parts of Europe; and he was the author of many esteemed works, of which his "Mineralogical Philosophy" and a "Voyage to the Lipari Islands" are the chief.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French botanists of the last century; born in 1742. After a life of persecution, from which his ultra-philanthropy did not protect him, he was captured by corsairs, in returning from St. Domingo, and died in the prisons of Montserrat.

DOMENICHINO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was **DOMENICHO ZAMPIERI**, was born at Bologna, in 1581, and was a pupil of the Caracci. Though at first his progress was so slow that his fellow-students in derision called him "the Ox," yet he rose to first-rate eminence in his art. He was also well skilled in architecture, and held the situation of architect to Gregory XV. Died, 1641.

DOMINIC, ST., founder of the order of monks which bears his name, was born, in 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile. He was employed by pope Innocent to convert the Albigenes; but, failing in his endeavours, he commenced a horrible crusade against them; and, dying in 1221, was canonised for his zeal.

DOMINIS, MARK ANTHONY DE, a Dalmatian archbishop, who came to England, and was made dean of Windsor; but being disappointed of higher preferment, he accepted an invitation from pope Gregory XV. and went to Rome, where he abjured his "errors," in the expectation of receiving a cardinal's hat; but instead of receiving preferment, he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1625. He wrote "De Republica Ecclesiastica;" and was the first who gave a true explanation of the colours of the rainbow.

DOMOTT, Admiral Sir WILLIAM, was born in Devonshire, and entered the navy

under the patronage of Lord Bridport. He served several years on the West India station, and afterwards took a share in many actions under Sir Samuel Hood and Sir George Rodney; and in 1793 received the command of the Royal George, which he retained more than 7 years. He was then made a captain of the fleet, to act in the Baltic, under Sir Hyde Parker. In 1808 he was called to a seat at the admiralty board, which he resigned to act as commander-in-chief at Plymouth. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of admiral, and died in 1828.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, the second son of Vespasian, and the last of the 12 Cæsars, was born A. D. 51, and succeeded his brother Titus in 81. He was voluptuous, cruel, and malignant; and though at his accession he made some show of justice, and even of kindness to the citizens, yet the cruelty of his disposition was too deep-rooted for concealment, and he was both feared and hated for his tyranny. He was in continual dread of conspirators, and at length fell by the hands of an assassin, in the 45th year of his age, A. D. 96.

DOMITIANUS DOMITIUS, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and was put to death, in 288, two years afterwards.

DONALD V., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Kenneth II. The ancient laws of Scotland were revised and confirmed under his authority. He died, after a reign of four years, in 864.

DONALD VI. succeeded Gregory the Great on the Scottish throne, in 894. In this reign the Danes having invaded his kingdom, he fought and defeated them. He died at Forres in 904.

DONALD VII., commonly called Donald Bane, usurped the throne in 1093. He was expelled from the throne by Duncan in 1094, but regained it again by the murder of that prince. He did not, however, long enjoy it, for he was finally dethroned by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, a native of Glasgow, and author of "The Eventful Life of a Soldier," and "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland." Died on the 5th of October, 1830, at Paris.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, an eminent sculptor, was born at Florence, in 1383. His statues and basso-relievs adorn many of the Italian churches; and it is said that Michael Angelo held his works in high esteem. Died, 1466.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician, born at Padua, in 1717; author of a "Natural History of the Adriatic Sea." He travelled to the East for scientific purposes, and died at Bassorah, in 1763.

DONDUCCI, GEORGE ANDREW, a Bolognese artist. He was born in 1575; studied under Annibale Caracci; and his pictures are remarkable for their strong contrasts of light and shade.

DONDUS, or DONDI, JAMES, a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of Aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in me-

chanics, particularly in horology. He died in 1830.

DONNE, JOHN, an English divine and poet, was born in London, in 1573. Being the son of a Catholic, he was brought up in that faith; but after completing his studies at Oxford, he embraced Protestantism, and became secretary to the lord chancellor Ellesmere. After having lost this office, and even been imprisoned for clandestinely marrying the chancellor's niece, he took orders; when king James made him one of his chaplains, and he afterwards became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and dean of St. Paul's. He died in 1631. Donne has been termed by Dr. Johnson the founder of the metaphysical school of poetry. Though rugged in his versification, he often displays great force and originality; and his prose works, though quaint and sometimes pedantic, show deep thinking and strong powers of reasoning. His works comprise letters, sermons, theological essays, &c.

DOODY, SAMUEL, F.R.S., superintendent of the botanical garden at Chelsea, was a native of Staffordshire, and a member of the medical profession. His knowledge of botany was very extensive; he assisted in the publication of Ray's Synopsis; but he devoted his attention more particularly to the class cryptogamia, in which he made some interesting discoveries. Died, 1706.

DORAT, or DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, born in 1507, was professor of Greek at the Royal College, and poet laureate to Charles IX. He has the reputation of greatly contributing to the revival of classical literature in France, and of having written a host of Greek and Latin verses, besides some French poems. Died, 1588.

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French poet, born in 1734. His works are voluminous, and embrace poetry of every class, with dramas and romances. They possess considerable merit; but, though popular at the time, are now generally neglected. Died, 1780.

DORIA, ANDREW, a Genoese naval commander of great renown, was born of a noble family at Oneglia, in 1468. Having distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states, and successfully contended against the African pirates and other enemies of his native country, he entered the French service, in the hope of counteracting the revolution that had broken out in Genoa by putting that city in possession of the French; but failing in his design, he joined with the Imperialists in endeavouring to expel them. This object being effected, the Genoese senate gave him the title of "the Father and Defender of his Country," erected a statue to his honour, and built a palace for him. His whole life was a scene of great exploits and brilliant successes; and he died, at the great age of 92, in 1560.

DORIGNY, MICHAEL, a French painter and engraver in aqua-fortis, was born in 1617, and died in 1665.

DORIGNY, NICHOLAS, a son of the foregoing, born in 1637, was the engraver of the celebrated cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, for which he received the honour of

knighthood. Paris, in 1701. **DORIS**, a doctor of law, came to of history publican next became army, but in drawing. In 1649 he where he royalists. Westminster, b was removed.

D'ORLÉ, historian, was the author of "A History of France," 3 vols. 4to.

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knighthood from George I. He died at Paris, in 1746, aged 80.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a Dutchman, and doctor of civil law at Leyden, from whence he came to England, and was made lecturer of history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, he was silenced. He next became judge advocate in the king's army, but deserted his monarch and assisted in drawing up the charges against him. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to Holland, where he was assassinated by some exiled royalists. The honour of interment in Westminster Abbey was decreed by the parliament, but at the Restoration the corpse was removed to St. Margaret's churchyard.

D'ORLEANS, PETER JOSEPH, a French historian, and one of the society of Jesuits, was the author of "A History of the Revolutions of England," 3 vols. 4to.; and "A History of the Revolutions of Spain," 3 vols. 4to. Born, 1644; died, 1698.

DORSCH, EVERARD, a celebrated engraver on gems, was born at Nuremberg in 1649, and died in 1712.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, Earl of, the son of Sir Richard Sackville, was born in 1527, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was distinguished both as a statesman and an author; having been ambassador to Holland, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer. He was first created lord Buckhurst, and subsequently invested with the order of the Garter, and made earl of Dorset. He wrote the "Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates," and the "Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham," &c. Died, 1608.

DORSET, CHARLES SACKVILLE, Earl of, was born in 1637. He was one of the distinguished wits and revellers at the court of Charles II.; but he was of an heroic turn; and while acting as a volunteer, under the Duke of York, in the Dutch war, he wrote on the eve of a battle the celebrated song, "To all you ladies now on land." At the revolution he was made lord chamberlain of the household. His poems possess considerable point and liveliness. Died, 1706.

DOSSI, DOSSO, a painter of Ferrara, some of whose works have much of the style both of Titian and Raphael. Ariosto mentions him in terms of high commendation. Born, 1479; died, 1560.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, an antiquarian, well known to the literary world by his "Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners." He also contributed various papers to the *Archæologia*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.; and shortly before his death published a beautiful volume, illustrating the "Dance of Death," by dissertations on the claims of Holbein and Macaber. He was for many years a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society, and formerly keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum. Died, 1834.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN, a Scotch divine, and poet of some eminence, was the son of Archibald, 6th earl of Angus, and born at Brechin in 1474. After receiving a liberal education he entered the church, was made provost of St. Giles's, and eventually ob-

tained the abbacy of Aberbrothick and the bishopric of Dunkeld. Political dissensions induced him to seek refuge in England, where he was liberally treated by Henry VIII., but he fell a victim to the plague of London, in 1522. He wrote "The Palace of Honour," and other works; but his chief performance is a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, an eminent anatomist, was born in Scotland in 1675; settled in London, and was patronised by the celebrated Dr. John Hunter; and died in 1742. He is the author of a "Comparative Description of all the Muscles," and other works on medical science.

DOUGLAS, Sir JAMES, a renowned warrior, who on the death of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was commissioned to carry the king's heart to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem; upon which errand he sailed in June, 1330. On arriving off Sluys, in Flanders, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage, he learned that Alphonso XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osman the Moor; and such was the crusading zeal of Douglas that he entered the lists against the foes of Christianity. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued them too eagerly, and throwing among them the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, cried out, "Now pass onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee or die." The fugitives rallied, surrounded the Christian knight, who with a few of his followers perished while attempting the rescue of Sir Walter St. Clair of Roslin.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, brother of the preceding, was appointed regent for Scotland for king David Bruce, and fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 22, 1333.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, lord of Liddisdale, was a warrior of considerable renown in the 14th century; but whose fame was tarnished by an act of baseness and inhumanity. The brave Alexander Ramsay taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, was rewarded with the custody of the castle and the shrievalty of the adjoining district; and while holding his court at Howick, Douglas suddenly entered with a band of armed followers, slew several of Ramsay's attendants, and having bound him with fetters, threw him into a dungeon of Hermitage castle, and left him there to perish. Enormous as this crime was, the king pardoned him, but he was killed by the Earl of Douglas, in 1353, while hunting in Ettrick Forest.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, first earl of Douglas, was taken prisoner with David Bruce at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale and other districts from the English; afterwards went to France, fought at the battle of Poitiers, and died in 1384.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, second earl of that name, after performing many valorous exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, lord of Nithsdale, called "The Black Douglas," whose very

name was said to be a terror to the English, married Egedia, daughter of Robert II.; and after a life of bold and successful warfare, was murdered by the Earl of Clifford, in 1390.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, the fourth earl of Douglas, succeeded his father Archibald in his title and estates, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. When Henry IV. of England laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, in 1400, Douglas successfully defended it; but he lost an eye and was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon. He afterwards joined Percy in his rebellion against his king, was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, but recovered his liberty and went to France, where he was slain at the battle of Vernoi, in 1424.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, the fifth earl of Douglas, was the ambassador to England for the release of James I. Died, 1438.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, the sixth earl of Douglas, is remembered on account of the tragical fate which awaited him, almost as soon as he came to his family titles and estates. Under the specious pretext that the young earl's presence was necessary at the meeting of parliament, which was about to be held at Edinburgh, after the reconciliation of Livingston and Crichton, he and his brother accepted an invitation to a royal feast at the castle. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy spread on the table; till at length a bull's head was suddenly placed before the two noble guests, which they knew to be the herald of death. They then hastily sprung from their seats, and made some vain efforts to escape; but a body of armed men, at a given signal, rushed in, bound their hands, and led them to instant execution. This happened in 1437.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, the eighth earl of Douglas, was a haughty and ambitious noble, wielding at times an uncontrolled influence over the king, and at others openly bearing his authority. He raised the power and grandeur of the house of Douglas to its loftiest height; and, not content with the sway he exercised at home, caused himself to be received at Rome and France with those honours which are only due to sovereign princes. Among other despotic acts which he committed, was his beheading Macellan of Bombie, for having refused to join the earl in his attack on Crichton, between whom and Douglas there was a deadly feud. The indignation, however, with which king James received the news of this and similar actions, determined him at length to get rid of the opposition of a subject so daring and powerful. The earl was therefore invited to attend his sovereign in parliament at Stirling, which he accepted; and while vainly remonstrating with him on the impropriety of his conduct, the king drew a dagger and plunged it into the heart of Douglas, Feb. 13. 1452.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, brother of the foregoing, and ninth and last earl of Douglas, took up arms to revenge his brother's death, and, assembling all the members of the league, brought a large army into the field. The king, however, being active, and well

provided with forces, lay siege to the castle of Abercorn, the best fortified seat of the earl, and the two armies lay encamped within a short distance of each other; but without coming to an engagement, Douglas fled to Annandale, with his brothers, the Earls of Ormond and Moray. Thither they were pursued by the king's forces, under the command of the Earl of Angus; Moray slain, Ormond made prisoner, and Douglas himself driven to provide for his safety in England. Several years after, Douglas returned with Percy, earl of Northumberland, upon an expedition against his country, in which Douglas was taken prisoner; and James contented himself with sending his rebel captive to the abbey of Lindores, where he died, in monkish confinement, in 1488.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, fifth earl of Angus, was commander of the forces that defeated the Earls of Douglas and Northumberland, when Douglas was taken prisoner, and his estates forfeited. Died, 1462.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, sixth earl of Angus, commanded the right wing of the royal army at the battle of Torwood, where James III. lost his life; and at the fatal battle of Flodden Field he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to dissuade James IV. from that engagement. His eldest son, George, was there slain; and the earl died in the year following.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton, was for some time regent of Scotland, and was a chief actor in the transactions which took place in that country during the reign of Mary, and in the minority of her son James VI. He was beheaded in 1581.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh in 1707. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and in 1738 was elected president of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1768.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, born at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, in 1721; was travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney; obtained the deanery of Windsor; was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1787; transferred to that of Salisbury in 1792; and died in 1807. Dr. Douglas was a distinguished writer, and the friend of Dr. Johnson and most of the eminent literary characters of his day. He vindicated Milton from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Lauder; entered the lists against David Hume, by publishing "The Criterion, or a Discourse on Miracles," and prepared for the press Captain Cook's second and third voyages.

DOUSA, JOHN, whose real name was **VANDER DOES**, was born at Noordwijk, Holland, in 1545. He became eminent both as a soldier and a scholar. After being sent as ambassador to England, he was made governor of Leyden in 1574, and heroically defended it against the Spaniards; he was also the first curator of the university of that city, and died there, of the plague, in 1604. As an author, Dousa distinguished himself by his "Annals of Holland," in Latin verse, as well as by various other Latin poems and criticisms. His son **JOHN**, who died in his 26th year, assisted his father in the Annals,

and was a mathematician, of great skill. **DOUW**, Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1674, or excellence in finish, and his art, though rivalled; as paintings his parallel.

DOVER, **ELLIS**, Lord completed Oxford. In for Heytesbury he sat for Hampshire; as a commissioner as a patron of literature chiefly remembered the former of a connoisseur being highly praised. "His Character of London," after his correspondence, "Life of Frederick" literary task of Horace Wood. He was also a Quarterly and in 1832 he was Society of Literature.

DOW, ALEXANDER, land, and a India Company several works author of two died in 1799.

DOWNMAN, poet, born at Oxford; and where he died "Editha," a tragedy.

DOYEN, G. French painter. "Death of Virgil" and other works produced by him in Russia, and died.

DRAKE, an extraordinary man whose laws have humanity. **DUB**, ship, B.C. 623, in which the slave with death, no Hence it was said It was abolished guinary author smothered by his appearance **DRAKE**, Sir

gator and com stock, Devon; the royal navy Hawkins; and valour at the un

and was an eminent classical scholar and mathematician. He had also three other sons, of great classical attainments.

DOUW, or **DOW**, **GERARD**, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden in 1613, and died there in 1674, or, as some say, in 1680. For the excellence of his colouring, delicacy of finish, and attention to every minutia of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings have obtained are almost without parallel.

DOVER, **GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS**, Lord, was born in the year 1797, and completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1818 he was returned as member for Heytesbury; in succeeding parliaments he sat for Seaford, Ludgershall, and Oakhampton; and in 1830 he was appointed chief commissioner of woods and forests. But it is as a patron of the fine arts, and as a promoter of literature, that Lord Dover will be chiefly remembered; his acquaintance with the former entitling him to the character of a connoisseur, and his talents as an author being highly respectable. In 1828 he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon;" after which appeared the "Ellis Correspondence," which was followed by his "Life of Frederick the Great;" and his last literary task was that of editing the "Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann." He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, &c.; and in 1832 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature. Died, 1833.

DOW, **ALEXANDER**, was a native of Scotland, and a lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service. He translated several works from the Persian, was the author of two unsuccessful tragedies, and died in 1799.

DOWNMAN, **HUGH**, a physician and poet, born at Exeter, in 1740; studied at Oxford; and settled in his native city, where he died in 1809. He is the author of "Editha," a tragedy; "Infaney," a poem; "The Land of the Muses," &c.

DOYEN, **GABRIEL FRANCIS**, an eminent French painter, pupil of Vanloo. The "Death of Virginia," "Death of St. Louis," and other works of great merit, were produced by him. He afterwards resided in Russia, and died there in 1806.

DRACO, an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious to humanity. During the period of his archonship, B.C. 623, he enacted a criminal code, in which the slightest offences were punished with death, no less than murder or sacrilege. Hence it was said to be "written in blood." It was abolished by Solon; and its sanguinary author was, according to tradition, smothered by the populace of Egina, on his appearance at the theatre there.

DRAKE, **SIR FRANCIS**, an eminent navigator and commander, was born at Tavistock, Devon, in 1545. He first served in the royal navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valour at the unfortunate expedition against

the Spaniards, in the harbour of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the West Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the Earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. Drake disclosed to her his plan, and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, coasted the North American shore as far as 48° N. lat., and gave the name of New Albion to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. The queen dined on board his ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585 he again sailed to the West Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered the harbour of Cadiz, and destroyed the shipping; and, in the following year, he commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He died off Nombre de Dios, in 1596. Sir Francis represented Plymouth in parliament; and to him that town is indebted for a supply of water, which he caused to be conveyed to it from springs at several miles distance. His victories have been equalled, nay surpassed, by modern admirals; but his generosity has never been rivalled; for he divided, in just proportional shares among his seamen, the booty he took from the enemy.

DRAKE, **FRANCIS**, an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York; author of "Eboracum" or the history and antiquities of that city. Died, 1770.

DRAKE, **JAMES**, an English physician and political writer, was born at Cambridge in 1637, and educated at that university. In 1704 he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Memorial of the Church of England," which gave such offence, that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, who kept concealed. He was afterwards prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called "Mercurius Politicus;" but though he was acquitted, it produced in him such violent excitement as to cause his death. He was also the author of a "System of Anatomy," 3 vols.; a translation of Herodotus, &c. Died, 1707.

DRAKE, **Dr. NATHAN**, was born at York, in 1766; graduated at Edinburgh in 1789; and settled as a physician at Hadleigh, Suffolk, in 1792, where he practised 44 years. He was an author of considerable powers, and devoted them chiefly to essays and ingenious illustrations of our standard literature. Died, June 7, 1836.

DRAPARMAUD, **JAMES PHILIP RAYMOND**, a French physician, and professor of natural history at the School of Medicine,

was born at Montpellier, in 1772, and died in 1805. He left behind him in MS. two able works on natural history, which have since been printed.

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, a military officer, well known also as a controversial writer, was born at Bristol in 1721. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge. Having entered the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, was raised to the rank of a colonel in 1760, and in 1763 he commanded the troops at the capture of Manila, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; and when that place surrendered to the enemy he preferred charges against General Murray, the governor, but which he failed to substantiate, and was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. He owes his literary celebrity to the circumstance of his having undertaken the defence of his friend the Marquis of Granby against the attacks of Junius. He died in 1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, a poet, was born at Atherstone, Warwickshire in 1563, and educated at Oxford. He was indebted for a great part of his education to Sir Henry Goodere, and afterwards lived for a long time in the family of the Earl of Dorset, as it would seem, in a state of dependence. He wrote "The Shepherd's Garland," "Baron's Wars," "England's Heroical Epistles," "Polyolbion," "Nymphidia," &c., and is reckoned a standard author among the early poets. Died, 1631.

DREBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Alkmaar in 1572. With a considerable share of charlatanism, he combined real talent, and made several useful discoveries; such as the invention of the thermometer, the method of dyeing scarlet, and the improvement of telescopes and microscopes. He died at London in 1634.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a French Protestant divine, was born at Sedan in 1595, and died at Paris in 1639. He was the author of several religious books, but the only one by which he is now remembered is that entitled "Consolations against the Fears of Death."

DREW, SAMUEL, M.A., the son of poor parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, was born in 1765, and at ten years of age apprenticed to a shoemaker. Though he was almost destitute of education, as he grew up he became a shrewd and subtle disputant among his shopmates; while his jocosse manner and vivacious disposition led him, in early life, not only to slight the solemn truths of religion, but to ridicule those of his acquaintance who embraced them. He was at length, however, aroused to a sense of their importance by the preaching of the late Dr. (then Mr.) Adam Clarke; and, joining the Methodist society, he determined to abandon his former practices, and devote every moment he could spare to the acquirement of religious knowledge. Indefatigable in its pursuit he soon appeared as a local preacher, while he still carried on his business; not venturing before the world as an author till 1799, when he published his "Remarks on

Paine's Age of Reason." This was very favourably received; but it was from his next production, entitled "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," that Mr. Drew is chiefly indebted for his reputation as a theological metaphysician.—Quitting trade, he now wrote several valuable works, among which must be noticed his "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God;" and from the year 1819 to his death he edited the Imperial Magazine with singular ability; his knowledge extending to various branches of science, and the careful and dispassionate view he took of every subject under his review eminently qualifying him for the office of critic. He died in March, 1833.

DROUET, JOHN BAPTIST, one of the French revolutionists, was born in 1763. He was postmaster of Menecould when Louis XVI. and his family, in 1791, passed through that town in their endeavours to escape from France; and it was owing to Drouet that they were conducted back to Paris. For this important service the National Assembly offered him 30,000 francs, which he refused. In 1792 he was nominated a deputy to the convention, in which he distinguished himself by his support of the most violent measures. He was afterwards sent a commissioner to the army of the north, and being taken prisoner by the Austrians, was exchanged in 1795, with others of his party, for the daughter of the unfortunate Louis. He subsequently became a member of the council of five hundred; and, under the consulship, sub-prefect of St. Menecould. In 1815 he was chosen deputy from the department of Marne to the chamber of representatives; but, being excepted from the amnesty at the beginning of the following year, and condemned to exile, he returned to Macon, where he died in 1824.

DROUOT, General Count, the well-known commander of the artillery of the guard under Napoleon, was born, as he himself says, "of poor parents, who earned by the sweat of their brow the bread of a numerous family," at Nancy, 1774. Scarcely had he finished his education when the wars of the revolution broke out in 1792. The following year he was admitted into the school of artillery as sub-lieutenant, and gradually rose through the different ranks to that of general of division, which he attained in 1813. It would occupy more space than we can afford to give even an outline of the achievements of this remarkable man. In abilities as an officer of artillery, in bravery and steadiness, and above all in single-minded honesty, staunch fidelity, and unimpeachable virtue, he had no superior and but few equals in all that band of heroes who raised the emperor to his throne of glory. Nor must his fervent piety be overlooked. He always had a small Bible with him; to read this constituted his chief delight, and he did not scruple to avow the fact. His modesty was equal to his skill, and his fidelity to his courage; and he gave a striking proof of the latter by accompanying Napoleon to Elba amid the general defection that disgraced the emperor's protégés. After

the defence included, but he in trial, and he returned "gave his private life emperor's all his last by this even this period arrive when everlasting well loved will meet

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He died at M **DRUMMO** terprising, born in 1687, the standard Drummond nistry of it volunteers, and assisted This loyal approach of present at t various offic from an earl one of the co which he ret his life. Ho burgh, and t indebted for most valuabl aged 80.

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the defeat at Waterloo, General Drouot was included in the ordinance of proscription; but he immediately surrendered to take his trial, and having been found "not guilty," he returned to his native town, where he "gave himself up to the charms of a quiet private life." The return of the ashes of the emperor in 1840 filled him with great joy; all his last hopes and wishes were fulfilled by this event; and it should seem that from this period he longed for the moment to arrive when he should be admitted "to that everlasting dwelling, where those who have well loved and well served their country will meet their recompense." Died, 1847.

DROZ, PETER JACQUET, a skilful mechanician, was a native of Switzerland, and born in 1721. Among other curious things he made a writing automaton, the motions of whose fingers, &c. corresponded exactly with those of nature. Died, 1790.

DROZ, HENRY LOUIS JACQUET, a son of the foregoing, born in 1759, excelled even his father, by whom he was taught, in the construction of mechanical figures. At the age of 22 he went to Paris with some of the products of his ingenuity; among which was an automaton, representing a female playing on the harpsichord, which followed the notes in the music book with the eyes and head, and having finished playing, got up and made an obeisance to the company. He died at Naples, in 1791.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, an active, enterprising, and patriotic Scotchman, was born in 1687. When the Earl of Mar reared the standard of rebellion in 1715, Mr. G. Drummond was the first to apprise the ministry of it; and, raising a company of volunteers, he joined the Duke of Argyle, and assisted at the battle of Sheriffmuir. This loyal conduct he repeated, upon the approach of the rebels in 1745, and was present at the battle of Preston. He held various offices in the excise and customs from an early age; and in 1737 he was made one of the commissioners of excise, an office which he retained during the remainder of his life. He was also lord provost of Edinburgh, and to his patriotic zeal the city is indebted for many of its improvements and most valuable institutions. He died in 1766, aged 80.

DRUMMOND, THOMAS, under-secretary of state for Ireland. Very early in life he was distinguished for his mathematical proficiency; and when he became private secretary to Lord Althorp, who was then chancellor of the exchequer, his punctuality in attendance to his official duties, and the at once tried and unpretending plainness of the various official communications which his position obliged him to make, as well to public bodies as to individuals, marked him, in the opinion of those who were best able to appreciate such qualities, and who, fortunately for the public service, had both the will and the power to reward and employ them, as the fittest possible person for the situation of under-secretary for Ireland—as difficult a post, from circumstances to which we need not allude, as any in the whole range of our civil service. But the cares of office did not prevent him from

indulging his taste for study and experimental service; one of the fruits of which is the brilliant light which he invented, and which bears his name. Died, 1840.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and born there in 1585. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and studied civil law at Bourges; but Parnassus had more charms for him than legal science, and, on coming to the family estate, the romantic beauties of Hawthornden inspired him with a love for poetry and polite literature. His poems are replete with tenderness and delicacy. He died in 1649; and his death is said to have been accelerated by grief for the tragical fate of Charles I.

DRUMMOND, Sir WILLIAM, F.R.S., a learned antiquary, a statesman, and the author of several works, classical and historical. He was a privy councillor, and at one period filled the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the king of the Two Sicilies; and at another (1801), went on an embassy to Constantinople, when he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent. His principal works are "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," "Herculanensis," "Odin," a poem; and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities." He died at Rome, in 1828.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a naturalist, by birth a Swede, who came to England, and was patronised by Sir Joseph Banks. He became librarian to the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Linnean. Died, 1810.

DRYDEN, JOHN, one of the most celebrated English poets, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1631, and received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. On the death of his father, in 1654, he came to London, and acted as secretary to his relation, Sir Gilbert Pickering, who was one of Cromwell's council; and on the death of the protector, he wrote his well-known laudatory stanzas on that event. At the Restoration, however, he greeted Charles II. with a poem, entitled "Astrea Redux," which was quickly followed by a panegyric on the coronation; and from that time his love for the royal house of Stuart appears to have known no decay. In 1661 he produced his first play, "The Duke of Guise," but the first that was performed was "The Wild Gallant," which appeared in the year following. In 1667 he published his "Annus Mirabilis;" and his reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, being now established, he was appointed poet laureate and historiographer royal, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, and produced many pieces, some of which have been strongly censured for their licentiousness and want of good taste. In 1681 he commenced his career of political satire; and at the express desire of Charles II. composed his famous poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," which he followed up by "The Medal" and "A Satire on Sedition." His next satire was "Mac Flecknoe;" after which appeared

"Religio Laici," a compendious view of the arguments in favour of revelation. At the accession of James II., Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called "The Hind and the Panther," which was admirably answered by Prior and Montague, in "The Country Mouse and City Mouse." The abdication of James deprived Dryden of all his official emoluments; and during the 10 concluding years of his life, when he actually wrote for bread, he produced some of the finest pieces of which our language can boast. His translation of Virgil, which alone would be sufficient to immortalise his memory, appeared in 1697; and, soon after, that master-piece of lyric poetry, "Alexander's Feast," his "Fables," &c. The freedom, grace, strength, and melody of his versification have never been surpassed; and in satire he stands unrivalled; but as a dramatic writer, though he has many striking beauties, he does not generally excel. His prose essays afford a fine specimen of composition, and are replete with critical ability. He died in 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DUBOCAGE, MARIE ANNE LE PAGE, a French lady of considerable literary abilities, and a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, &c., was born at Rouen, in 1710. She translated Pope's Temple of Fame, Milton's Paradise Lost, The Death of Abel, &c., into French; and wrote "The Columbiad," an epic poem on the discovery of America; "The Amazons," a tragedy; and "Travels through England, Holland, and Italy." Died, 1802.

DU BOIS, EDWARD, who gained a high reputation in the lighter literature of the day, was born, 1775. Educated at Christ's Hospital, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1809, but he took little interest in his profession, though it subsequently enabled him to fill with advantage the only two public offices he ever held, the deputy judgeship of the court of requests, and the secretaryship to the commissioners in lunacy. He commenced his literary career as the editor of the Monthly Mirror, while Thomas Hill was its proprietor, and Theodore Hook was a contributor. He at the same time filled the lighter departments of the Morning Chronicle, under Mr. Perry; and he maintained his connection with the press to his latest years. In 1808 appeared "My Pocket Book, or Hints for a ryghte merrye and concelate Tour in Quarto," written in ridicule of the books of travels manufactured by Sir John Carr. This little work, which was anonymous, ran through numerous editions. The only works published with his name were the "Wreath," "Old Nick," a satirical story, 3 vols., the "Decameron of Boccaccio, with Remarks on his Life and Writings," 2 vols., and an edition of Francis's Horace. We ought also to add, that among his anonymous writings was a work attributing the authorship of "Junius" to Sir P. Francis, with whom he was, it is said, in some way connected. M. Du Bois' powers of conversation were great, and his good-humoured pleasantry and knowledge of the world

made him the idol of a large circle of friends. Died, 1850.

DUBOIS DE CRANCE, EDMUND LOUIS ALEXIS, a modern French statesman, was born at Charleville in 1747. He was one of the deputies to the states-general in 1789, and in the convention he voted for the death of the king. To him the republican army owed its first organisation, by his having procured the decree for the levy of 300,000 men, promotion according to seniority, &c. While at Lyons, whither he was sent to suppress the insurrection, he was accused of moderatism, recalled, and arrested, but recovered his liberty; and was subsequently appointed by the directory inspector-general and minister of war. He opposed Buonaparte, and was consequently deprived of his posts. He died in 1814. Dubois wrote several works connected with passing events of the revolution.

DUBOIS, WILLIAM, a French cardinal and statesman, notorious for his ambition and his vices, was the son of an apothecary, and born at Brive la Gaillard, in the Lيمousin, in 1656. Having obtained the situation of preceptor to the Duke of Orleans, he pandered to the passions of his pupil, and secured his attachment; till at length he became his privy councillor, and overseer of the household; and, when the duke became regent, he was appointed to the situation of minister of foreign affairs. The archbishopric of Cambray having become vacant, Dubois, though not even a priest, had the boldness to request it, and succeeded; and by his consummate address he afterwards obtained a cardinal's hat, and was made prime minister. Died, 1723.

DUBOS, JEAN BAPTISTE, an author of merit, and secretary to the French academy, was born at Beauvois in 1670, and distinguished himself both as an historian and a writer on the polite arts. Died, 1742.

DUBY, PETER AUCHER TOBIENSEN, a celebrated Swiss medallist and antiquarian, was born in 1721, and died in 1782. He was linguist to the royal library at Paris, and the author of an able and extensive work on medals.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTEE, an eminent antiquary and civilian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713. After receiving his education at Eton and Oxford, he became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and held a situation in the state paper office. His principal works are "Anglo-Norman Antiquities" and "Histories of Lambeth Palace and of St. Catherine's Church." Died, 1785.

DUCASSE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French naval officer in the reign of Louis XIV., who as governor of St. Domingo rendered himself formidable to the English, and who also had the good fortune to obtain a victory over the gallant Benbow. Died, 1716.

DUCHANGE, GASPARD, a clever French engraver, and counsellor of the Academy of Painting. Born, 1662; died, 1736.

DUCHESNE, ANDREW, geographer and historiographer to the king of France, was born in 1584, and died in 1640. So prolific a writer was he, that he published 23 works, among which were Histories of England, of

the Pope &c.; and folio volume. **DUCHESNE**, the Latin physician, macopie, very rare, was very councillor.

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the Popes, and of the Dukes of Burgundy, &c.; and he left in MS. more than a 100 folio volumes.

DUCHESNE, JOSEPH, better known by the Latin name of Quercetanus, a French physician and writer; author of a "Pharmacopœia," and several medical works now very rarely referred to. In his own time he was very popular, and became physician and councillor to Henry IV. Died, 1609.

DUCHESNOIS, JOSEPHINE LUPIN, a celebrated French actress of whom it is said that she was so much attracted by the representation of *Medea*, which she witnessed when only 8 years of age, that she secretly began to prepare for her future career, and appeared in the part of *Palmyra*, in "Mahomet," when only 13. She performed at the Théâtre Français from 1802 until 1830. Born, 1777; died, 1835.

DUCIS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French dramatist, was born at Versailles in 1733. He took Shakspeare for his model, and the majority of his plays are free imitations of the English bard; though some of them are so altered to suit the taste of his countrymen, that the genius of Shakspeare is but dimly discoverable. He died in 1817, aged 84.

DUCK, STEPHEN, an English poet, was originally an agricultural labourer, born near Marlborough, Wilts. Some of his poetical attempts having been shown to queen Caroline, she first granted him a small annuity, but afterwards had him ordained, and procured for him the living of Byfleet, in Surrey, where he lived several years, but, in a fit of mental derangement, drowned himself, in 1760.

DUCKWORTH, Admiral Sir JOHN THOMAS, an English admiral, was born in Surrey, in 1748, and entered the navy in 1759. He had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself during the late war, from the memorable action of the first of June, 1794, in which he took a conspicuous part, to his destruction of the French squadron off St. Domingo, in 1806. He was appointed governor of Newfoundland, in 1810, which situation he held three years, and died in 1817.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINEAU, a French novelist and biographer, was born at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705; became secretary of the French academy, and on the death of Voltaire was appointed to the office of historiographer of France. All his writings are lively and satirical, descriptive of love, women, and intrigue; the principal are "Mémoires sur le Meurs du XVIII^eme Siècle," "Confessions du Comte de B." Died, 1772.

DUCREST, CHARLES LOUIS, Marquis, was a brother of Madame de Genlis. Having, in 1780, made claim for a large sum on the Duke of Orleans, who was then at the height of his popularity, and who refused to pay the debt, Ducrest sued him; but as no advocate would plead his cause, the marquis himself conducted the proceedings, and gained the suit. He published, in 1817, "Faites de la Monarchie Absolue," a work containing, among other singular propositions, one to teach the military discipline on the Lancasterian system.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a celebrated statesman, born in 1462, who on the death of Henry VII. was sent, with Empson, to the Tower, and beheaded in 1510. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth."

DUDLEY, JOHN, duke of Northumberland, was a son of the preceding, and born in 1502. He was first created viscount Lisle, then earl of Warwick, and after being appointed lord high admiral, reached his dukedom in 1551. He effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk. He afterwards prevailed on the young king, Edward, to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession in favour of Lady Jane, whom he caused to be proclaimed at the king's death. But an insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed as a traitor, in 1553.

DUDLEY, ROBERT, earl of Leicester, a son of the preceding, was born in 1532. Queen Elizabeth proposed him as a husband for Mary queen of Scots, but she rejected him with disdain; and in 1572 he married privately Lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. He afterwards married the Countess Dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Douglas intractable to his proposals for a separation, is charged with having poisoned her. For a short time he held the situation of governor of the Protestant Low Countries; but returning to England by command of the queen, he was made Lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury in 1588, and died during the same year.

DUDLEY, Sir ROBERT, the son of the Earl of Leicester by the Lady Douglas, was born in 1573. Having commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy, the Countess Dowager of Leicester filed an information against him for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, and was appointed chamberlain to the grand duchess, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II., who, creating him a duke of the Roman empire, he assumed the title of the duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the finest ports in the world. He was the author of "Del Arcano del Mare," and other works. Died, 1630.

DUDLEY, Sir HENRY BATE, was born in 1745, educated for the church, and took orders. Much of his early life was, however, spent in political, literary, and convivial society; and, in spite of his sacerdotal calling, he was engaged in several duels. "Parson Bate," as he was familiarly called, established the Morning Post and Morning Herald daily papers; and wrote "The Woodman," "Rival Candidates," and several other dramatic pieces. His political connections eventually procured him a baronetcy and valuable church preferment. Died, 1824.

DUDLEY, the Right Hon. JOHN WILLIAM WARD, Earl of, was a man of powerful talents, but remarkable for his absence of mind and the habit of "thinking aloud," of which many ludicrous anecdotes are told.

The following is recorded as a *fact*. When he was secretary for foreign affairs, in Mr. Canning's administration, he directed a letter intended for the French to the Russian ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it gained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven set it down as one of the cleverest *ruces* ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it, after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac; but could not help telling Lord Dudley at an evening party, that he was "*trop fin*, but that diplomatists of his standing were not so easily caught." His lordship was born in 1781, and entered parliament first for Downton in 1802; he afterwards successively represented Worcestershire, Wareham, and Bossiney. In 1823 he succeeded to the peerage; was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and sworn a member of the privy council in 1827; raised to the rank of an earl in the same year; and died in 1833.

DUFAU, FORTUNE, a native of St. Domingo, who studied under David, and became an excellent painter. His "*Count Ugolino in Prison*" is an admired production. Died, 1821.

DUFRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSO, a French painter and poet, was born in 1611. He was intended by his father for the legal profession; but the sister arts of poetry and painting were more attractive than the law, and he devoted his undivided attention to them. In 1634 he went to Italy, where he completed his well-known poem, "*De Arte Graphica*," though it did not appear till after his death, when his friend De Piles published it, with annotations. It has been three times translated into English, by Dryden, Graham, and Mason. In painting, Titian and the Carracci appear to have been his models; and though he benefited but little by his artistical labours, they are now highly valued. Died, 1665.

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIERE, a versatile and witty French dramatist and comic writer, was born in 1648, and died in 1724. He held a situation in the household of Louis XIV., and is said to have been a great-grandson of Henry IV.

DUGDALE, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent antiquary and herald, was born near Colehill, Warwickshire, in 1605, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He was made Chester herald in 1644, accompanied Charles I. throughout the civil war; and after the Restoration, on being appointed garter-king-at-arms, received the honour of knighthood. His chief work is the "*Monasticon Anglicanum*;" but he also wrote "*The Baronage of England*," 3 vols., "*The History of St. Paul's Cathedral*," "*Origines Juridicales*," and several other works of merit. Died, 1686.

DUGOMMIER, General, was a native of Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previously to the French revolution. He espoused the republican cause, and being

nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended it against a body of royalist troops sent from France. He afterwards went to France, and being made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he gained many important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, in 1793. He next commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and, in 1794, gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montequieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners. He continued his career of victory till he fell in an engagement at St. Sebastian, on Nov. 17, 1794.

DUGUAY TROUIN, René, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was born at St. Malo in 1673. His love for a maritime life soon showed itself, and at the age of 18 he was the commander of a privateer. At 20, he maintained an action with a 40-gun ship, which he commanded, against 6 English vessels, but was captured. After a series of gallant exploits, by which he essentially served his country, and raised its naval reputation, he died in 1736.

DUGUESCLIN, BERTRAND, a renowned French warrior and statesman, who was constable of France in the 14th century, may be regarded as a model of valour, prudence, and high-minded heroism. Though deformed in person, and of an unamiable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavours to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions; and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed even by his enemies, that, at his death, which took place while he was besieging Randam, the governor insisted on placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero.

DUHALDE, JOHN BAPTIST, a French Jesuit, was the author of "*A Geographical and Historical Description of China*," which he compiled from the records of successive missionaries, and is allowed to furnish the best account ever published of that immense empire. Born, 1674; died, 1743.

DUIHAMEL, JOHN BAPTIST, a French ecclesiastic and a philosopher, was born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624. He studied at Caen and Paris; became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, but left it for the living of Neuilli upon the Marne; and when the Royal Academy of Sciences was established, he was appointed secretary. In 1678 appeared his "*Philosophia Vetus et Nova*," 4 vols., to which were afterwards added two more volumes. In 1697 he resigned his situation in the academy, to devote himself to theology. His chief works, besides the one mentioned above, are "*Regia Scientiarum Academia Historia*," 4to., and an edition of the Vulgate Bible, with notes and tables, chronological and geographical. He died, 1706.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRY LOUIS, an eminent French philosopher and writer on agriculture, born at Paris, in 1700. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science; and besides largely contributing to the transactions of

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different learned societies, of which he was a member, the following are among his separate works:—"Traité de la Culture des Terres," 6 vols. "Éléments d'Agriculture," 2 vols. "Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre," 2 vols. 4to. "Physique des Arbres," 2 vols. 4to. "De l'Exploitation des Bois," 2 vols. 4to. "Traité des Arbres Fruitières," 2 vols. 4to. "Éléments de l'Architecture Navale," besides many other treatises on various arts and manufactures. Died, 1782.

DUIGENAN, DR. PATRICK, an Irish civilian, was born of humble parents in 1735, and obtained his education as a sizer at Trinity College, Dublin. He practised as a barrister, was afterwards king's advocate, then judge in the prerogative court; till by persevering industry he raised himself to the post of vicar-general of the diocese of Armagh, with a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and the rank of a privy councillor. He was a strong promoter of the Union, and as firm an opponent of Catholic emancipation. He wrote "Lachrymæ Academicæ," and various political pamphlets. Died, 1816.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, an eminent Dutch painter, a pupil of Berghem, was born at Amsterdam, in 1640; and died at Venice, in 1678.

DU JARRY, LAURENCE JULLARD, eminent both for his pulpit oratory and his poetry, was born in 1658, and died in 1780. He gained the poetical prize of the French academy in 1679, and again in 1714, on which last occasion he had Voltaire for a competitor. His works consist of theological treatises, sermons, and poems.

DULAURE, M., author of the "Histoire de Paris et ses Environs." He was a member successively of the constituent assembly, the national convention, the council of five hundred, and the legislative body. Died at Paris, in his 80th year, Aug. 1835.

DULON, LOUIS, a distinguished flute-player and musical composer, was born at Oranienburg, near Berlin, in 1769. He lost his sight at a very early age, but evincing a decided taste for music, he was put under the first performers, and soon arrived at singular eminence in his profession. He prepared an autobiographical work, entitled "The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist," which was edited by the celebrated Wieland. Died, 1826.

DULONG, a celebrated French chemist, was one of the many pupils of the Polytechnic School, who have done it honour. To him we owe the discovery of the "Chlorure d'Azote," by an explosion of which dangerous substance he lost an eye and a finger. Born, 1785; died, 1838.

DUMANIANT, JOHN ANDREW, an actor and dramatic writer, was born, in 1754, at Claremont, and died in 1828. He produced about 60 pieces, some of which possessed considerable merit, and were popular.

DUMARESQ, Lieut.-colonel HENRY, who at the time of his death was chief commissioner of the Australian company in New South Wales, entered the army as a lieutenant in the 9th foot, at the age of 16; and served in 8 campaigns, of which 6 were in the Peninsula, one in Canada, and the

last that of Waterloo. He was present in the 13 battles for which medals were bestowed, and at several sieges; attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel after 9 years' service; was employed on the staff upwards of 18 years; and was twice dangerously wounded. At the battle of Waterloo he was on the staff of General Sir John Byng, and was shot through the lungs at Hougomont; but being at the time charged with a message for the Duke of Wellington, he, as if supported by the resolution to do his duty, rode up to the duke, delivered his message, and then, as Sir Walter Scott describes it, dropped from his horse, to all appearance a dying man. The ball, which was never extracted, is supposed to have eventually produced paralysis, and caused his death, March, 1838.

DUMESNIL, MARIE FRANÇOISE, a celebrated French actress, who rose to the highest eminence as a tragical performer, was born in 1713, first appeared on the stage in 1737, retired from it in 1775, and died in 1803. Like our Siddons, she surpassed all her contemporaries in parts requiring queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions.

DUMONT, GEORGE, a statistical writer, and at one time secretary to the French embassy at St. Petersburg, was born at Paris in 1726, and died in 1788. Among his works are a "History of the Commerce of the English Colonies," a "Treatise on the Circulation of Credit," &c.

DUMONT, JOHN, an eminent publicist, was a native of France, but settling in Austria, became historiographer to the emperor, by whom he was created baron of Carlsroon. He published a voluminous work, entitled "A Universal Diplomatic Code of the Law of Nations," besides "Voyages," &c. in 4 vols. Died, 1720.

DUMONT, STEPHEN, a distinguished writer on legislation, and a member of the order of Jesuits, was born at Geneva, in 1750. He resided for several years in England, and was on friendly terms with the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, who entrusted him with the manuscript of his "Traité de Législation Civile," which Dumont published in 1802. He subsequently translated and edited Bentham's "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," and also published his "Tactics of Legislative Assemblies." Since his death, which happened in 1829, at Milan, an interesting work by him, under the title of "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," has been published.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIAN CÉSAR, one of the most skilful and intrepid navigators that modern France, rich as she undoubtedly is in naval skill and intrepidity, can boast of. He was not merely a good sea-captain; he was a good botanist, entomologist, draughtsman, and writer, as may be seen from his interesting account of the French expedition of 1819-20 to the shores of the Archipelago and the Black Sea. As second in command to M. Duperré, in *La Coquille*, he visited Peru, China, Oceania, &c., and he brought home immense stores of both knowledge and specimens of natural history. In 1828 he was entrusted with a

mission to discover, if possible, some traces of the unfortunate La Perouse. On his return he published a most interesting account, in which he pretty clearly proved that the shipwreck occurred off an island to the south of Santa Cruz. Being subsequently sent to approach as nearly as possible to the south pole, he acquitted himself with his usual skill. We have from his pen, besides the narrative already mentioned, "A Picturesque Journey round the World." This skilful and brave man was killed with his wife and child, by the fatal Versailles railway accident, May 8. 1842, aged 52.

DUMOURIER, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, an eminent French general, was born at Cambray, in 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastille. However, in 1789, we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI., and he strongly advised the monarch to yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the assembly then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. "Such a step," said Dumourier, "would cool the democratic fever now raging, would restore public confidence, and disperse all the evils which now threaten France." The advice was disregarded, and Dumourier was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained immortal fame by his valour and his firmness, displayed at the head of the French soldiers, having succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. Notwithstanding the success which continued to result from his superiority of military talents, the directory entertained suspicions regarding his designs, because it was known that he was desirous to spare the life of the king, and Dumourier retired into Switzerland. Finding that a reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, he went to Hamburg, where he lived on a small pension from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel until 1804, when he accepted an asylum in England, wrote his own memoirs, and employed his mind in other literary pursuits, at Turville Park, near Henley-upon-Thames. He was honoured with the friendship of his late royal highness the Duke of Kent, with whom he kept up a correspondence. Died, 1823.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet of considerable merit, was born about 1465, and died in 1535. For the age in which he lived, his poems display much skill, and are not deficient either in imagination or energy. "The Thistle and Rose" and "The Friars of Berwick" are favourable specimens of his poetical vein.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Viscount DUNCAN, of Camperdown, &c., a gallant and distinguished naval officer, was a native of Dundee, and born in 1731. He went to sea when young, rose to the rank of post-cap-

tain in 1761, and steadily advanced till he became admiral of the blue, and commander of the North Sea fleet in 1795. He was with Lord Keppel at the taking of the Havannah, and had a full share in Rodney's victory over the Spaniards, the relief of Gibraltar, &c. While in command of the North Sea fleet, he had for two years the tedious duty of watching the motions of the Dutch squadron, and was at length forced to quit the station, in consequence of a mutiny breaking out among his men, during which the enemy put to sea. The gallant admiral, however, after displaying the most undaunted resolution during the mutiny, came up with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, totally defeated them, and captured 8 sail of the line, June 11. 1797. Upon this he was created a viscount, with a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum to himself and the two next heirs of the peerage. Died, 1804.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, a learned writer, was born, in 1717, at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal College. He was the author of a "Treatise on Logic," and the translator of Cicero's Orations and Caesar's Commentaries.

DUNCOMBE, WILLIAM, born in London, in 1690, was the author of "Lucius Junius Brutus," a tragedy. He also translated Horace, and wrote various minor poems and prose pieces. He died in 1769.—His son JOHN, who was born in 1730, and died in 1786, was the author of "The Ferenoid" and other poems.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a general in the English army, and a member of the privy council, was born at Edinburgh in 1736, and entered the military service in 1753. He became colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards, and had the reputation of being a most able tactician. On the temporary resignation of the Duke of York, he was made commander-in-chief. His "Principles of Military Movements" and "Regulations for the Cavalry" are both acknowledged standard works in the army. Died, 1820.

DUNN, SAMUEL, a mathematician, who having acquired considerable property in the exercise of his profession, bequeathed it at his death towards the foundation of a mathematical school at his native town of Crediton, in Devonshire. He published an atlas, treatises on bookkeeping, navigation, &c.; and died in 1792.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord ASHBURTON, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Ashburton, Devon, in 1731. After serving his clerkship in his father's office, he studied for the bar; and rapidly attaining an eminence in the profession, he became counsel for Wilkes, whose cause he conducted in such a manner as to establish his fame as a sound lawyer and adroit pleader. He became attorney-general in 1767, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1782, and was raised to the peerage, but died in the following year.

DUNOIS, JOHN, count of Orleans and Longueville, an illegitimate son of the Duke of Orleans, was born in 1402. So successful was he in his military career, particularly

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in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honoured him with the title of "Restorer of his Country." Died, 1468.

DUNS, JOHN, usually styled *Duns Scotus*, a theological disputant, who acquired the title of "the most subtle doctor" by his metaphysical abstractions, was born at Dunstance, in Northumberland; studied at Merton College, Oxford; and having entered the University of Paris, was soon appointed professor and regent in the theological schools. Great as was his fame, the works which obtained it are now disregarded as a mass of misapplied talent and intellectual lumber. Died at Cologne, in 1309.

DUNSTAN, ST., archbishop of Canterbury, an accomplished prelate and eminent statesman, was born at Glastonbury, in 925, in the reign of Athelstan. He took a conspicuous part in the political struggles of the day; and assumed, as was the custom of the clergy in that age, as great a share in the temporal authority of the kingdom as in its spiritual affairs. Died, 988.

DUNSTER, CHARLES, an English divine and scholar, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Dunster, who is known as the translator of the satires and art of poetry of Horace into English prose. Besides Mr. Charles Dunster's theological writings, of which "Discursive Considerations on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke" is the principal, he wrote a treatise "On the Early Reading of Milton," a commentary on Paradise Regained, and other works. He died at Petworth, Sussex, of which place he was the incumbent, in 1816.

DUNTON, JOHN, a noted London bookseller, was born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. He projected and carried on "The Athenian Mercury," a selection from which, under the title of "The Athenian Oracle," in 4 vols., was reprinted. He was also the author of "Athenianism," consisting of numerous treatises in prose and verse; and a curious work, entitled "Dunton's Life and Errors." Died, 1733.

DUPATY, JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER, president in the parliament of Bourdeaux, was born at Rochelle, in 1746; and died at Paris, in 1788. He was the author of "Historical Reflections on Penal Laws," "Academical Discourses," and "Letters on Italy."

DUPATY, CHARLES, son of the president, was a celebrated sculptor, whose productions are remarkable for their classic purity. Died, 1825.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, a Swiss Protestant, who, having abjured his religion, was successively promoted by Henry III. and IV., till he at length obtained the archbishopric of Sens, and was elected a cardinal. Born, 1556; died, 1618.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an eminent French historian and ecclesiastic, was born in Normandy, in 1637. He became professor of divinity in the Royal College, but lost the professorship in consequence of his religious moderation. He was the author of an extensive and valuable work, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," in 58 vols.; and for the freedom

and tolerance of his opinions therein he was exposed to much persecution. He was also the author of various other works on church government and practical divinity. He died in 1719.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, was a celebrated French merchant, who, as the head of the factory at Chandernagore, had raised it to such a pitch of prosperity, that, in 1742, he was appointed governor of Pondicherry, and director-general of the French factories in India. In 1748 he successfully defended it against the English, for which he was raised to the rank of marquis; and during his whole administration he displayed first-rate talents, both civil and military. But his valuable services did not shield him from the shafts of envy; he was recalled; and the man who had been surrounded by all the splendour of an eastern court, was left to languish in poverty, vainly soliciting justice from an ungrateful government. He died, the victim of anxiety, in 1763, 9 years after his recall.

DUPLEIX, SCIRIO, historiographer of France, was born in 1566. He wrote "Mémoires of the Gauls," a "History of France," 6 vols. folio; a "History of Rome," 3 vols. folio; "A Course of Philosophy," &c. It is asserted, that, having written a work on the liberties of the Gallican Church, which he took to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed, that magistrate threw it into the fire; which so preyed upon his mind that it caused his death, in 1661.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PETER SAMUEL, a French political economist, was born at Paris, in 1739. Though he twice sat as president of the constitutional assembly, and held other high official situations under the revolutionary government, he invariably opposed the anarchists, and narrowly escaped becoming their victim, in 1797, by his timely retreat to America. From that country he returned in 1805, and became president of the chamber of commerce; and in 1814 he was appointed secretary to the provisional government. In this following year he finally retired to America, where he died in 1817. Dupont was the author of various treatises on different branches of political economy; he also wrote "Philosophie de l'Univers," and other works of merit.

DUPPA, BRIAN, a loyal prelate and the faithful friend of Charles I., was born at Lewisham, Kent, in 1589, and educated at Christchurch Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. He attended the captive king in the Isle of Wight, and is said to have assisted him in his *Icon Basilike*. He was successively bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester. Died, 1662.

DUPPA, RICHARD, a barrister, and as a literary character remarkable for the versatility of his talents, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and took the degree of LL.B. at Cambridge, in 1814. He wrote many interesting works, among which are "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti," "The Life of Raffaele," "Travels in Italy," &c. Died, 1831.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANCIS, a modern French philosopher, was born at Tric-le-

Château, near Gisors, in 1742, and educated at Harcourt College. During the revolutionary era he was a distinguished politician, became president of the legislative body, and was also a member of the Institute and of the legion of honour. He was the inventor of the telegraph, and the author of a noted work, entitled "Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religione universelle." Died, 1809.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a French writer, born in 1695, and died at Paris, in 1775. He translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and wrote some works on numismatics.

DUPUYTREN, Baron WILLIAM, one of the most renowned surgeons of modern times, was born of poor parents in the department of Haute Vienne in France, 1777. At the age of 3 years he was stolen from his home by a lady of rank, who wished to adopt him; but he was subsequently returned to his parents, and he owed his future elevation to the accidental circumstance of an officer seeing him in his native village, and being struck with his address, made proposals that he should go with him to Paris, where his education should be attended to. Placed by this officer in the College de la Marche, he soon evinced a great aptitude for medical science; in 1803 he took his degree of M. D., and after passing with distinction through various grades of the profession, he obtained in 1815 the chair of clinical surgery in the Hotel Dieu, the laborious duties of which he discharged with equal ability and success for 20 years. Dupuytren was equally distinguished as a physiologist and as a surgeon; and there are few among the most enlightened practitioners of France who do not acknowledge him as their master. Died in 1835.

DUQUESNE, ABRAHAM, a brave and skilful naval officer in the French service, was born at Dieppe, in 1610. He distinguished himself by numerous acts of intrepidity during a long career, and added much to the maritime character of his country. Died, 1688.

DURAND, DAVID, a French Protestant minister, who, after some perilous escapes from the dangers of death and the Inquisition, came to England, and was preacher at the Savoy chapel, London. He was the author of a "Life of Vanina," a "History of the Sixteenth Century," and a Continuation of Rapin. Born, 1681; died, 1763.

DURAND DE MAILLANE, PETER TOUSSANT, an eminent French lawyer, was born in 1729, and died in 1811. He was a member of the National Convention, and published many able works relating to the canon law.

DURANTE, FRANCESCO, a celebrated musical composer, was born at Naples, in 1693, where he died in 1755. He is principally known as the composer of vocal church music.

DURAS, Duchesse de, a French lady of considerable literary talents and accomplishments. Her father, Count Kersaint, felt a victim to his loyalty, in having voted against the regicides in the National Convention. Died, 1827.

DUREAU DE LAMALLE, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH RENE, a native of St. Domingo, where he was born in 1782. He was a member of the legislative body and of the Institute; and as a literary character distinguished himself by his versions of Tacitus, Sallust, and other classics. Died, 1807.

DURELL, JOHN, an eminent divine, born at Jersey, 1623; became dean of Windsor, and died in 1683. He translated the Liturgy into French and Latin, and wrote a "Vindication of the Church of England against Schismatics," &c.

DURELL, DAVID, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Jersey in 1728, and died in 1775. He was the author of various dissertations on parts of the Old Testament.

DURER, ALBERT, an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1471. His father was a goldsmith, in which profession the son had made considerable progress before he turned his attention exclusively to the arts. He was the first who in Germany taught the rules of perspective, and of the proportions of the human body, according to mathematical principles. Though particularly eminent as a painter, he also excelled as a sculptor and architect, wrote several works illustrative of those arts, and made great improvements in copper-plate and wood engraving. He was patronised by the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., and died at his native town, in 1528.

D'URFEY, THOMAS, a facetious poet, once highly popular, but now nearly forgotten, was the son of a French refugee, and born at Exeter in 1628. He abandoned the study of the law for the life of a dramatist, and was the author of about 30 comedies, all of which have justly become obsolete from their licentiousness. He was also a writer of songs and party lyrics, which were printed in 6 vols., under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy;" and being the boon companion of Charles II. his society was courted by the witty and profligate frequenters of his court. Died, 1723.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, Earl of, was the eldest son of W. H. Lambton, esq., of Lambton Castle, M. P. for the city of Durham, by Lady Anne Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey. He was educated at Eton, served in the 10th hussars, and at the age of 20 married Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, by whom he had three daughters, all now deceased. In 1815 this lady died; and in the following year he formed a matrimonial alliance with Lady Louisa Elizabeth, the second daughter of Earl Grey. During the whole of his parliamentary career he denounced Tory influence, and steadily adhered to the doctrine of reform as originally propounded by his noble father-in-law; but in 1827 we find him a supporter of Mr. Canning's ministry, and on the dissolution of Lord Goderich's cabinet, in 1828, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham. On the formation of Earl Grey's government in 1830, he became a member of the cabinet, as lord privy seal; and to him is mainly attributed the great extent and liberality of the reform bill, and its eventual triumph.

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He was now hailed as the great leader of the movement party, and became a popular idol; his presence was eagerly solicited at all the great radical meetings, and his admirers were on tip-toe in the expectation that he would be raised to the head of public affairs. In 1835 his lordship went to Russia as ambassador, and remained there till the summer of 1837, when he returned to England; and in the following year he went out as governor-general to Canada, entrusted with extraordinary powers; but finding himself not supported as he expected by the ministry, he returned home the same year. So opposite have been the sentiments with regard to Lord Durham's general policy and his qualifications as a statesman, that to a mind disposed to be impartial it is difficult to form a correct opinion of them; but we believe that we may safely reiterate the following encomium on him:—"From his first appearance on the field of politics to the last, no man ever thought of even doubting his rectitude and determined adherence to his conscientious convictions." Born, April 12, 1792; died, July 28, 1840.

DURHAM, Admiral Sir PHILIP CHARLES CALDERWOOD, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1763, and entered the navy in 1777, as a midshipman on board the *Edgar*, of 74 guns. He was afterwards acting lieutenant in the *Viceroy*, 104, flag-ship of Admiral Kempenfelt, whom he followed on his removing to the *Royal George*. When that noble ship "went down" at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782, the subject of this memoir was officer of the watch; and his miraculous escape on that fatal day is so extraordinary and interesting, that we shall briefly relate the circumstances. Finding the ship was sinking, Lieut. Durham threw off his coat and plunged into the water, where he was seized by a drowning marine, by whom he was twice carried down; on rising the second time, he succeeded in extricating himself from the dying man's grasp, by tearing off his waistcoat, and he, with one of the seamen, was eventually saved by seizing the halyards from the mizen-topmast-head, by which they reached the mast-head, from whence they were taken with great difficulty by a boat. The poor marine's body was washed on shore a fortnight afterwards, with the waistcoat by which he had caught hold of Lieut. Durham so firmly twisted round his arm, that a pencil case, bearing the lieutenant's initials, was found in the pocket, and restored to the owner. When Lieut. Durham had reached a place of temporary security, he observed the captain (Waghorn) holding by the weather mizen-topmast-yard-arm, and sent a boat to his aid; and these two were the only officers saved. Soon after this event he was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Union*, 98, at the relief of Gibraltar, by Lord Howe; and after various promotions, to which his services well entitled him, he commanded the *Defence*, of 74 guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; but, in fact, he was almost continuously employed from 1780 to 1815, when the last Buonapartean flag that waved in the West Indies struck to him. He was made vice-admiral in 1819, and full

admiral in 1820. His last service was that of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, which post he resigned in 1839. Sir Philip was M.P. for Queenborough in 1830, and for Devizes in 1835. Died, April 2, 1845.

DUROC, MICHAEL, duke of Friuli and a marshal of France, was born in 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. On the formation of the imperial court in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace; and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to Duroc, wept over him on his death-bed; and perhaps he never had to lament the loss of a more faithful friend or a braver soldier.

DUSART, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, who excelled in tavern scenes, revelry, &c. was the disciple of Adrian Ostade. Born, 1665; died, 1704.

DUSSAULT, JOHN JOSEPH, a French journalist and critic, was born at Paris, in 1769. He contributed largely to the *Journal des Débats*, and the articles he furnished were afterwards published in 5 vols., entitled "*Annales Littéraires*." He also wrote various pamphlets and essays, and was, in short, a litterateur of considerable notoriety. Died, 1824.

DUSSEK, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent musical composer, was born at Czeslau, in Bohemia, in 1762, and studied at Hamburg, under the famous Emanuel Bach. From the north of Europe he went to France, but being compelled to leave that country during the revolution, he came to London in 1796, and, in conjunction with Corri, opened a musical establishment. In 1799 he returned to the continent, and died in 1812.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Tours in 1730. He became secretary and chaplain to the British minister at Turin, who left him there, on his return to England, as chargé d'affaires. He afterwards obtained the living of Elsdon, in Northumberland, and died in London, 1812. His principal works are, "*An Inquiry into the Origin of Discoveries*," and "*Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement*."

DUVAL, ALEXANDRE VINCENT PINDER, a popular and voluminous French author. He so well understood the difficult art of constructing a dramatic piece, says a French critic, that he could naturally and gracefully introduce touching scenes even into a comedy, and that too without sinking to melodrama. He was a member of the Institute and keeper of the arsenal library. Born, 1767; died, 1842.

DUVAL, VALENTINE JAMERAI, the son of a peasant, was born at Artonay, in Champagne, in 1695. Being left an orphan at the age of 10, he was employed as a shepherd's boy, and underwent great privations; but at 18, he became keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Lunéville, and by one of that fraternity he was

taught to read. Thenceforth he displayed an earnest desire for acquiring knowledge; and being discovered by two noblemen while he was studying geography under a tree, with his maps stretched out before him, they were so pleased with his conversation, that they introduced him to the Duke of Lorraine, who sent him to college, afterwards made him his librarian, and eventually procured him the situation of keeper of the books and medals of the imperial cabinet of Vienna. He died in 1775.

DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a celebrated French anatomist, was born at Feurs, in 1648; appointed professor of anatomy at the royal garden in 1679, and died in 1730. He was the author of several works illustrative of the science he professed.

DUVOISIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French ecclesiastic, who, in 1792, suffered deportation with a great number of his clerical brethren; but, on returning in 1802, he was raised to the bishopric of Nantes, and obtained the esteem of Buonaparte, who created him a baron, and made him a member of the legion of honour. He wrote several theological works, and died at Paris in 1813.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, an American divine, of great reputation both as a pulpit orator and a writer, was born in Massachusetts, in 1752; became president of Yale College in 1795; and died in 1817. His "System of Theology," in 5 vols., is regarded as a work of great merit, and has been frequently reprinted.

DYER, SIR EDWARD, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was born about 1540, and educated at Oxford. He received many proofs of the royal favour after he had returned from his travels, being employed in various embassies by the queen, who conferred on him the chancellorship of the garter in 1596. His poetical pieces consist chiefly of pastoral odes and madrigals.

DYER, GEORGE, a classical scholar and miscellaneous writer, whose long life of literary toil may in some sort be exemplified by quoting from the Gentleman's Magazine the following mournful record: "The greatest labour of his life was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the classics in 141 volumes, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, *Dyer contributed all that was original in this vast work*, upon which he was engaged from the year 1819 to 1830."

He had scarcely completed this work when his eyesight gave way, and shortly afterwards left him in total blindness." The writer adds (and let us not grudge the space which the unaffected tribute occupies), "The memory of George Dyer will be ever cherished by his friends as of one who passed through the world without having contracted one blemish of worldliness; his guileless simplicity endeared him especially to his friend Charles Lamb, who would often, indeed, indulge his humorous vein at the expense of one whom he knew to be of invulnerable innocence, but who has also declared that, in doing so, it was his ambition to make familiar to the public a character which, for integrity and single heartedness, he has long been accustomed to rank among the best patterns of his species." Mr. Dyer was born in 1755; received his education at Christ's Hospital and Emanuel College, Cambridge; and died in 1841, aged 85. His writings are varied and numerous; historical, poetical, classical, and political; amongst them his "History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge," 2 vols., and "The Privileges of the University of Cambridge," &c., 2 vols., are the most important.

DYER, SIR JAMES, chief justice of the common pleas, and speaker of the House of Commons, was born in 1512, and died in 1581. Dyer's "Reports" are still highly valued by the profession.

DYER, JOHN, a poet of considerable reputation, was born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700, and educated at Westminster School. He was intended for the law, which he abandoned for painting, but not arriving at excellence as an artist, he took orders, and obtained some respectable church preferment. In 1727 he published his poem of "Grongar Hill," which met with deserved success. He then made the tour of Italy, where, besides the usual study, he often spent whole days in the country about Rome and Florence, sketching those picturesque scenes that there abound; and it is very naturally imagined that the beautiful landscapes depicted in his two subsequent poems owe their existence in no slight degree to that cause. These are entitled "The Ruins of Rome" and "The Fleece." His poetry displays a lively imagination, and combines great originality with the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue. He died in 1758.

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EACHARD, JOHN, an English divine, was born in 1636. After studying at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, he was chosen master in 1675, and died in 1697. He wrote a work, entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into," and was also known as the author of two dialogues, in which the system of Hobbes is attacked with satiric humour.

EADMER, an English Benedictine monk of the 12th century, who became abbot of St. Alban's. He wrote a "History of the Liberty of the Church," and various other ecclesiastical works. Died, 1124.

EARLE, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at York, and entered of Merton College, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and suf-

ferred much in the rebellion. At the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster and bishop of Worcester, from which see he was translated to Salisbury in 1688. Dr. Earle was the author of an ingenious work, entitled "Microcosmography; or, a Piece of the World characterised, in Essays and Characters." He also translated the Icon Basilike into Latin. Died, 1685.

EARLON, RICHARD, a mezzotinto engraver, was born in London, in 1740. His taste for design is said to have been excited by inspecting the ornaments on the lord mayor's coach, which had been painted by Cipriani. He was employed by Boydell to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, which he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto—an art in which he was his own instructor. He also engraved and published two volumes of plates from Claude's *Liber Veritatis*; several fine flower pieces from Van Huysum; a tiger hunt, and other subjects, from Zoffany, &c. Died, 1822.

EATON, WILLIAM, an American officer, whose adventures have furnished incidents for an interesting volume, was born at Woodstock, in Connecticut, in 1764, and at the age of 16 enlisted as a soldier. Being discharged in 1783, he studied Latin and Greek, and after filling the situation of classical assistant in a school at Vermont, was appointed clerk to the house of delegates of that state. In 1792 he received a captain's commission in the American army, and in 1794 obtained the appointment of American consul at Tunis. War being declared in 1801 against the United States, by the bey of Tripoli, who was an usurper, Hamet Pacha, the ex-bey, who was then an exile at Tunis, induced Mr. Eaton to join him in the desperate attempt of recovering possession of his dominions. A series of singular events followed, which our limits prevent us from entering on; but his services were so highly valued by his countrymen, that on his return home he was received with the most flattering marks of favour; and the legislature of Massachusetts bestowed on him a tract of land consisting of 10,000 acres. Died, 1811.

EBELING, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL, a distinguished geographer, was born in 1741; died, 1817.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English divine and historian, was born in 1671; received his education at Cambridge; became archdeacon of Stowe, and obtained some valuable livings in his native county, Suffolk. He was a very voluminous writer: "The Roman History," "A General Ecclesiastical History," "A History of England," and a "Gazetteer," are the most prominent of his works. Died, 1730.

ECHINUS, SEBASTIAN, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his writings, particularly on medals. Died, 1585.

ECKHARD, JOHN FREDERICK, a learned and voluminous writer on philology and bibliography, was director and librarian of the college of Eisenach; born in Saxony in 1723, and died in 1794.

ECKHARD, JOHN GEORGE, an antiquary and historian, was born in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1674, and brought up a Protestant; but abjuring his religion, he was

made historiographer and keeper of the archives at Wurzburg. His principal works are, "A Body of History of the Middle Ages," "The Origin of the Families of Hapsburg and Guelf," &c. Died, 1730.

ECKHEL, JOSEPH HILARY, a learned Jesuit, well skilled in numismatics, was born in Upper Austria, in 1736. He was keeper of the imperial cabinet of medals at Vienna, and few men possessed so extensive a knowledge of the science. His two works, entitled "Doctrina Nummorum Veterum" and "Nummi Veteres Anecdoti," are both replete with sound information on the subject. Died, 1798.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known by the name of CLUSIUS, was born at Arras, in Flanders, in 1526, and became eminent as a physician and botanist. He travelled into various parts of Europe, in search of botanical information; was made superintendant of the imperial garden at Vienna; and ultimately accepted a professorship in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1609.

EDELINCK, GERAARD, an eminent engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1649, was patronised by Louis XIV. of France, and executed many great works from historical subjects, as well as the portraits of distinguished characters. Died, 1707.

EDEN, SIR FREDERICK MORTON, a writer on statistics and political economy. His principal work is entitled "The State of the Poor, or a History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Time," 3 vols. 4to. Died, 1809.

EDEN, SIR MORTON, a diplomatist, who, after being employed as ambassador to various continental powers, at the commencement of the late war, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord HENLEY, and died in 1802.

EDGAR, one of the most distinguished Saxon kings of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, at the age of 16. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves heads, which cleared the country of those animals. He subdued part of Ireland, and maintained a large fleet, which secured his kingdom from invasion. On the death of his queen Egelfrida, he sent Earl Athelwold to see whether the report of the beauty of Elfrida, daughter of the Earl of Devon, was true. The earl fell in love with the lady, gave his master a false report, and married her. He was afterwards killed while hunting, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar, who died in 975, aged 33. Edward the Martyr succeeded him.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, was born at Bath, in 1744, and completed his studies at Oxford. Being possessed of a good fortune he devoted much of his time to agricultural improvements, as well as to the amelioration of the existing modes of education, by writing, in conjunction with his highly gifted daughter, many useful works. He also wrote his own "Memoirs," and among his various mechanical inventions was a telegraph. Died, 1817.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, the celebrated Irish novelist, whose works have had great

influence in promoting the cause of education, and of social morality, was born in Oxfordshire, in 1700. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth above mentioned, and was 12 years old before she was taken to her paternal home. She commenced her career as an authoress about 1800; and in her early literary efforts she was greatly assisted by the advice and sound practical suggestions of her father, to whom she was in the habit of submitting the first designs of her works. The famous "Essay on Irish Bulls," the joint production of herself and her father, was published in 1801. Her "Castle Rackrent" abounds in some of those admirable sketches of Irish life and manners, for which most of her tales and novels are so much distinguished. Her "Belinda," a novel of real life and ordinary characters, is also descriptive of some of the striking traits of the Irish character. In 1804 she published her "Popular Tales," 3 vols.; and two years afterwards, "Leonora," a novel in 2 vols. In 1809 she issued 3 vols. of "Tales of Fashionable Life," of a more powerful and varied cast than any of her previous productions. Three other vols. of "Fashionable Tales" appeared in 1812, and fully sustained the high reputation which she had now attained. In 1814 her novel of "Patronage," in 4 vols., was published. Its object is to show the miseries resulting from a dependence on the great, and she paints the manners and characters of high life with her usual vigour and fidelity. In 1817 appeared two tales named "Harrington" and "Ormond," the intention of the first of these being the removal of the prejudices entertained by many against the Jews; the other is an Irish story. In 1822, Miss Edgeworth published a work of a different kind, namely, "Rosamond," a sequel to "Early Lessons," which had been previously published, being tales for the young. In 1825 she issued 4 vols. of similar tales, under the title of "Harriet and Lucy," being a continuation of that course of moral instruction for youthful readers on which she had so ably and so successfully entered, and in which she had so few predecessors or equals. Miss Edgeworth's last work of fiction, a novel entitled "Helen," in 3 vols., appeared in 1834. It is not inferior to any of her other works. Besides those already mentioned, she also wrote "The Modern Griselda," "Frank," "Garry Owen," "Laurent le Parresseux," "Little Plays for Young People," "Moral Tales," "Parent's Assistant," "Patronage and Comic Dramas," &c. For many years, indeed, literary composition formed the chief business of her life. Originality and fertility of invention, and a power of depicting Irish manners, unequalled among modern authors, are her chief characteristics as a novelist. She especially shone, however, in her stories, which are written in a beautifully simple style, and in which the youthful mind is made first to comprehend its part in the great drama of social life. But numerous and valuable as her productions are, these were not the only service which she rendered to literature. Sir Walter Scott, with whom she lived in the closest ties

of friendship, has acknowledged that to her descriptions of Irish character and manners we are indebted, in a great measure, for the "Waverley Novels." "The rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" of her Irish delineations, he declared, led him first to think that something might be attempted for his own country of the same kind with that which Miss Edgeworth so fortunately achieved for Ireland. In private life, Miss Edgeworth was highly beloved and respected by all who knew her; and, in her intercourse with society, she was most unaffected and agreeable. But she had long ceased to take an active part in life, or in the world of literature of which she was once so bright an ornament, her last years being passed in tranquillity at the family seat at Edgeworthstown. Died, 1849.

EDGEWORTH DE FIRMONT, HENRY ESSEX, confessor to Louis XVI., was born at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, in 1745. His father, who was a Protestant clergyman, became a Catholic, and went with his family to France, where Henry was educated. Being devoted to the cause of royalty, he offered personally to attend the king to the place of execution, ascended the scaffold with him, and exclaimed, as the axe fell, "Son of Saint Louis, ascend to heaven!" He succeeded in escaping to this country, in 1793, when Mr. Pitt, in the name of the king, offered him a pension, which he declined. He followed Louis XVIII. to Blankenburg, in Brunswick, and thence to Mittau, where he died in 1807.

EDMONDES, Sir THOMAS, a statesman in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He was also distinguished as a political writer. Died, 1639.

EDMONDSON, JOSEPH, a genealogist and heraldic painter, died in 1786. His principal works are, "A Body of Heraldry," 2 vols. folio; and "Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers," 6 vols.

EDMUND, St., king of the East Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a place in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmund's.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. He was killed in 948, while at a banquet, by an outlaw, named Leolf, who entered among the guests, and provoked the king to a personal attack upon him.

EDMUND II., surnamed IRONSIDE, on account of his prodigious strength, was the son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. After a reign of nine months only, he was treacherously murdered, in 1017, at Oxford, by two of his chamberlains.

EDRIDGE, HENRY, an eminent landscape and miniature painter, was born at Paddington, in 1768. His earlier portraits are principally drawn on paper, with black lead and Indian ink; but in later years he produced an immense number of elaborately finished

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pictures, in which were combined the depth and richness of oil-paintings with the freedom of water-colour drawings. Died, 1621.

EDRISSI, ABU ABDALLAH MOHAMMED BEN MOHAMMED, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was born in Spain in 1009, and settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily; for whom he framed an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote in Arabic a geographical work to explain it.

EDWARD THE ELDER, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He encouraged learning, and improved the university of Cambridge. Northumbria and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions by conquests in Scotland and Wales. Died, 925.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, son of Edgar, king of England, was born in 962, and crowned in 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of three years.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, king of England, was the son of Ethelred, and succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. He restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised, amended, formed into one body, and translated into Latin; hence they were called his laws. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1065.

EDWARD I. (of the Norman line), king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. After firmly establishing his authority at home, he led an army into Palestine against the Saracens, where he signalled his valour on many occasions; and having, on his return, conquered Wales, he created his son prince of that country, which title has from that time been given to the heir-apparent. He also brought Scotland into subjection, and took the king, John Balliol, prisoner. Edward died at Carlisle in 1307, aged 68.

EDWARD II. was the son of the preceding, and born at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. After resigning his crown, he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was traitorously murdered by the contrivance of his queen, Isabella, and her favourite, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in 1328. His deposition took place in 1327.

EDWARD III., the son and successor of the above, was one of the most celebrated heroes of his country. Being but fifteen when the crown devolved to him, the queen dowager and her infamous paramour governed during the first three years of his reign; but in 1330 the king took the reins of government into his own hands; disgraced and confined his mother; and caused Mortimer to be tried and executed for the murder of his father, and his uncle the earl of Kent. He then put himself at the head of his army, reduced the Scots, and took their king, David, prisoner. He next in-

vaded France, laid claim to the crown, as heir to his mother, the sister of Charles the last king, who died without issue. Victorious by sea and land against France and Spain, he was elected emperor of Germany, but refused the imperial throne, and returned in triumph to England; leaving his son, Edward the Black Prince, to command the army in his absence. He died in 1377, in the 51st year of his reign, and the 65th of his age. His gallant son dying before him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, son of Edward III., was born in 1330; and, accompanying his father to France in 1345, took a leading part in gaining the glorious victory of Crecy in the year following. During his stay in France he performed many other acts of heroism, till at length, in 1356, he won the great battle of Poitiers, when he took king John and his son prisoners, and distinguished himself as much by his courtesy and true chivalry to his captives, as he had in the field by his unrivalled valour. He was created prince of Aquitaine by his father; and died, universally regretted, in 1370, aged 45.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the Earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry. Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but Edward returned with succours, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. He died in 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of 12 years. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds in 1483.

EDWARD VI., the only son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, ascended the throne when only nine years old; and, considering his extreme youth, displayed many qualities of the fairest promise. He promoted the Reformation, and established the service of the Church of England, in 1552, by act of parliament. He founded the hospitals of Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas; but the hopes of the nation were blighted by his untimely death in 1553, in the seventh year of his reign, and the 16th of his age.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the house of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower several years, through jealousy,

and at last beheaded in 1499, on a pretext that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VIII.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, an ingenious writer, was born in 1743, at Westbury, in Wiltshire, and, on the death of his father, was taken under the care of an uncle in Jamaica. He afterwards settled in England, and was returned member of parliament for Gram-pound in Cornwall. Mr. Edwards wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 2 vols. 4to.; "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo," 8vo. He died in 1800.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1693, at Stratford, in Essex. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he went abroad, and for some years applied himself to the study of natural history, for which he had always shown a predilection. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the college of physicians; and while holding that situation he published a "History of Birds," in 7 vols. 4to.; "Gleanings of Natural History," in 3 vols. 4to.; and a volume of Essays. Died, 1773.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, an American, celebrated for his metaphysical knowledge, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1703. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a presbyterian congregation, and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale College. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. He wrote a "Treatise concerning religious Affections;" the "Life of David Brainerd, a Missionary;" an "Inquiry into the modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will, which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency," &c.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an ingenious poet and critical writer, was born in London in 1699, and bred to the bar. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, which being coarsely noticed by the haughty editor, was followed by a humorous publication, entitled, "Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary," which passed through several editions. He was also the author of some sonnets. Died, 1757.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1699. He was a furious presbyterian, and wrote with equal zeal against the episcopalians and independents. When the latter party gained the ascendancy, he withdrew to Holland, where he died in 1647. His "Gangrena" exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, a self-taught architect, was born in Glamorganshire, in

1719. He was only a common mason, but by the force of genius he acquired an extraordinary skill in building bridges, the principal of which is that on the river Taafé. It is the segment of a circle, the chord of which at the surface of the water is 147 feet. His skill and success in this instance soon brought him into note, and he left many other proofs of his great abilities as a bridge-builder. Died, 1789.

EDWIN, JOHN, a comic actor of very considerable talents, was born in London, in 1750. He made his first appearance on the London boards, at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1773, and subsequently performed at Covent Garden, where he was a decided favourite. Died, 1790.

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He opposed the temporal power of St. Dunstan, and called him to account for his share in the administration of the preceding reign; but the wily ecclesiastic proved too much for the monarch, and Edwy was driven from his throne, to make way for his brother Edgar. He died in 959.

EGBERT, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy, was a prince of great accomplishments; but, while young, he was obliged by Brithric, king of Wessex, to withdraw to France, where he lived at the court of Charlemagne. There he acquired both the arts of war and government; and being recalled to take possession of the kingdom of Wessex, to which he was the rightful heir, he soon united all the other kingdoms under him, giving the whole the name of England. His dominions were twice afterwards invaded by the Danes with great force, but he signally defeated them on both occasions. He died in 838, and was succeeded by Ethelwolf.

EGEDE, HANS, a Danish divine, born in 1686, was the founder of the religious missions to Greenland, whither he went in 1721, and presided over the establishment there for fifteen years, gaining the confidence of the natives by his piety and benevolence. Died, 1758.

EGEDE, PAUL, son of the preceding, was his assistant in the mission, and imitated his example. He composed a dictionary and grammar of the language; translated into it a part of the Bible; and published a journal of his residence in Greenland, from 1721 to 1788. Died, 1789.

EGERTON, DANIEL, a theatrical performer, who, for many years, supported an extensive range of characters of a secondary class at Covent Garden Theatre. He was born in 1772, made his *début* at Birmingham in 1799; and after taking the lead at Bath for some years, came to Covent Garden in 1809, where he remained till 1832, when, in conjunction with Abbot, he embarked his money and talents in the management of the Victoria Theatre. This was an unfortunate speculation, and proved his total ruin. Died, 1835.

EGERTON, JOHN, an eminent prelate, born in London in 1721, was the son of the Bishop of Hereford; studied at Eton and Oxford; was made dean of Hereford in 1750; and afterwards successively preferred to the

bishopric of Hereford, he was a liberal supporter of the works in

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bishoprics of Bangor, Lichfield, and Durham, he was an eloquent preacher, and a liberal contributor to several important works in his diocese. Died, 1787.

EGERTON, THOMAS, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I., was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, in Cheshire, and born in 1540. He was made attorney-general in 1592; soon after, master of the rolls; and then lord-keeper. In 1603 he was appointed lord-chancellor, with the title of baron Ellesmere; and in 1618 he was created viscount Brackley, but died the year following. His principal work is entitled "The Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery."

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturist and political economist, born in 1738. He was the founder of several industrious agricultural colonies, working with common funds, in the manner of those projected by Mr. Owen of Lanark.

EGIL, SCALLGRIFF, an Icelandic warrior and poet of the 10th century, who distinguished himself by his warlike exploits in predatory invasions of Scotland and Northumberland. The son of Eric Blodaxe, king of Norway, being slain by him in combat, he was doomed to death on being subsequently taken prisoner by that prince; but having extemporaneously composed and recited a poem in praise of Eric, he obtained his life and liberty.

EGINHART, or ÆGINHARD, a celebrated historian, was a native of Germany and the pupil of Alcuin, who recommended him to Charlemagne. At first he was the emperor's secretary, and it appears that he gained his esteem and confidence; but the story of his nightly interview and marriage with Charlemagne's daughter, Imma, is now believed to be as fabulous as it is incredible. He wrote a "Life of Charlemagne," "Annals of France, from 741 to 829," and some Epistles. He became abbot of the monastery of Seligenstadt, and died there in 839.

EGINTON, FRANCIS, an artist celebrated for his paintings on glass, and to whom we are indebted for the restoration of that art, was born in 1737, and died at Handsworth, in Shropshire, in 1805.

EGLANTINE, FABRE D', was one of those misguided beings who played a conspicuous part in the French revolution. He possessed a degree of playful talent, which is portrayed in some light dramatic pieces, but his character wanted consistency; for he aimed at being a painter, an engraver, a musician, and a poet, but did not acquire excellence in any profession. At length his puerile ambition led him to become a violent revolutionist; and he tried to be loudest in the assembly of the Convention in voting for the death of Louis XVI. without appeal. Yet the same man shortly after was an acknowledged moderate, a sin for which Robespierre and Hebert persecuted him with a bitterness that brought his head to the block, at the age of 39. Egilantine suffered with Danton and others in April, 1794.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, Count of, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, was born in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made gene-

ral of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557. But the Duke of Alva fearing his power, and that his designs were in favour of the Prince of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels, in 1568, together with Count Horn.

EGREMONT, GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNHAM, Earl of, was born in 1751, and succeeded to the peerage when he was only 13 years old. This illustrious nobleman displayed throughout the whole course of his long and useful life a liberal spirit and patriotic magnificence. Though he never took a very prominent part in the discussions of the legislature, he enjoyed much political consideration; and in times of pressure and peril, his purse, his example, and his exertions were nobly devoted to his country's cause. His mansion at Petworth contained the noblest productions of genius, including one of the best libraries in the kingdom; and his patronage of British artists was unbounded. When the earl succeeded to the title and estates, the yearly rental amounted to not quite 45,000*l.* per annum, which at the time of his decease had been increased to 81,000*l.*; and in the last 60 years he had distributed in acts of charity and liberality the immense sum of 1,200,000*l.*, or about 20,000*l.* per annum! Died, 1837, aged 85.

EICHHORN, JOHN GEORGE, an eminent German divine and biblical critic, was born in 1752, and became professor of Oriental literature at Jena; from which place he went to the university of Göttingen, where he was long one of its brightest ornaments. His works are erudite and voluminous; but our limits will allow us to mention only a few of the principal. "The History of Literature from the Earliest to the Latest Times," 11 vols.; a "General Library of Biblical Literature," 10 vols.; "Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," 18 vols.; "Introductions to the Old and New Testaments," each 5 vols. &c. Died, 1827.

ELBEE, GIGOT D', generalissimo of the Vendean royalists, was born at Dresden, in 1752. He entered the French army as lieutenant of cavalry; and having, at the commencement of the revolution, retired to his estate in Anjou, the insurgent peasants of La Vendée, in 1793, chose him their leader. He displayed great courage and firmness, won many victories, and was often defeated by superior numbers; at length he was wounded and taken prisoner, brought before a court-martial, and shot, January 2, 1794.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, Earl of, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who for 25 years filled the office of lord high chancellor of England, was the third son of William Scott, coal-fitter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a younger brother of the late Lord Stowell. He was born on the 4th of June, 1751 (the birthday of his friend and master, George III.); and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Newcastle, was admitted a commoner of University College, Oxford. He was elected fellow in 1767; gained the chancellor's prize, "On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel," in 1771; and there was every prospect of his obtaining college preferment, had he remained single. Having,

however, contracted a marriage with Miss Surtees, a young lady of Newcastle, he resolved on making the law his profession, and to that end he studied late and early. In 1773 he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple; but he resided chiefly in or near Oxford, till he was called to the bar in 1776. Years of laborious study passed away, with little encouragement to him, and he had seriously resolved to quit London, to practise as a provincial counsel in his native town; but his knowledge and application had not been unobserved by some of the brightest ornaments of the profession, who persuaded him to remain, assuring him his success was certain; and the result quickly proved the correctness of their predictions, for he shortly after became the leader on the northern circuit. In 1783, Mr. Scott came into parliament for the borough of Weobly, and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, who was his personal friend. His progress towards the highest legal honours now appeared certain: he was made solicitor-general in 1788, received the honour of knighthood, and became attorney-general in 1793. In 1796 Sir John Scott was returned for Boroughbridge, as the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett; succeeded Sir James Eyre as lord chief justice of the common pleas; and in July, 1799, was raised to the peerage as baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham. In 1801 he became lord high chancellor of England, and in the same year was elected high steward of the university of Oxford, when the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him. In February, 1806, he resigned the great seal; but was re-appointed in April, 1807, from which period he held it until April 30, 1827, being altogether nearly 25 years. At the coronation of George IV. the lord chancellor was promoted to the dignities of viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon. His whole life was an example of unremitting diligence in the most arduous of all professions; and there are few who will dispute the character given of him by that able and upright advocate Sir Samuel Romilly, who in the House of Commons declared, "there never was a man in the court of chancery who more endeared himself to the bar, or exhibited more humane attention to the suitors: there never presided in that court a man of more deep and various learning in his profession; and in anxiety to do justice, that court had never seen, he would not say the superior, but the equal of the lord chancellor. If he had a fault, it was an over-anxiety to do justice." His politics will yet be viewed through the various lights and shades of party feeling; but no one, with due reflection, will attribute to Lord Eldon a want of integrity, or a departure from any principle which he conscientiously believed would tend to the good of his country. He died at his house in Hamilton Place, London, Jan. 13, 1838, being in his 87th year. [Lady Eldon died in 1831.]

ELEANOR, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Louis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the Holy Land. A separation ensued between her and Louis, and in 1153 she married

the Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and her conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned 16 years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence to the Holy Land she was made regent. Died, 1204.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE, THOMAS BRUCE, Earl of, was born in 1771, succeeded to the peerage in his childhood, and received his education at Harrow and Westminster Schools, and at the university of St. Andrews. On many occasions the Earl of Elgin was honoured with diplomatic missions, the last of which was as ambassador extraordinary to the Sublime Porte, in 1789, where he continued till the French were finally driven out of Egypt. Being desirous of rescuing the remains of Greece also from destruction and oblivion, he availed himself of the opportunities of his station, and succeeded in forming a vast collection of statues, specimens of architecture, medals, and other valuable antiquities, which were eventually purchased by government for 35,000*l.*, and deposited in the British Museum. Much censure has been lavished by Lord Byron and others on the Earl of Elgin for removing these antiquities from Athens; but if it be true, as is asserted, that the cost, including interest of money, amounted to 74,000*l.*, the "mercantile spirit" with which he has been charged is altogether without foundation, inasmuch as he lost more than one half of that sum in endeavouring to secure these invaluable treasures. Died, 1841, aged 75.

ELIAS, MATTHEW, an eminent painter, was born at Cassel in 1658, and settled at Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altar-piece. His portraits are in high estimation. Died, 1741.

ELICAGARY, DOMINIQUE, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Bayonne in 1760; quitted France in 1791, because he would not subscribe to the new constitution of the church, but returned under the directorial government, and exercised the functions of rector of the academy. During the "hundred days" he accompanied the Duchess of Angoulême to England, as almoner. Died, 1822.

ELIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish general, who nobly defended his country against the French, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII. was appointed governor of Valencia; but when the revolution took place, in 1820, part of the population rose against the governor, and declaring him guilty of tyrannical acts, he was imprisoned, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to the punishment of death, which was inflicted, Sept. 3, 1822. When Ferdinand recovered his authority in 1823, the proceedings were reversed, and a pension was granted to his widow and family.

ELIOT, JOHN, an English divine, styled the apostle to the Indians, was born in 1604; went to New England in 1631; and there learned the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the na-

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tives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and wrote several pieces of practical divinity. Died, 1689.

ELLIOT, THOMAS, an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge. He compiled a Latin and English dictionary, and died in 1546.

ELLIOTT, or ELLIOT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, lord Heathfield, was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Roxburghshire, and born about 1718. After receiving his education at Leyden he in 1735 attached himself to the engineer corps; from which he removed, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the Continent with great reputation; and on his recall from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. In 1775, General Elliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he defended with consummate talent and persevering fortitude. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself but four hours sleep at a time; and was so accustomed to hardness that it was become habitual. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar; and died in 1790.

ELISSE (Père), a name once of great diplomatic influence; born in 1769, died in 1817. He was surgeon to Louis XVIII., while at Hartwell, and returned to France in 1814, in his train, on the restoration. He has been accused, in conjunction with Blacas, of having contributed to the return of Napoleon from Elba, by the re-action which their ultra-royal zeal provoked.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and born in 1533. She was educated in the Protestant religion; and in the reign of Mary, in consequence of her known attachment to it, she was sent to the Tower, from whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock. On the death of her sister in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, amid the acclamations of assembled multitudes, and to the great joy of the nation. Philip of Spain made her an offer of marriage, which she declined. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and this she did so effectually as to separate the United Provinces from the Spanish throne. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland, but they were all cut off by Lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the Duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose, but after staying some time, the affair was broken off. In 1588, Philip sent against England his famous Ar-

mada, to which the pope gave the appellation of *Invincible*. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback in the camp of Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and their boasted armada was destroyed. Elizabeth combined prudence with fortitude, and judgment with vigour; but she was violent, haughty, and insatiably fond of admiration. During her reign the nation was raised to a high degree of prosperity, and its foreign enemies were effectually humbled; but her deceptive and cruel conduct in the affair of Mary, queen of Scots, has left an indelible stain on her memory. She had strong natural talent, was well versed in Greek and Latin, and gave repeated proofs of her skill in the art of governing a brave and free people. Died, 1602.

ELIZABETH PETROWNA, daughter of Peter the Great, was born in 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which revolution was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was equivocal, as is instanced in the shocking punishment which she inflicted upon the Countess Bestuchef and Lapookin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some secrets relating to the amours of the empress. She died in 1761.

ELIZABETH, PHILIPPINE MARIE HELENE, sister of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles, in 1764, and perished by the guillotine, in 1794. When Louis fled from Paris, she accompanied him, and was brought back with him from Varennes. With the royal family she was carried into the Temple, but removed from it, May 9th, 1794, to the Conciergerie, because it had been discovered that she corresponded with the princes, her brothers. The next morning, when carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and asked her name and rank, she replied with dignity, "I am Elizabeth of France, and the aunt of your king." Though she was compelled to submit to the horrible necessity of witnessing the execution of 24 victims who were sentenced with her, she met her fate with heroic calmness, and breathed not a word against her merciless judges.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and a distinguished lawyer, was the son of the Bishop of Carlisle, and born in 1748 at Great Salkfield, Cumberland. On the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, Erskine having refused to undertake the defence, he served as leading counsel, and obtained the victory. In 1801 he was made attorney-general, and next year, on the death of Lord Kenyon, became lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was created a peer. During a period of great difficulty, Lord Ellenborough filled the arduous office with great acuteness, and profound legal knowledge. It is said, that the result of the trials of Hone, who was prosecuted for impious parodies and libels (the



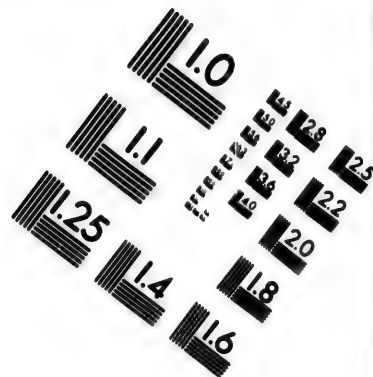
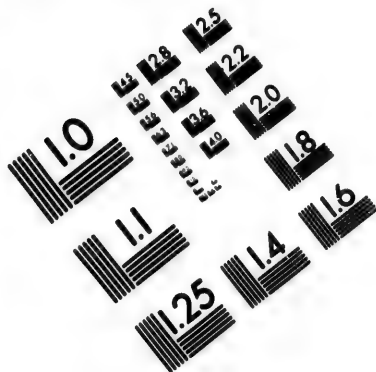
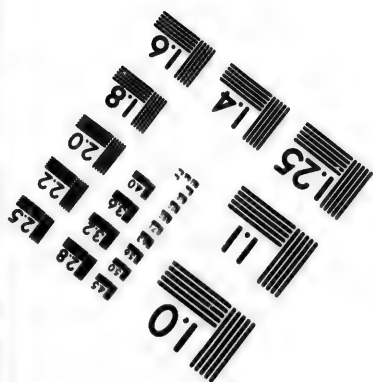
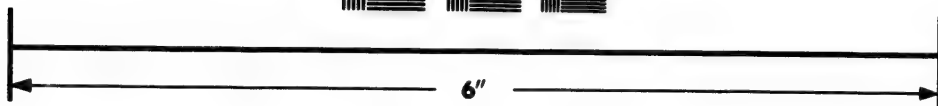
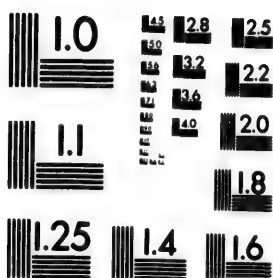


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jury having found verdicts contrary to his lordship's charges), had a great effect on his declining state of health; and though he continued to appear in court, and performed his functions with his usual energy of mind, his frame was fast sinking. Died, 1818.

ELLEY, Lieutenant-general Sir JOHN, a distinguished English officer, whose services are the more worthy of record, because, by his own sheer merit, he rose to almost the highest military rank, and to a host of other honours, from the very humble situation of a private in the royal horse guards blue. After passing through the inferior grades, and serving with great credit as a quartermaster, he, in 1791, obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. He served in the campaigns of the Low Countries in 1793 and two following years, and was present at nearly every action, including the siege of Valenciennes. By the year 1806 he had fought his way up to a lieutenant-colonelcy; in 1808 and 1809 he served as assistant adjutant-general to the cavalry in Spain, and was present at all the sanguinary affairs in that country and Portugal throughout the remainder of the Peninsular war. He subsequently served in the Netherlands, and was at the final shock of battle, "Waterloo," where he was serviceable not merely as an officer, but even as an individual trooper; for we read in Sir Walter Scott's "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," that several of Napoleon's cuirassiers were found cleft to the very chine by Elley's stalwart arm. In addition to his high military rank, Sir John was K. C. B., K. C. H., and governor of Galway. Died, 1839.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, "The Corn-Law Rhymers," was born at Masborough near Rotherham in 1781, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron works. His early years were not marked by any of the shrewdness or ability for which he was afterwards distinguished; but his love of nature was intense, and his first publication, "The Vernal Walk," written in his 17th year, showed to what extent the scenery of his native country had impressed itself on his mind. From this period his poetic effusions were unceasing. Poem after poem succeeded each other without interruption; he contributed to the New Monthly Magazine, Tait's Magazine, and many other periodicals; and in originality, power, and beauty, his writings may vie with those of any contemporary writer. The great object of his political life was the abolition of the corn laws; and it is not too much to say that the "Corn-Law Rhymes" were as instrumental, especially in the manufacturing districts, in fanning the excitement which ultimately led to the abolition of the corn laws, as the eloquence of any member of the Anti-Corn-Law-League. But while Ebenezer Elliott courted the muses, he did not neglect the more practical business of life; and though at first unsuccessful in the iron trade, his energy and perseverance were ultimately crowned with great success. The last edition of his poems appeared in one volume in 1840. Died, 1849. Some posthumous poems have also been published, besides a not very felicitous account of his life.

ELLIS, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer

of considerable talent, was born in London in 1745, and died in 1815. He commenced his literary career as the author of various political satires and essays; and he subsequently produced "Specimens of early English Poets," "Specimens of early English Metrical Romances," &c.

ELLIS, JOHN, an English poet, was born in London in 1698, and brought up a scrivener. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in Dodsley's Collection. Died, 1791.

ELLIS, JOHN, a naturalist, was born in London in 1710, and died in 1776. His principal works are "An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines," and "A Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes."

ELLIS, WILLIAM, a practical agriculturist of the 18th century, who lived at Great Gaddesden, Herts, and enjoyed considerable reputation both as an inventor of farming implements, and as the author of "The Modern Husbandman," in 8 vols.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, an eminent comedian, was born in London in 1774. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and intended for the church; but at the age of 16 he quitted school, without the knowledge of his friends, went to Bath, and there first gratified his ambition for scenic celebrity. With the Bath company he remained one season; he then joined that of York, under Tate Wilkinson, but returned to his former quarters in 1793, where for about four years he continued to play a variety of characters in tragedy, comedy, opera, or pantomime; for such was his versatility and tact, that he appeared advantageously in all. His first bow to a London audience was made at the Haymarket Theatre, June the 24th, 1796; but though engaged occasionally for Covent Garden, it was not till 1804 that he became fixed at either of the winter houses. This occurred on Kemble's retirement from Drury Lane; and till the destruction, by fire, of that edifice in 1809, he continued to be one of its most active and efficient supporters. He then took the Circus, and having given it the name of the Surrey Theatre, he commenced performing the plays of Shakspeare, &c. under new titles, and with such ingenious alterations as brought them within the licence granted to the minor theatres. His speculation, however, turned out by no means successful; he relinquished it, and returned to Drury Lane, where for several years he maintained his ground as a decided public favourite; but becoming the lessee of that theatre in 1810, at an annual rent of 10,000*l.*, it ended in his bankruptcy in 1826. After this he was concerned in the Olympic Theatre; and, lastly, he a second time undertook the superintendence of the Surrey, which appeared to be in a prosperous state at the time of his death, which took place in 1831. No man who ever trod the stage was more at home on it; and while he excelled in a varied range of first-rate characters belonging to genteel comedy, he was more than merely respectable in tragedy; but comedy was decidedly his forte, and nature had given him a large share of those main requisites for it—buoyant spirits, mirthful hilarity, dry humour, and fervid gallantry.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was born at Crowell in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the tenets of the Church of England, but was induced to join the Quakers, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testaments; a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. Died, 1713.

ELMSLEY, PETER, D.D., an eminent philologist and classical scholar, was born in 1773, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. In pursuit of his philological studies he visited the principal libraries on the Continent; and in 1819, in conjunction with Sir Humphry Davy, he accepted a commission from government for the development of the Herculean papyri, but their labours proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he obtained the Camden professorship of ancient history, and was elected principal of St. Alban's Hall. He produced editions of various classics, and contributed to the early numbers of the Edinburgh Review, and at a subsequent period to the Quarterly. Died, 1825.

ELPHINSTON, ARTHUR, Lord BALMERINO, was born in 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned that commission, and joined the Earl of Mar, under whom he served at the battle of Sheriffmuir. After that engagement, James's affairs being in a desperate situation, Elphinston found means to escape out of Scotland, and to enter into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander in 1733, when he returned home. When the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland in 1744, Elphinston was one of the first that repaired to his standard, and was appointed colonel and captain of the second troop of life-guards. At the decisive battle of Culloden, Lord Balmerino (for he had succeeded to the title a few weeks preceding) was taken prisoner by the Duke of Cumberland's army. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster Hall, 29th July, 1746, along with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. The Earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, 18th August, 1746.

ELPHINSTON, JAMES, a native of Edinburgh, whose attempts to effect an imaginary reformation in the orthography of the English language, by spelling all words as they are pronounced, occupied a great part of his life, and ended, as he ought to have foreseen, in complete disappointment. In this vain pursuit he published various works, among which we may mention "English Orthography epitomised," and "Propriety's Pocket Picture." Born, 1721; died, 1809.

ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, Viscount KEITH, born in 1747, was a distin-

guished naval officer. He entered the service early in life, and arrived at the rank of post-captain in 1775. During the American war he served with great credit at the attack on Mud Island, at Charlestown, &c.; he also captured L'Aigle of 40 guns and 600 men; and when the war broke out with France he was among the first who so nobly sustained the credit of the British navy. In 1796 he assisted at the reduction of Toulon; and in 1795 he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in which he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion. His services on numerous other occasions were highly valuable; and at length, after his exertions in the Foudroyant on the coast of Egypt, he was elevated to the peerage. Died, 1823.

ELPHINSTONE, Major-general GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH, C.B., was born, 1783. Early in life this distinguished, but eventually unfortunate, officer entered the service as ensign in the 24th infantry. After serving with much distinction in various parts of the globe, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd foot in 1813; and being present with that regiment at Waterloo, his services were rewarded with the distinction of C.B. He was made major-general in 1837, and was commander-in-chief of the Bengal army, when our arms received so awful and disgraceful a check in Afghanistan. He was at this period enfeebled by long service and by the climate of India, and was, moreover, almost helpless from the effects of gout, yet he was assailed by calumny, and was to have been tried by court-martial, had not death occurred while proceedings were pending, and thus proved, alas! too fatally, at once the reality of the suffering that he had endured, and the malice of his slanderers. Died, April 23, 1842, aged 60.

ELKINGTON, Dr. THOMAS, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. In 1781 he was elected a fellow of Dublin University, and in 1794 became the first Donnellan lecturer. In 1811 he was appointed provost of Trinity College; and in 1820 was consecrated bishop of Limerick; from which he was translated, in 1822, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns. He distinguished himself by various polemical writings, and produced excellent editions of Euclid and Juvenal, which of themselves are sufficient to hand down his name as a scholar of first-rate merit. Died at Liverpool, July, 1835.

ELSTOB, WILLIAM, a learned divine, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1673, and died in 1714. He was profoundly skilled in the Saxon language and antiquities, and published a Latin translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus; and the Homily on St. Gregory's Day, in Saxon and Latin. He also wrote "An Essay on the Affinity and Agreement between the Two Professions of Law and Divinity," &c.

ELSTOB, ELIZABETH, sister of the preceding, was born at Newcastle, in 1683. She resided with her brother at Oxford, and became the partner of his studies. She accompanied his Homily on St. Gregory with an English version and a preface, and pub-

lished a Saxon grammar. After her brother's death, queen Caroline allowed her a small pension, which she lost on the death of her benefactress; but was saved from want by the kindness of the Duchess-dowager of Portland. Died, 1736.

ELSYNGE, HENRY, born at Battersea, Surrey, in 1388; held the place of clerk of the House of Commons, which he resigned in 1648; and died in 1654. He wrote an excellent book, entitled "The Ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England."

ELVIUS, PERER, a Swedish mathematician, and secretary of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, was born at Upsal, in 1710; and died in 1749.

ELWES, JOHN, an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least 250,000*l.*, and he was possessed of nearly as much of his own. At this time he attended the most noted gaming houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, where he would stand disputing with a cattle-butcher for a shilling. He would sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and, in short, subject himself to any privation, or be guilty of any beggarly conduct, by which a sixpence might be saved; yet, if by his personal exertions he could assist another, provided it cost him nothing but his labour, he was active and ready. In 1774 he was chosen member for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. He died in 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l.*, besides entailed estates.

ELZEVR. The name of a celebrated family of printers, residing at Amsterdam and Leyden, whose beautiful editions were chiefly published between the years 1594 and 1680.—Louis, the first of them, began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. He took for his device an eagle holding seven arrows, with the motto, "Concordia res parvæ crescent." This he afterwards exchanged for that of a man standing, with the motto "Non solus;" and this was adopted by his successors. Their names were JOHN, DANIEL, MATTHEW, ISAAC, BUONAVENTURA, and ABRAHAM. The two latter prepared the smaller editions of the classics, in 12mo. and 16mo., which are still valued for their beauty and correctness. Although the Elzevirs were surpassed in learning, and in Greek and Hebrew editions, by the Stephensens of Paris, they were unequalled in their choice of works, and in the elegance of their typography.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama, and to Brasil in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. He died in 1521.

EMERY, JOHN, an actor of very considerable merit (particularly in rustic characters, where his perfect knowledge of the Yorkshire dialect rendered him so effective), was born at Sunderland, in 1777. For many years he drew from a London audience the most unequivocal proofs of their delight; and he will long be remembered for the power he evinced when portraying the rough nature and genuine simplicity of unsophisticated country life. Died, 1823.

EMILIANUS, MARCUS JULIUS, proclaimed emperor by the army in 233, was a native of Mauritania, who had risen by his courage to be governor of Mesia. Like Gallus, whom he succeeded on the throne, he too was murdered by those who advanced him to it, after a reign of only four months.

EMLYN, THOMAS, a Protestant dissenting minister, memorable for the persecution he sustained in consequence of his religious sentiments with regard to the Trinity, was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1663, and studied at the university of Cambridge. In 1691 he settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Rev. Joseph Boyce, but was soon interdicted from his pastoral duties, on suspicion of Arianism. Finding himself the object of much odium and misconception, he published "A Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ," upon which he was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, tried, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000*l.* The fine was afterwards reduced to 70*l.*, through the interposition of the Duke of Ormond and other humane persons; and after a little more than a year's confinement he was set at liberty. His character was amiable, and he was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Clarke, Whiston, and other eminent men. Died, 1743.

EMMETT, ROBERT, the son of a physician at Cork, was educated for the legal profession; but, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he was drawn into its vortex, became secretary to the secret directory of United Irishmen, and in 1803 suffered the death of a traitor. His youthful ardour, eloquence, and intrepidity have been greatly extolled.

EMMETT, THOMAS ADDIS, elder brother of the preceding, was also bred to the profession of the law, but becoming involved in the Irish rebellion, he fled his country, and settled in the United States of America, where he practised as an advocate. He died at New York, in 1827.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher, whose doctrines were nearly allied to those of Pythagoras, was born about B.C. 460, at Agrigento, in Sicily. The sovereignty was offered him by his fellow citizens; but being a friend to pure democracy he refused it, and established a popular government. He was skilled in philosophy, poetry, and medicine. The time and manner of his death are uncertain; the story of his having thrown himself into the crater of Mount Etna being, in all probability, a fiction.

ENFIELD, Dr. WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, and a writer of much judgment, was born at Sudbury, in 1741; and after filling the situation of resident tutor and

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lecturer on the belles lettres at Warrington Academy till the dissolution of that establishment, he died in 1797. He was one of the principal contributors to Dr. Alkin's Biographical Dictionary; and is known as the author or compiler of several useful works, viz. "The Speaker," "Exercises on Elocution," "Natural Philosophy," &c.

ENGEL, JOHN JAMES, a German writer, whose philosophical works are held in high esteem, was born in the territory of Mecklenburgh, in 1741; and, after studying at several German universities, he accepted the office of professor of morals and literature at Berlin, where he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and wrote the greatest parts of his works. He died in 1802.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a religious fanatic, was born at Brunswick, in 1509. He travelled for several years through Germany, fasting at times for a fortnight together, and not unfrequently falling into trances, during which he pretended to receive divine revelations and missions for proselytising mankind. Died, 1642.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON, Duke of, son of the Duke of Bourbon, and a descendant of the great Condé, was born at Chantilly, in 1772. Having served with credit in the armies opposed to the French republic, he went to Baden, in 1804, married, and lived there as a private citizen. He was, however, regarded with a jealous eye, as one who might become a dangerous foe to the ambitious designs of the first consul; and an order to arrest him was accordingly issued. The situation of his house having been ascertained, it was surrounded on the night of March 17, 1804, with a body of soldiers and gendarmes. The duke at first wished to defend himself, but the force was too great to be opposed; and thus, with several friends and domestics, he was seized and carried prisoner to Strasburg. Early upon the 18th, the escort set off with the duke for Paris; but upon arriving at the gates of the capital, they received an order to conduct their prisoner to Vincennes, where he arrived exhausted by hunger and fatigue, and, just as he had dropped asleep, he was awakened, at 11 o'clock at night, to undergo his trial. The troops, which were marched to Vincennes on this occasion, were commanded by Savary, who formed a court-martial, consisting of General Hullin, the president, together with five colonels, and a captain. He was accused of having taken part in conspiracies against the life of the first consul; and though nothing was proved against him, he received sentence of death, and was led into the fosse of the castle, where he heroically and firmly submitted to it. This atrocious assassination, without even the plea of state necessity to justify it, has notwithstanding found its defenders in some of those who, with the sacred name of freedom on their lips, have done servile homage to the memory of the arch assassin.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir HENRY CHARLES, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to whose "Transactions" he contri-

buted largely, was born in 1752. He was the author of a work "On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets," "A Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight," &c. Died, 1822.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Latin poet of the earlier times of the republic, was born at Calabria, B.C. 239. Cato the Censor became acquainted with him in Sardinia, was his pupil, and brought him to Rome, where he soon gained the friendship of the most distinguished individuals, and instructed young men of rank in Greek. Of all his writings, nothing is extant but a few fragments. Died B.C. 209.

ENTICK, JOHN, an English divine, died in 1780. He published a "History of the War which ended in 1763," 5 vols. 8vo.; a "History of London," 4 vols. 8vo.; a well known and approved "Latin and English Dictionary," &c.

ENTINOPUS, an eminent architect of Candia in the 4th century, who may properly be styled the founder of Venice. Having fled from the ravages of the Goths to the morasses on the Adriatic coast, he built the first house there for himself, and afterwards assisted the inhabitants of Padua, who also took refuge there, in building the 80 houses which formed the first city. Died about 420.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, illustrious for his talents and his virtues, was the son of Polymnia. He was the friend of Pelopidas, and by him appointed to the command of the Theban armies. He defeated Cleombrotus, and gained the battle of Leuctra; overcame Alexander, tyrant of Phœnix; and fell in the moment of victory at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 363. He was brave, patriotic, and incorruptible; and to him Cicero assigns the first place among the heroes of Greece.

EPEE, CHARLES MICHAEL DE L', a French abbé, founder of the institution in Paris for the deaf and dumb, was born at Versailles in 1712, and deserves grateful remembrance for the philanthropic occupation in which the greater part of his life was spent. He entered into holy orders, and became a Catholic priest; but his great object being to impart instruction to the deaf and dumb, he spent his whole income, besides what was contributed by benevolent patrons, in the education and maintenance of his pupils, for whose wants he provided with such disinterested devotion, that he often deprived himself of the necessities of life, restricting himself to the plainest food, and clothing himself in the coarsest apparel. De l'Epee died in 1789, and was succeeded by the Abbé Sicard, who much improved the system of cultivating the minds of that unfortunate class for whom his predecessor had so benevolently laboured.

EPICHRMUS, of Cos, a philosopher of the Pythagorean school, lived in the latter part of the 5th century before Christ, at Syracuse, and there wrote his celebrated comedies, all of which are now lost. He also wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects, and attained the age of 97 years.

EPICETUS, a Stoic philosopher, who

lived in the 1st century, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freedmen. Having been emancipated, he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, Epictetus settled at Nicopolis, but returned on the death of that tyrant, and was in great esteem with Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He resided in a humble cottage, where he wrote his admirable "Enchiridion;" and such was the esteem in which he was held, that the earthen lamp which gave him light sold, at his death, for 3000 drachmas, being upwards of 90*l.* of our money.

EPICURUS, the founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers, was born at Gargettus, B.C. 342, and studied at Athens. For a time he resided successively at Colophon, Mitylene, and Lampsacus, but finally settled at Athens, where he purchased a garden, and there expounded his system of philosophy. His doctrines became popular; and though the pursuit of pleasure was the chief aim, yet he taught nothing that administered to sensual gratification, or that was inconsistent with virtue. In short, he recommended moderation, temperance, firmness of soul, and the contempt of life. He died A.C. 271.

EPIMENIDES, a celebrated philosopher and poet of Crete, who flourished during the 6th century before Christ. He is represented as favoured with divine communications, and as an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, Louise, Madame d', a female of considerable talents, and notorious for her connection with Rousseau, was the wife of M. Delalieu de Bellegarde, who filled the office of farmer-general. During the earlier part of her life, she formed an acquaintance with the philosopher of Geneva, to whom she gave a cottage in her park of Chevreton (afterwards the well-known hermitage), where he passed many of his days, which were rendered happy by this romantic attachment, until he became jealous of Baron Grimm, whom he had himself introduced to his mistress. She was the author of "Les Conversations d'Emilie," "Lettres à mon Fils," and "Mes Moments heureux." Died, 1783.

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, and died in 403.

EPIPHANIUS, an heresiarch, who allowed his followers a community of wives; and after his death he was worshipped by them as a deity.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden; was the principal of the remonstrants, or Arminians, at the synod of Dort, which arbitrary assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam, where he died, in 1643.

EPONINA, a Roman female, whose

strength of conjugal affection is worthy of record, was the wife of Julius Sabinus, who, after being defeated in his revolt against Vespasian, took shelter in a subterranean cave, where during nine years he and Eponina lived concealed. Their retreat being at length discovered, and Sabinus being condemned to suffer death, the faithful wife having vainly implored the emperor's clemency for her husband, heroically refused to survive his loss, and died a willing martyr to her constancy, A.D. 78.

ERASISTRATUS, an ancient physician, who acquired great reputation at the court of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, was one of the first who dissected human bodies, and accurately described the brain. He was decidedly averse to the practice of blood-letting; and is said to have put an end to his own existence, at an extreme old age, rather than endure the pain of an ulcer in his foot.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, one of the most eminent scholars of the age in which he lived, was born at Rotterdam, in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by the daughter of a physician; but his father and mother dying when he was only nine years old, he was left to the care of three guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the Archbishop of Cambray to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1490 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars. On his return he spent 12 years in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and during that time he published several works of great merit. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he came to England again in 1510; wrote his "Praise and Folly," while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. In 1514 he once more returned to the Continent, and lived chiefly at Basle, where he vigorously continued his literary labours, and prepared his edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his "Ciceronianus," and his celebrated "Colloquies," which latter gave such offence to the monks, that they used to say, "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. In 1528 appeared his learned work, "De recta Latine Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione," and his last publication, which was printed the year before his death, was entitled

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"Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching." He died at Basle, in 1536.

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, in Africa, B.C. 275, was librarian at Alexandria, and improved the science of mathematical geography, which he corrected, enlarged, and reduced to system. He was also a philosopher, poet, and grammarian; while he rendered much service to the sciences of astronomy and geography, by first observing the obliquity of the ecliptics, and by discovering the method of measuring the circumference of the globe.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, a Spanish poet and soldier, was born in the province of Biscay, about 1530. He was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined an expedition which was sent out to Chili against a tribe of natives called the Araccanians. Hence came his admirable epic of "La Araucana," which describes the perils and exploits of that fierce and dangerous contest: this he wrote on scraps of paper, and on bits of leather when paper could not be had, during those brief intervals which could be snatched from active duty.

EREMITA, DANIEL, a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the Duke of Florence. He was very unsettled in his religious opinions, being successively a protestant, catholic, deist, and at his death an avowed atheist. He wrote several works, the principal one being entitled "De Aulicâ Vitâ ac Civili." Died, 1613.

ERIC IX., king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, and were followed by the Danes, on which he withdrew to the Isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed. He afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459. He compiled a "History of Denmark to the year 1288."

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I., king of Sweden. He courted the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568. He died in prison, in 1578.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, Count, a Portuguese historian, was born at Lisbon, in 1614. He devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote "The History of Tangier," "History of Portugal," &c.

ERICEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER MENEZES, Count, great-grandson of the above, was born at Lisbon, in 1763; and died in 1713. He wrote on "Academical Studies," "Parallels of illustrious Men and Women," &c.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a learned man of the 9th century, was born in Scotland, though some make him a native of England, and others of Ireland. He is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the

Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he went to England, where he was courteously received by Alfred the Great, who placed him at the head of his newly-founded college at Oxford; but after a residence there of about three years, he retired to the abbey of Malmesbury. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature, or the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, an eminent German critic, and professor of theology at Leipzig, was born in 1707. He published several valuable editions of Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes; and a "Theological Library," in 10 vols. Died, 1781.

ERNESTI, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a nephew of the preceding, was also a distinguished classical scholar, and published several learned works. Born, 1753; died, 1801.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, a German bibliographer, born in 1766, was principal librarian, and professor of geography and statistics, at the university of Halle. He wrote a "Manual of German Literature," a "Dictionary of French Writers, from 1771 to 1805;" was joint editor with Professor Gruber of the "Universal Encyclopedia," published at Leipzig; and editor of the "Jena Literary Gazette." Died, 1828.

ERSKINE, Rev. EBENEZER, the founder of the secession church in Scotland, was born at Dryburgh, in Berwickshire, 1680. Having passed through the usual literary and theological curriculum at Edinburgh University, he was ordained minister of Portmoak, in Kinrosshire, in 1703, and soon began to take a prominent part in the religious contests of the period. In 1731 he accepted of a call to Stirling; and circumstances soon afterwards having occurred to augment the hostility he had always shown to the law of patronage, he declared the church judicatories to be illegal and unchristian, and, after some delay and discussions, was "deposed from the office of the holy ministry" in 1740. But he was soon joined by his brother Ralph, minister of Dunfermline, and other ministers; and having constituted themselves into a presbytery, they founded the Secession church of Scotland, which has since shot up into a goodly tree, and borne ample fruit. Died, 1764.

ERSKINE, Dr. JOHN, son of an eminent Scotch lawyer of the same name, was born at Cardross, in 1721, and destined for the bar; but his inclination leading him to the study of theology, he was, in 1742, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dumblane; and in July, 1759, he and Dr. Robertson were admitted collegiate ministers of the Old Grey-Friars church there. His "Theological Dissertations" appeared in 1765; but his "Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy" were not published till many years after. These, with a

volume of sermons, are his principal works. Died, 1803.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, Lord, third son of David Henry Erskine, earl of Buchan, was born in 1750. He received his education at Edinburgh High School and St. Andrew's University; but the contracted means of his family rendering a profession necessary, he went to sea as a midshipman; but he quitted the service after four years, and entered into the royals, or 1st regiment of foot, with whom he embarked for Minorca in 1770. His friends, however, and particularly his mother, who properly appreciated his great talents, advised him to lay aside all thoughts of a military life, and embrace the legal profession. Accordingly, at the age of 26, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777, merely to obtain a degree, to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman; and, at the same time, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He also placed himself as a pupil in the office of Mr (afterwards judge) Buller, then an eminent special pleader, and subsequently in that of Mr. (afterwards baron) Wood. He was called to the bar in 1778, and obtained immediate success. In May, 1783, he received a silk gown, and, the same year, was elected member of Parliament for Portsmouth, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. In 1792, being employed to defend Thomas Paine, when prosecuted for the second part of his Rights of Man, he declared that, waiving all personal convictions, he deemed it right, as an English advocate, to obey the call: by the maintenance of which principle, he lost his office of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. The most arduous effort, however, in his professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir Vicary) Gibbs, in the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for high treason, in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability displayed by Mr. Erskine on this eventful occasion was admired and acknowledged by all parties. He was a strenuous opposer of the war with France; and wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;" when such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through the unprecedented number of 48 editions. In 1802, the Prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of attorney-general, but made him keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, when Lord Grenville received the commands of George III. to form a new administration, Mr. Erskine was created a peer, and raised to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; but the dissolution of the administration of which he formed a part happening during the following year, he retired with the usual pension. During the latter years of his life Lord Erskine laboured under considerable pecuniary difficulties; while numerous follies and eccentricities (to use no harsher epithets) obscured the brilliancy of his former fame. He was the author of a political romance, in 3 vols., entitled "Armata," and some pamphlets on the Greek cause. But it was at

the bar that he shone with peculiar lustre. There the resources of his mind were made apparent by instantaneous bursts of eloquence, combining logic, rhetorical skill, and legal precision; while he triumphed over the passions and prejudices of his hearers, and moulded them to his will. He died in 1823.

ERKLEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP, a German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg, in 1744. He studied physic at Gottingen, and gave lectures there on the veterinary art and natural history. His "Principles of Natural History" is particularly valuable. He died in 1777.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid, in 1689, and died in 1699. He was a popular preacher and a voluminous author. His most noted works are his "Moral Theology," and his "Cases of Conscience."

ESCOQUIZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish diplomatist and author, born in 1762. He was the confidential friend of Ferdinand VII., whom he defended zealously against the machinations of the Prince of Peace, and of Napoleon at Bayonne; yet for having advised the king to accept, at least in part, the constitution of the Cortes, he was banished on his restoration, and died in exile, in 1829. Among his works are the "Conquest of Mexico" and translations from Milton and Young.

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French poet and political writer, was born, in 1770, at Pélissane, in Provence. During the revolution he was connected with many literary and political journals; accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo; and on his return became acquainted with Marmontel. His poem, "La Navigation," is highly descriptive; he also wrote the operas of "Trajan" and "Ferdinand Cortez." He died in 1811.

ESPAGNAC, JOHN BAPTIST, Baron d', a French general, born in 1713. He served under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a history of the marshal, in 3 vols. 4to.

ESPEJO, N., born about 1764; one of the earliest champions of Spanish South American liberty. He was massacred in 1814, with the garrison of Valencia, by the royalist general Boves, after capitulation.

ESPER, JOHN FREDERIC, a naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossendorf, in Bayreuth, in 1732. He published "A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and other celestial Bodies, without astronomical Instruments, or mathematical Calculations;" and was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the subterranean caverns of Bayreuth. Died, 1781.

ESPREMENIL, JAMES DUVAL D', a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and deputy from the nobility to the states-general in 1789. He had from his youth entertained the project of restoring to France the states-general; and for the violence of his speeches on that subject he was seized and banished to the Isle of St. Margaret; but being recalled to Paris in 1789, he defended the monarchy against innovators with as much warmth as he had before opposed the despotism of the ministry. He was ultimately

condemned and perished.

ESTAIN, a French family in the career in the he was taken the American admiral and on that station Grenada. the assembly of the nation commenced many other nation, he was ary project guillotine. **ESTE**, of the famous family to the Tuscan in In later times perors several held as fief marquis. who, having duchy of Brunswick.

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ETHELBERG, married Ber of France, Christianity, preached to monk, who afterwards code of laws. **ETHELBERG**, cond son of ther Ethelburg prince, and b **ETHELBERG**, Ethelwolf, st in 866. The in his reign, the whole kin

condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold in 1793.

ESTAING, CHARLES HENRY, Count, a French commander, was born of a noble family in Auvergne; and commenced his career in the East Indies, under Lally, when he was taken prisoner by the English. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies on that station, where he took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became a member of the assembly of notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the revolution; but like many others who had promoted the revolution, he was accused of counter-revolutionary projects, and suffered, in 1793, by the guillotine.

ESTE, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Italy, which owed its origin to those petty princes who governed Tuscany in the time of the Carolingians. In later times, they received from the emperors several districts and counties, to be held as fiefs of the empire, with the title of marquis. Of this family was Guelfo IV., who, having received the investiture of the duchy of Bavaria, founded the house of Brunswick.

ESTRADES, GODFREY, Count, a French general and diplomatist, born in 1607, and died in 1616. He served with distinction in the Netherlands, under Prince Maurice; concluded several important treaties; and for his various services was created a marshal of France.

ESTREES, GABRIELLE, duchess of Beaufort, mistress to Henry IV. of France, was born about 1571, and was descended from an ancient and noble family in Picardy. So passionately was she loved by Henry, that he intended to raise Gabrielle to the throne as his lawful consort; for which purpose he procured a divorce from Margaret of Valois. The design was strongly opposed by Sully, who often represented to the monarch the bad consequences of such a measure, and succeeded in rendering it abortive. Her death took place under very suspicious circumstances, in 1599. Having eaten an orange one day after dinner, she was suddenly seized with convulsions, and died during the same week in excruciating torments. She is described as possessing qualities of rare occurrence in one so situated, namely, gentleness, amiability, and a modest demeanour.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in 590. He married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France, by whose means he embraced Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine the monk, who made many converts, and was afterwards canonised. Ethelbert enacted a code of laws, and died in 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald, in 800. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects.

ETHELRED I., king of England, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 806. The Danes became so formidable in his reign, as to threaten the conquest of the whole kingdom. Assisted by his brother

Alfred, Ethelred drove them from the centre of Mercia, where they had penetrated; but the Mercians refusing to act with him, he was obliged to trust to the West Saxons alone, his hereditary subjects. After various successes, the invaders continually increasing in numbers, Ethelred died, in consequence of a wound received in an action with them, in 871.

ETHELRED II., king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978, and, for his want of vigour and capacity, was surnamed the *Unready*. He paid a tribute to the Danes by a tax levied on his subjects, called *Danegeld*. To free himself from this oppression, he caused all the Danes in England to be treacherously massacred in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned and resumed the government. He died in 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England, succeeded his father, Egbert, in 838, and gave to his son, Athelstan, the sovereignty over Essex, Kent, and Sussex. In the year 851 the Danes invaded the kingdom in excessive numbers, and threatened its total subjugation; for, though vigorously opposed by Athelstan and others, they fixed their winter quarters in England, and next year burnt Canterbury and London. During these troubles, Ethelwolf, accompanied by Alfred, his youngest son, made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he remained a year, and, on his return, found Athelstan dead, and succeeded by his next son, Ethelbald, who had entered into a conspiracy with some nobles to prevent his father from again ascending the throne. To avoid a civil war, the king gave up the western division of the kingdom to his son, and soon after, summoning the states of the whole kingdom, solemnly conferred upon the clergy the tithes of all the produce of the lands. Died, 857.

ETHEREDGE, Sir GEORGE, an English dramatist, and one of the wits of the court of Charles II., was born about 1636. After he returned from his travels, he studied at one of the inns of court, but soon relinquished legal science for the pursuit of that fashionable course of dissipation which characterised the era in which he lived. Notwithstanding this, he devoted considerable attention to light literature, and wrote songs, panegyrics, lampoons, and dramas; which, though tinged with licentiousness, possess humour, ease, and spirit. His comedies are entitled "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub," "She Would if She Could," and "The Man of Mode." Having injured his constitution and fortune, he sought to marry a rich elderly widow, who made his acquirement of the honour of knighthood the condition of her acceptance. This, on the accession of James II., he attained, and was appointed envoy to Ratisbon, where he is said to have lost his life, in 1683, by falling down stairs when in a state of intoxication.

ETOILE, PETER DE L', a French writer, born in 1540, whose diary of events furnished the matter for the "Journal of Henry III.,"

in 5 vols. ; and the "Journal of Henry IV.," in 4 vols. Died, 1611.

ETTY, WILLIAM, R.A., a distinguished artist, was born at York, 1757. At a very early age he evinced a talent for drawing and colours ; and having served his apprenticeship as a printer, he abandoned that vocation for one in which he ultimately attained so eminent a position. On his arrival in London in 1805, he soon attracted the attention of Opie, Fuseli, and Sir Thomas Lawrence ; and the death of an uncle, who bequeathed him a considerable fortune, having enabled him to prosecute his studies as he pleased, he proceeded on a tour to Italy, the home of art, where he applied himself with zeal and perseverance to his profession, and imbibed that taste for Venetian art which he subsequently carried out in the numerous works that proceeded from his pencil. Many of his works were of colossal magnitude. A year before his death, a collection of them was made in the rooms of the Society of Arts, under his own superintendence ; and their dazzling brilliancy surpassed the expectations of even his most cordial admirers. His "Judith" and "Joan of Arc" may rank with the best compositions of modern times. Died at York, 1850.

EUBULIDES, a philosopher and dramatic writer of Miletus, was a disciple of Euclid, and preceptor to Demosthenes and Alexinus. He wrote some comedies, and a book against Aristotle. There was another of the same name, but of the cynic sect.

EUCLID, an eminent philosopher of Megara, and the disciple of Socrates, from whom he differed in the manner of teaching ; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. He flourished about four centuries before the Christian era, and was the founder of the Megaric sect.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B.C. 300. He immortalised his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometers who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. His "Elements" have gone through innumerable editions ; and though he wrote on music, optics, and other subjects, it is as a geometer that he will ever be remembered.

EUDOCIA, a learned female of Athens, whose original name was Athenais, was the daughter of Leontius the philosopher. In 421 she was married to the emperor Theodosius, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died in 480. This empress wrote several Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets.

EUGENE, FRANCIS, of Savoy, known as Prince Eugene, a distinguished military commander, and a grandson of the Duke of Savoy, was born at Paris, in 1663. He was intended for the church ; but his predilection for a military life was so strong, that on being refused a regiment in the French

army, he entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks ; where his bravery attracting notice, he was soon appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards placed at the head of the army of Hungary ; and so highly did Louis XIV. think of his abilities, that he offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the government of Champagne ; but these he indignantly refused. He was the companion in arms of the great Duke of Marlborough, and participated in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He likewise saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, reduced Lisle, and, in short, raised his name to the very pinnacle of military renown by repeated demonstrations of skill and bravery. He routed the Turks at Peterwaradin, in 1716, and compelled Belgrade to surrender, after inflicting on them another ruinous defeat. After the peace in 1718 he retired to private life, and spent his time in cultivating and patronising the arts, till he was again, in 1733, called into the field as commander on the Rhine : this service, however, was unproductive of any remarkable action. He died, aged 72, in 1736 ; and, independently of his military renown, he left behind him a character in private life worthy of imitation.

EUGENIUS, an obscure man, who from being a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné by Count Arbogastus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan ; but in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.

EULER, LEONARD, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basle, in 1707, and was a pupil of John Bernoulli. He was one of the literati invited to St. Petersburg by Catherine I., and for a time sustained the whole weight of the mathematical department in the new university, with great talent and industry. In 1741 he accepted an invitation from Frederick the Great, and remained at Brienne till 1766, when he returned to the Russian capital, where he died in 1783. Though he had been blind for many years before his death, he still continued his literary labours ; and in that state he produced his "Elements of Algebra" and his "Theory of the Moon." His writings, which are numerous, are able and original, both in metaphysics and philosophy ; and, in fact, he may justly be regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of the age.

EULER, JOHN ALBERT, CHARLES, and **CHRISTOPHER**, three sons of the preceding, were each eminent in their respective walks of life. — The eldest, **JOHN ALBERT**, an able mathematician, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1734, and died there in 1800. He was a counsellor of state, and secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences ; and wrote many treatises on astronomy, optics, &c. — **CHARLES**, the second son, who was born at St. Petersburg, in 1740, was physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He died in 1766 ; and to him is attributed an able treatise on the motion of the planets. — **CHRISTOPHER**, the youngest son, was born at Berlin, in 1743 ;

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besides being eminent as a mathematician, he was an excellent astronomer, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. He first held a commission in the Prussian artillery service, and afterwards in that of Russia; but the time and place of his death are unknown.

EUMENES, a celebrated general under Alexander the Great, after whose death he became very powerful, the government of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia being assigned to him; but he was at last conquered by Antigonus, and put to death B.C. 316. He was a man of strict probity, and of a mild and generous nature.

EUNAPIUS, a writer and physician of the 4th century, who wrote a book of the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists, in which he speaks rancorously of Christianity. He also composed the history of the Cæsars, which is lost, but the substance of it may be seen in Zosimus.

EUPHORIION, a Greek poet and historian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa, B.C. 274. Only a few fragments of his poems are extant.

EUPHRANOR, an Athenian painter and sculptor, who lived about 352 years B.C. He wrote some books on the arts which he professed, but they are lost.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who lived about 435 B.C. Alcibiades is said to have caused him to be cast into the sea for writing a play against him, but Ælian says that he died at Egina. Some fragments of his remain.

EURIPIDES, a Grecian tragic poet, was born in the island of Salamis, B.C. 480. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician; but left that city in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. He wrote an immense number of tragedies, nineteen of which are extant. As he was walking one evening in a wood, he was attacked by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. He was then in his 75th year.

EUSDEN, **LAURENCE**, an English poet, was born in Yorkshire. In 1718 he obtained the laureateship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection.

EUSEBIUS, **PAMPHILUS**, an ecclesiastical historian, was born in Palestine about 270. In the persecution by Diocletian, he assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. Eusebius was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 313. He was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted, but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address. He was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. He died about 339. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine,"

and other works, the principal of which is "Evangelical Preparation."

EUSTACHIUS, **BARTHOLOMEW**, an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables, and made several important discoveries, among which is the passage from the throat to the internal ear, called the *Eustachian tube*. Boerhaave published this author's *Opuscula Anatomica* in 1707. He died in 1570.

EUSTATHIUS, an eminent critic and archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. He wrote commentaries on Homer and Dionysius the geographer; displaying, in the former more especially, profound philological learning.

EUTROPIUS, **FLAVIUS**, a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in his Persian expedition. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed.

EUTYCHES, an ecclesiastic of the 5th century, from whom the sect of Eutychiens sprung, was a man of strict piety, but who, in opposing the doctrines of Nestorius, fell into the opposite extreme, and denied the human nature of Christ. For this he was excommunicated; but he had many followers, and the sect existed for a long period after his death.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus. He wrote a History of Egypt, the Life of Timagenes, "De Artificio Thucydidis Oratorio," &c.

EVANS, **ABEL**, commonly called **Dr. Evans**, the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's College, and vicar of St. Giles, Oxford. He took his degree of D.D. in 1711.

EVANS, **ARISE**, an astrologer of the 17th century, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. He removed to London, where he taught the mathematics, practised astrology, and had the reputation of a necromancer.

EVANS, **CALEB**, was an eminent Baptist minister at Bristol, and the author of "Sermons on the Scripture Doctrine of the Son and Holy Spirit," "Christ Crucified, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement," &c. He died in 1791.

EVANS, **CORNELIUS**, an impostor, was born at Marseilles, but his father was a Welshman. In 1648 he came to England, and pretended to be the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance. After carrying on this farce a few weeks he was sent to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.

EVANS, **JOHN**, a general Baptist minister, and theological writer, was born at Uske, in Monmouthshire. Having completed his studies at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, in 1792 he became pastor of a congregation in Worship Street, London, and subsequently opened an academy for youth at Illoxton, which he removed to Islington, and finally relinquished it in 1825. He wrote and compiled several works, but

is chiefly known as the author of "A Brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided." Died, 1827.

EVANSON, EDWARD, a divine, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1731, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Tewkesbury, but having adopted Socinian doctrines, he was compelled to quit his living, and afterwards settled at Mitcham, in Surrey. He wrote the "Dissonance of the Four generally received Evangelists," "A Letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostasy," "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom," and some other works. Died, 1805.

EVELYN, JOHN, was the son of Richard Evelyn, esq., of Wotton, Surrey, where he was born in 1620. Throughout life he evinced a love for the liberal and useful arts; and having at an early period been induced to leave England on account of the civil war, he added greatly to his stock of knowledge by the good use he made of his time while travelling in France and Italy. He returned home in 1651, and made some efforts in favour of the royal cause; on which account he was much favoured by Charles II. after his restoration. On the foundation of the Royal Society, he was nominated one of the first fellows; soon after which he published his most celebrated work, entitled "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," &c. In 1664, Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen; also a commissioner for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral; and he afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court, a curious account may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions. Besides his "Sylva," he wrote "Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth," "Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals," "Sculptura," "Acetaria," &c. His "Memoirs," comprehending a curious Diary and Correspondence, have been published; besides an interesting "Memoir of Mrs. Godolphin" (which he left in MS.), edited by the present Bishop of Oxford; and still more recently a "History of Religion." Died, 1706.

EVELYN, Sir GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SHUCKBURNH whose original name was Shuckburgh, but having married the daughter of James Evelyn, esq., of Falbridge, Surrey, heiress of the Evelyn estates, he took that name. He was M.P. for Warwick, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; to the "Transactions" of the former of which he was a valuable contributor. Born, 1751; died, 1804.

EVERARD, JOHANNES SECUNDUS, son of Nicholas Everard, president of the council of Holland, was born at the Hague in 1511, and became Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied to the siege of Tunis. He was the author of "Basia," a collection of Latin poems, ele-

gant in language, but licentious in principle; it is therefore to be lamented that they have been translated into most modern European languages. Johannes Secundus, as he is usually called, died in 1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDEN VAN, a Dutch painter, celebrated both for landscapes and sea pieces, was born in 1621. The date of his death is unknown.

EVREMOND, ST., CHARLES MARQUETEL DE ST. DENIS, Lord of, was born in 1613, and became one of the most lively and amusing writers of his time. He studied the law, but subsequently entered the military service, and obtained the rank of general under the Prince of Condé; but he lost his commission for having indulged his propensity for satire at the expense of the prince. He then got embroiled with Cardinal Mazarin, was imprisoned in the Bastille, and afterwards escaped a second arrest only by flying to England. He was well received at the gay court of Charles II., and, after indulging in a life of ease and enjoyment, died in 1708.

EWALD, JOHN, an eminent Danish poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Copenhagen, in 1743. Having lost his father while young, and disliking the clerical life, he left his home when but 15 years of age, and enlisted in the Prussian army. Deserting to the Austrian service, he was made a serjeant, but not being able to obtain his discharge when he wished, he deserted again and returned to Denmark. His youthful follies being now at an end, he pursued a literary life with great ardour, and produced several very excellent works; but that one to which he owed his earliest distinction as a poet, was an "Elegy on the Death of Frederic V." His "Songs of the Seals," and other pieces after the manner of Ossian, gave him great reputation; and he may be said to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets in spirit and originality. Died, 1781.

EWING, JOHN, an eminent American divine, natural philosopher, and mathematician, was born in Maryland, in 1732. He was pastor to the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia; and on visiting Great Britain in 1773, he received from the university of Edinburgh the diploma of D.D. In 1775 he returned home; and in a few years afterwards was made provost of the university of Philadelphia. He also became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society; and was justly esteemed as a mathematician of distinguished reputation. Died, 1802.

EXMOUTH, EDWARD PELLEW, Viscount, was descended from a Cornish family of respectability, and born at Dover in 1757. At the age of 13 he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Juno frigate; and during the American war we find him in the Blonde frigate, contending for naval supremacy on Lake Champlain, where he attracted the notice of his superiors by his bold and matchless daring. Continuing to signalise himself in various ways, during the American contest, he was at length sent home with dispatches, and strong recommendations for promotion; and having obtained it, he proved, by repeated successes, how much he deserved it. At the com-

menemer his service as captain which he had a "crack" fortune to one of the

This being the common of knights now appointed thus of 4 gallant ex- uel with 8 this he co his devoti- warded w not mere country the self; man and presu him in say namely, th Dutton, v created a honourabl stranded 1798 a seri- tained his In 1799 h 74 guns; a squadro co-operati Quiberon. elected to ment; but he hoisted 80 guns.

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commencement of the war with France in 1793, his services were called into immediate action as captain of the *Nymphé*, a 36-gun frigate, which he manned chiefly with Cornish miners; and meeting the *Cleopâtre*, of 40 guns, a "crack ship of France," he had the good fortune to make her his prize, after sustaining one of the most gallant fights on record. This being the first frigate captured after the commencement of hostilities, he was graciously received at court, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was now appointed to the command of the *Arctus* of 44 guns, and hence followed many gallant exploits, while cruising in the Channel with Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. After this he commanded the *Indefatigable*, and his devotion and energy continued to be rewarded with his usual success. But it was not merely by beating the enemies of his country that Sir Edward distinguished himself; many acts of self-devotion, courage, and presence of mind were displayed by him in saving human life: for one of which, namely, the preservation of the crew of the *Dutton*, which was shipwrecked, he was created a baronet, and received for an honourable augmentation to his arms a stranded ship for a crest. From 1796 to 1798 a series of daring enterprises well sustained his hourly increasing reputation. In 1799 he removed into *L'Impétueux*, of 74 guns; and in 1800 was dispatched, with a squadron, to assist General Maitland in co-operating with the French royalists at Quiberon. During the short peace he was elected to represent Barnstable in parliament; but on the resumption of hostilities he hoisted his flag on board *Le Tonnant*, of 80 guns. Soon after this he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and proceeded to the East Indies, as commander-in-chief on that station, which he held till 1800. He had not long returned to this country before he received the command of the fleet in the North Sea; and a year afterwards succeeded Sir Charles Cotton in the more important command of the Mediterranean fleet. For a long period he was incessantly engaged in upholding the patriot cause on the eastern coast of Spain, and in co-operating with the British forces there. His valuable services were properly appreciated, and on his return he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Exmouth, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. In March, 1816, his lordship proceeded to the Barbary States, and concluded a negotiation for the liberation of all Christian slaves in those dominions;

but he had scarcely been welcomed home before it was discovered they had violated all their engagements; and he returned to Algiers with a force sufficient to carry into effect the object of his former mission. He drew up his fleet in order of battle, and sent in a flag of truce; but no answer being returned, it was followed by one of the fiercest and most destructive bombardments ever known. The result of this was, that the terms prescribed by the British government, for the total abolition of Christian slavery, &c. were unconditionally submitted to. Lord Exmouth was now created a viscount, and on the death of Admiral Duckworth, in 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth, where he continued till 1821, when he finally retired from the active duties of his profession, but obtained the high station of vice-admiral of England, in 1832. Few men in the naval service of this country, eminently distinguished as many have been, ever bore so prominent a part, or evinced more determined courage and coolness in discharge of their arduous duties, than did this gallant, humane, and active officer. He seemed to be the very *beau idéal* of a British sailor; his undaunted courage and enterprise was strikingly denoted in his manly aspect; and, though a perfect disciplinarian, his hearty and encouraging expressions produced a magic effect on his officers and men, while they always felt the fullest confidence in his skill and intrepidity. He died in January, 1833.

EYCK, HUBERT and JOHN VAN, brothers, both eminent as painters, were born at Maseyk, in Holland; the former in 1366, the latter in 1370. HUBERT is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school; and JOHN, who from his place of residence is known as *John of Bruges*, was certainly the first who brought the art of painting in oil to perfection. He also made great improvements in the art of perspective; and is allowed to have excelled all others in painting on glass, delicately blending his colours, and yet so firmly fixing them that obliteration was impossible. He died in 1441.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and a public advocate of its principles, was descended from a respectable family in Northamptonshire, many years resident at Warkworth Castle. He engaged in a theological controversy with Mr. Churton, and wrote "Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," &c. Died, 1804.

F.

FABER, BASIL, a learned German Protestant, who published in 1571, a work, entitled "Thesaurus Eruditissimis Scholasticis," since improved by Cellarius and others into 2 vols. folio. He was a native of Sorau, and died in 1576.

FABER, JOHN, a German divine, was

born at Heilbron in 1500. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio. There was another of this name, termed *Malleus Hereticorum*, or the Crusher of Heretics, who wrote several publications against the Protestants, for which he was raised to the archbishopric of Vienna. Died, 1542.

FABERT, ABRAHAM DE, a French military commander of great reputation, was born at Metz in 1599. When only 13 years old, his father procured him a commission in the army; and such was his skill and ardour for the service, that he rose to the first rank in his profession, and distinguished himself by a series of exploits which have had but few parallels in modern warfare. He refused the cordon bleu, which was offered to him by Louis XIV., and to which none but those of ancient descent were properly entitled, because, said he, "I will not have my mantle decorated by a cross, and my name dishonoured by an imposture." In fact, so highly was he esteemed for his sense of honour, that Mazarine declared, "If Fabert can be suspected, there is no man living in whom we can place confidence." Died, 1662.

FABIAN, ROBERT, an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. His "Chronicle of England and France" was first printed at London in 1516.

FABIUS, MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, an illustrious Roman. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time, B.C. 287.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, QUINTUS, surnamed *Verrucosus*, was a lineal descendant of the above. He was employed against Hannibal, in opposition to whom he adopted a harassing and protracted mode of warfare, instead of risking the fortunes of Rome upon the event of a single battle; and thus the Fabian manner of conducting a campaign has become an adage. He distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time B.C. 233, when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. In his advanced years he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. Died B.C. 203, aged near 100.

FABIUS PICTOR, the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished B.C. 225. There is a work extant under his name, but it is a manifest forgery.

FABRE, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a French writer of some note, was born at Paris in 1668, and died about the middle of the last century. He wrote a Continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, a French and Latin Dictionary; and translated Virgil, Phædrus, &c.

FABRE, JOHN, a native of Nîmes, whose name deserves to be handed down to posterity as a noble instance of filial piety. At a period when the spirit of persecution was rife in France, his father was condemned to the galleys for having made one of a Protestant congregation. The son was no sooner informed of the cruel sentence than he solicited to be exchanged for him, and was accepted. Though compelled to herd with the vilest of mankind, he remained in this degrading state of slavery upwards of 6 years, having refused to purchase his liberty on the condition of prevailing upon

the Protestant pastor to quit the kingdom. Born, 1729; died, 1797.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, an Italian antiquarian of great merit. His principal works are "De Aquis et Aqueeductibus veteris Romæ, Dissertationes Tres;" "De Columna Trajana," and "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio." Born, at Urbino, 1620; died, at Rome, 1700.

FABRI, HONORIUS, a learned Jesuit, was born in 1607 at Bellay, and died at Rome in 1688. He wrote "Physica seu Rerum Corporarum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to.; "Synopsis Optica," 4to.; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine," 4to. &c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS (surnamed *Luscinus*), a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was a pattern of virtue, in his integrity and contempt of riches. When consul, he discovered to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, a plot formed to poison him by his physician; and in gratitude for so noble an act, Pyrrhus released the Roman prisoners without ransom. He died in poverty about 250 B.C.

FABRICIUS, DAVID, a German astronomer and divine, who is chiefly remembered for his attempting to reconcile the Ptolemaic system with the observations of Kepler. He is also the author of a Chronicle of East Friesland, of which country he was a native, and where he died in 1578.

FABRICIUS, JOHN, son of the foregoing, was also an astronomer, and the first who, by means of refracting telescopes, discovered the spots on the sun's disk, before, as it appears, they were noticed by Galileo. Died, about 1625.

FABRICIUS, or FABRIZIO, JEROME, an Italian physician, usually called *Acquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He was a pupil of Fallopius, and professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua 40 years. He died in 1619. His works on anatomy and surgery form 2 vols. folio.

FABRICIUS, JOHN ALBERT, a learned critic and divine, was born at Leipzig in 1668. He became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, where he died in 1736; leaving behind him a justly-acquired fame for profound and comprehensive erudition. He is the author of "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vols. 4to.; "Bibliotheca Græca," 14 vols. 4to.; "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," 8 vols. 8vo., and many other learned works.

FABRICIUS, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a distinguished entomologist, and the friend and pupil of Linnæus, was born at Tundern, in Sleswick, in 1742, and died at Copenhagen in 1807. He was counsellor to the king of Denmark, and professor of rural and political economy; on both of which subjects he wrote; but his life was mainly devoted to the pursuit of his favourite science, and for the purpose of improving it he visited most of the museums in Europe. His "Systema Entomologiae," and other works on entomology, are in high repute.

FABRIS, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician, was born at Chioggia in 1739, and was made counsellor to the bishop of that

city in 1805. He is generally known for his invention of a piano-forte with singing keys, and for his discovery of the same thing in the human voice. He was a curious and ingenious man.

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FADLA was born in 1580. He is generally known for his invention of a piano-forte with singing keys, and for his discovery of the same thing in the human voice. He was a curious and ingenious man.

city in 1801. He was of the clerical profession, but studied mathematics and music with singular ardour and success. He made a pianoforte, which, while it played, wrote down the music; also a time-piece, which at the same time marked the French and Italian hours, minutes, and seconds, with the equinoxes and solstices; besides various other curious instruments.

FABRONI, ANGIOLO, a learned Italian, was born at Marradi, in Tuscany in 1732. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. He also wrote the lives of Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medici, and of Leo X.; besides editing a literary journal which extended to 110 volumes. Towards the close of his life he retired to Pisa, became curator of that university, and there died in 1802.

FABRONI, GIOVANNI, an Italian writer of great celebrity, whose works on political economy, agriculture, and physical science are alike remarkable for the sound maxims they contain, and the extensive views in which they abound. He was director of bridges and highways (under the Imperial government) for the department beyond the Alps, and held many honourable situations connected with literature and science. Born, 1752; died, at Florence, 1823.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, a learned jurist, was professor of jurisprudence at Aix, in Provence, where he was born in 1581. His principal work, entitled "Basilicon," in 7 vols. folio, is a translation of the basilics or laws of the Eastern empire; but he wrote several professional works, and edited many of the Byzantine historians. Died, 1650.

FABRY, JOHN BAPTIST GERMAIN, secretary to Fouché, duke of Otranto, Buonaparte's minister of police. He was the author of "Le Spectateur Français au 19me Siècle," 12 vols., and many other works. Born, 1780; died, 1821.

FACCIOLATI, JAMES, an Italian philologist, was born at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He devoted great attention to reviving the study of ancient literature; and having conceived the idea of a Latin lexicon, in which every word, with all its significations, should be contained and illustrated by examples from the classical writers, this immense undertaking occupied for nearly 40 years both him and his pupil Forcellini. Died, 1768.

FACINI, PETER, a native of Bologna, who was first a pupil, and afterwards the rival, of Annibal Caracci. He was extensively employed in ornamenting churches and mansions; but his works being painted in fresco, few of them are preserved. Born, 1561; died, 1602.

FADLALLA, an oriental historian in the 13th century, was the son of a physician of Hamadan, in Persia; and, on being appointed vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Tauris, was ordered by him to write a history of the Moguls; which having performed, he afterwards added to it a civil and geographical description of all the territories and people of the Moguls and Tartars.

FAGE, RAIMOND DE LA, a French artist, celebrated for the extraordinary facility and beauty of his pen-and-ink drawings, some of which have been engraved and published. Died, 1690.

FAGEL, GASPAR, an eminent Dutch statesman, born at Haerlem, in 1629, was grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself not more by the firmness with which he opposed Louis XIV., when he invaded his country, than by the activity with which he supported the Prince of Orange in his plans for the expulsion of James II. from England. Died, 1688. He was never married; but the name has been well kept up by his nephews and great nephews, five of whom have filled the most important offices in the state; and one of them, FRANCIS NICHOLAS, was a renowned military commander. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus, 1690; the defence of Mons, 1691; the siege of Namur, and the capture of Bonn, 1703; in Portugal and Flanders; and at the great battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet. He died in 1718. — **HENRY**, the last of the Fagels, who has figured as a statesman, signed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in 1814, and has at all times shown a devoted attachment to the House of Orange.

FAGIULOLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, celebrated for the facetiousness and drollery of his writings, was born at Florence, in 1660, and died in 1742. He wrote seven volumes of comedies, two volumes of burlesque poetry, and one of miscellanies in prose.

FAIRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, whose arrangement of the thermometer and barometer which bear his name, was a work of great utility. He was a native of Dantzic; born in 1686, and died in 1736.

FAIPOULT, GUILLAUME MARIE, was a French republican statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne, in 1752. For ten years he was prefect of the department of the Scheldt; he subsequently held the office of minister of finance under Joseph Buonaparte in Spain, and on his return to France in 1813, he was sent on a mission to Italy by Napoleon. On the second restoration he was made prefect of the department of Saône and Loire. Died, 1817.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and is regarded as one of the great improvers of English versification. Settling at Newhall, in Knareborough Forest, he led the life of a retired country gentleman, devoted to literary pursuits. His chief reputation as a poet rests on his translation of Tasso's "Godfrey of Bouillon," which is written in the same stanza with the original, and combines fidelity to the sense of the author, with striking harmony of style. He also wrote Eclogues, and a prose work on Demonology, in which he was, it seems, a believer. He died about 1632.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, Lord, a distinguished commander in the civil wars, and one of the leading characters of that turbulent period, was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, to whose title and estates he succeeded in

1647. When the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament terminated in open rupture, Fairfax warmly espoused the cause of the latter, and joined his father in making active preparations for the approaching contest. In the earlier part of his career, he suffered various checks from the royalist forces, but he retrieved his character at Marston Moor, and was appointed general-in-chief when Essex resigned. He was afterwards victorious at Naseby, reduced the west to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. But he was hostile to the execution of the dethroned monarch; and considerable jealousy appears to have been entertained of him by Oliver Cromwell. At length he resigned the command of the army, and retired for awhile from public life. At the Restoration he crossed over to Holland for the purpose of congratulating Charles II. on his accession, and was formally reconciled to that monarch. He devoted his leisure hours to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, and left behind him a volume of poems and miscellanies, including an interesting sketch of his own life. Died, 1671.

FAITHORNE, WILLIAM, an English engraver and painter of the 17th century, whose works, though numerous and popular in his day, seldom rise above mediocrity. Died, 1691.

FALCONER, THOMAS, an ingenious scholar, and the author of "Chronological Tables," &c., was born at Chester, in 1736, and died in 1792.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, an English poet and writer on naval affairs, was born at Edinburgh, about 1730. When very young, he went to sea in the merchant service, and had risen to the situation of second mate, when the vessel to which he belonged was cast away. Thus furnished with the incidents of his "Shipwreck," it was published in 1763, and dedicated to Edward, duke of York, by whose patronage the author was appointed a midshipman on board the Royal George, and next a purser in the Glory. In 1769, he was appointed purser of the Aurora, which ship was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1769, and was therefore supposed to have foundered at sea, and all her crew to have perished. Besides "The Shipwreck," he wrote some minor poems, and a "Marine Dictionary."

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a skilful physician, residing at Bath, was an able writer on chemical and medical subjects; and many able treatises owe their existence to his professional skill and industry. To him belongs the discovery of the properties of carbonic gas, which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley. Born, 1743; died, 1824.

FALCONET, STEPHEN MAURICE, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1716. Although, owing to his humble origin, he had been apprenticed to a cutter of barber's blocks, he became an excellent modeller, and, assisted by Lemoine, the sculptor, rose to eminence as an artist; while, owing to his persevering application, he also shone as an author. In 1766 he was

invited to Russia, to execute the colossal statue of Peter the Great, and there he resided 12 years. His writings on the fine arts form 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1791.

FALCONETTO, JOHN MARIA, an Italian architect, was born at Verona, in 1458. He built palaces, and much improved the style of architecture in the Venetian states; and a building of his at Padua is said to have suggested to Palladio the idea of the famous Villa Capra, which served as the model of Lord Burlington's villa at Chiswick. He died in 1534.

FALCONIA, PROBA, a Christian poetess, born in Etruria, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Honorius, in the 4th century.

FALIERI, MARINO, a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrew Dandolo as doge of Venice, in 1354. He had previously commanded the troops of the republic at the siege of Zara, in Dalmatia, where he gained a brilliant victory over the king of Hungary; and was afterwards ambassador to Genoa and Rome. When he succeeded to the office of doge, he was 76 years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade; but Steno being sentenced to no more than a month's imprisonment for his offence, Falieri, burning with revenge, entered into a conspiracy with the plebeians to overturn the government and massacre the patriots. On the night before it was to be carried into effect, the plot was discovered, and Falieri suffered decapitation, April 17, 1355. His character is delineated with historical truth by Lord Byron, in one of his noblest tragedies.

FALK, JOHN DANIEL, was the son of a poor wig-maker at Dantzic, who would scarcely allow him to be taught even to read and write before he employed him in his trade; but his love of knowledge was sufficient to overcome the difficulties that lay in his way of attaining it, and all his little savings were laid out at the circulating library. Having thus obtained a tolerable education, he published some admirable satires, but afterwards wrote principally upon religious subjects. Born, 1770; died, 1826.

FALK, or FALCK, JOHN PETER, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, and a pupil of Linnæus. Having finished his studies at Upsal, he went to St. Petersburg, and was engaged by the Imperial Academy of Sciences to assist in exploring the Russian dominions. After some years spent in this employment, he was afflicted with hypochondria to such a degree, that, while at Kasan, in 1774, in one of his paroxysms, he put a period to his existence with a pistol. His travels were afterwards published in 3 vols.

FALKENSTEIN, JOHN HENRY, a voluminous writer, was born in Franconia, in 1682. He wrote the "Antiquities of Nordgau," 3 vols. folio; and other works of a similar kind. He died at the court of the Margrave of Anspach, in 1760.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, Viscount, son of Sir Edward Cary, master of the jewel office to queen Elizabeth and to James I., was made comptroller of the king's house-

hold, and of Falkland made lord long held much opportunity considered "Letters "A History ward II."

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hold, and elevated to the (Scotch) peerage of Falkland in 1617. Subsequently he was made lord deputy of Ireland, but did not long hold the office, the Catholic party being much opposed to him. He was a man of considerable literary talent, and published "Letters to the Duke of Buckingham," "A History of that unfortunate Prince, Edward II.," &c. Died, 1633.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, Viscount, son of the preceding. His course is a strong and painful proof that the best intentions may lead to fatal results, if not guided by solid judgment. He was much favoured by Charles I., and was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to that monarch. Yet, unaware of the extremities to which the (so called) patriots of the day desired to proceed, he warmly supported them. It is true that when he did perceive the real intentions of the parliamentarians he decidedly embraced the cause of the king. But he had done immense mischief by lending the weight of his high character, social, intellectual, and moral, precisely at the time when the weight of that character would most have benefited the cause of social order. Learned, and the patron of learning, he was also as brave as he was gentle; and when he discovered the error of his opposition, he fought boldly and zealously for his king; and died honourably at the battle of Newbury, in the 34th year of his age, 1643.

FALKLAND, HENRY LUCIUS CARY, Viscount, son of the above, died young. He is said to have been a man of talent, but the only proof we have of it is a play, called "The Wedding Night." Died, 1663.

FALKNER, THOMAS, was originally an English surgeon, but afterwards a Jesuit, and employed as a missionary in Paraguay. After the suppression of the order to which he belonged, he returned to England, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. He wrote a "Description of Patagonia," &c. Died, 1780.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Modena; studied at Ferrara and Padua; was professor of anatomy for three years at Pisa; and, lastly, filled the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua, where he remained till his death, in 1563. He was the first who accurately described the vessels and bones of the fetus; and his account of the Fallopian tubes has served to perpetuate his name. His chief work is entitled "Observationes Anatomice."

FALLOWS, FEARON, was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, who in 1821 was appointed to the office of astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope. During the two following years, though furnished with but few instruments, he formed a catalogue of 273 stars belonging to the southern hemisphere; nor is there a doubt but that, had his life been spared for a few years, and his observatory made complete, he would have succeeded in making the catalogues of the stars in the southern hemisphere equal in accuracy to those of the northern. He died in 1831.

FANSHAWE, Sir RICHARD, a statesman and poet, was born at Ware Park, Herts, in

1608, and educated at Cambridge. In 1633 he was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II., in 1653. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the king and the Infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and died there in 1666. He translated into English the Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd, of Guarini; also the Lusiad by Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702.

FANTIN-DESODOARDS, ANTOINE ETIENNE NICOLAS, a French historian and political writer, was born, in 1738, at Pont de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiné. He was originally an ecclesiastic; but becoming acquainted with Danton and Robespierre, he employed his pen in defending the revolutionary career of his cotemporaries. He was the author of several extensive works, but his "Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution Française," in 6 vols. 8vo., is sufficient of itself to attest his principles.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Marquis de la, a French poet, and captain of the guards to the Duke of Orleans, was born in 1644, and died in 1712. According to Voltaire, Fare did not begin to write poetry till he was nearly 60. His compositions are remarkable for sweetness and elegance. He was also the author of "Mémoires sur le Règne de Louis XIV.," a work containing satirical reflections on cotemporary characters.

FAREL, WILLIAM, a Protestant divine, and one of the associates of Calvin in the reformation of the church, was born at Gap, in Dauphiné. While at the university of Paris, he greatly distinguished himself by his philosophical and classic attainments; but being invited by the Bishop of Meaux to preach in that city, he propagated the principles of the Huguenots, and was consequently soon compelled to seek safety in flight. He found an asylum at Strasburg, whence he removed to other parts of Germany, exercising his talents as a preacher, with great zeal and success. It seems, however, that he was intemperate and bigoted; and, though defended by Calvin, the portrait drawn of him by Erasmus places him in a very unfavourable light. He wrote some theological treatises; but the cause of the reformed church was more promoted by his preaching than by his writings. He died at Neuchâtel in 1565.

FAREY, JOHN, an eminent surveyor and geologist, was born at Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1766. He made a survey of the county of Derby, which was published in 2 vols.; but his great merit consists in the pains he took to examine the relative position of the strata throughout Britain, and to collect mineral specimens to illustrate this useful branch of science. Died, 1826.

FARIA Y SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian and poet, was born at Souto, in Portugal, about 1590, and for some time secretary to the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, ambassador of Rome. He wrote

various historical works relative to Portugal and its distant possessions, 7 volumes of poems, &c. Died in 1649.

FARINATO, PAUL, an eminent painter of Verona, whose numerous works were distinguished by freedom of design, boldness of colouring, and great facility of execution. Born, 1522; died, 1606.

FARINELLI, a Neapolitan singer of great eminence, whose real name is said to be **CARLO BROSCHI**, was born at Naples, in 1705. He studied under Porpora, and went from Rome to Vienna, where the emperor, Charles VI., loaded him with rich presents. In 1734 he came to London, and, by the magic of his singing, so delighted the public, that Handel was obliged to dismiss a rival company over which he presided, in spite of all his powers and popularity. Many extraordinary stories are related of his vocal skill, and his command over the feelings and sympathies of his audience appears to have been unrivalled.

FARINGTON, GEORGE, an historical painter, and a pupil of West. In 1780 his painting of the incantation scene in Macbeth was rewarded with a gold medal by the Royal Academy. Died at Arcot in the East Indies. Born, 1754; died, 1788.

FARINGTON, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, and eminent as a landscape painter. He made many drawings for the "Britannia Depicta," and left behind him several good pictures of lake and landscape scenery. Died, 1818.

FARMER, HUGH, a dissenting minister, was born in 1714, near Shrewsbury; studied under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge; and was pastor of a congregation at Walthamstow, where he died in 1787. He was the author of several theological tracts; "On Miracles," "On the Temptation in the Wilderness," "On Demoniacs," "On the Worship of Human Spirits by the Heathens," &c.

FARMER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary, was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1787 he took the degree of B.A., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. He subsequently became vice-chancellor and librarian of the university; and also obtained prebends at Lichfield and Canterbury, the latter of which he exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's. In his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," which is a work of great critical merit, he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard, was drawn from translations. Died, 1797.

FARNABY, or FARNABIE, THOMAS, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton College, in 1590. Hence he was drawn away by a Jesuit, whom he accompanied to Spain; but being disgusted with his new connection, he escaped, and entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, in Somersetshire, whence he removed to London, and gained great reputation as a teacher. From London he removed with many of his pupils to Sevenoaks, in Kent; in the neighbourhood of which town he purchased an

estate, still in the possession of the family, which has been raised to the baronetage. He wrote various school books; and his Commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Martial, and other classic authors, are clear, comprehensive, and erudite. Died, 1647.

FARNESE; the name of an illustrious family in Italy, many of the members of which filled the highest situations in church and state.—**ALEXANDER**, the son of Peter Louis the first grand-duke of Parma and Placentia, was born in 1520, and created a cardinal by his grandfather, pope Paul III. He was dean of the sacred college, and distinguished himself highly by his learning and his virtues; while as a statesman his talents were such as to obtain for him the office of nuncio to the courts of Vienna and Paris. Died, 1589.—**ALEXANDER**, nephew of the preceding, was the third Duke of Parma, and highly distinguished as a military commander under Philip II., who sent him to Flanders, where the situation of the Spaniards was becoming desperate. He recovered several cities, and succeeded in reconciling the Catholic part of the population to the Spanish government. He afterwards invaded France, and compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Rouen. On his return from that expedition, he received a wound in his arm before Caudebec, in consequence of the neglect of which he died, at Arras, in 1592, aged 46.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, an English divine, was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington in Derbyshire, where he died the year following. He translated the Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France, in 1757, 2 vols. 4to.; the works of Machiavel, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.; and Fleury's History of the Israelites, 12mo.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, a comic writer was born at Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1678, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, from which he either eloped or was expelled for irregular conduct, and repaired to London with his friend Wilks the actor, where he commenced his career of dramatic authorship. His first production was "Love in a Bottle," performed at Drury Lane Theatre with success in 1696, about which time he attracted the favour of Lord Orrery, who procured him a lieutenancy in his own regiment. In 1700 he added to his reputation by "The Constant Couple," a comedy in which, under the character of Sir Harry Wildair, he exhibited a lively picture of the foppish fine gentleman of the end of the 17th century. He died in 1707, at the premature age of 29, and during the run of his last and best play, "The Beaux Stratagem." Farquhar's wit is genuine and spontaneous, his characters are obviously drawn from nature, and his incidents well arranged. His libertinism of language and sentiment are, however, highly reprehensible; but it was the vice of the age rather than of the author, whose offence may be extenuated on the ground of its being less glaring than in many of his cotemporaries.

FARRANT, RICHARD, an English musician. He held situations in the Chapel

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Royal and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from 1564 to 1590, and is remarkable for the devout and solemn style of his compositions.

FARREN, ELIZA, countess of Derby, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who falling in his profession, became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Eliza was born in 1759; made her first appearance at Liverpool, when 14 years of age; and, in 1777, appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, London, as Miss Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer." She afterwards played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and eventually succeeded Mrs. Abington in her principal characters, which she played with great eclat, and established her theatrical fame. At this period she was much noticed by persons of distinction, and conducted the private theatricals at the Duke of Newcastle's house in Privy Gardens, where Lord Derby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Charles Fox, Lord John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and others, assumed the principal characters. An honourable attachment for the accomplished actress was soon after formed by Lord Derby; and, in 1797, on the death of Lady Derby, from whom his lordship had been for some years separated, he raised Miss Farren to the rank of a countess. Died, 1829.

FASTOLF, Sir John, the supposed prototype of Shakespeare's Falstaff, was a native of Norfolk. Adopting the profession of a soldier, he served with some distinction in Ireland, under Sir Stephen Scrope, deputy to the lord lieutenant, and married his widow, who was an heiress; through the acquisition of whose property he obtained the honour of knighthood, and the order of the garter. He was wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and rewarded for his bravery; but at the battle of Patay he shamefully tarnished his laurels by fleeing, panic-stricken, from Joan of Arc. Died, 1469.

FATIO DE DUILIER, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Basle, in 1664; settled in London in 1687, and distinguished himself as a geometrical and astronomer; but, becoming a zealous partisan of a fanatical sect, called the French prophets, he was tried and put in the pillory. Many inventions in the mechanical arts owe their existence to him; among others, was the jewelling of watches.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French historian and archaeologist in the 16th century, and historiographer to Henry IV. He wrote various antiquarian works, of which his "Antiquités et Histoires Gauloises et Françaises" is the chief. Died, 1601.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a native of Dorne, France, was grand-vicar to the archbishop of Bourges and preacher to the king. Just previous to the French Revolution he joined the sect of the Illuminati, and became one of their chiefs; and during the popular commotions in Paris, he took an active part, appearing sword in hand at the head of the mob which attacked the Bastille. In 1791 he was elected constitutional bishop of the department of Calvados, and chosen a member of the legislative assembly. He continued to distinguish himself by his revolutionary furor till the trial of Louis XVI., for whose

imprisonment he voted instead of his death; and having joined the Girondists, he was persecuted by the opposite party. At last he was condemned to death on the unfounded charge of being an accomplice of Charlotte Corday in the assassination of Marat, and suffered by the guillotine in October, 1793.

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent French geologist, was born at Montelimart, in 1750; became professor at the Museum of Natural History; and wrote various works connected with his favourite pursuit; among which are "The Mineralogy of Volcanoes," "A Natural History of Dauphiné," "A Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides," &c.

FAULHABER, JOHN, an ingenious mathematician, and the friend of Descartes, was born at Ulm, in Suabia, where he died, in 1635.

FAUQUE, a French authoress, known in England by the name of Madame de Vaucluse, was born at Avignon, at the beginning of the 18th century. She had been forced by her parents to become a nun against her will; and having obtained a dispensation from her vows, she retired to England, where she supported herself by writing for the press. Among her productions are "Dialogues Moraux et Amusans" and "Histoire de Madame de Pompadour." Died, 1777.

FAUST, or FUST, JOHN, one of the three artists to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, was the son of a goldsmith at Mentz. The other two were Guttemberg and Schæffer; to the former of whom the invention of printing with wooden blocks is attributed; and to the latter, who married the daughter of Faust, is allowed the honour of having invented punches and matrices, by means of which this grand art was carried to perfection. It has been pretended that, when Faust went to Paris to sell a second edition of his Bible of 1462, he was arrested on the supposition that he effected the printing of them by magic; but this story appears to be a mere fiction. There is reason to believe that he died of the plague in 1466.

FAUST or FAUSTUS, Dr. JOHN, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, was born at Knittlingen, in Suabia. After receiving an education at Wittemberg, he went to Ingoldstadt, where he studied medicine, astrology, and magic; and occupied himself in alchemical experiments. That he was a man of great scientific acquirements there is little doubt; and, according to legendary tradition, he made use of his power in a manner calculated to inspire his countrymen with a firm belief that he had familiar dealings with the devil. The supernatural feats performed by him and his servant, Mephistopheles, have been immortalised by the genius of Goethe.

FAVART, CHARLES SIMON, a dramatic poet, to whom the comic opera in France is greatly indebted, was born in 1716. At an early period he devoted himself to poetical pursuits, continuing, with little intermission, to write for the stage till his death, which happened in 1792.

FAUVEL, an eminent French antiquary, chiefly known for his researches, at first alone in Greece, and subsequently in the

East with M. de Choiseul-Gouffier, whom he aided in valuable researches. M. Fauvel is well-known in connection with the "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce." Born, 1753; died, 1834.

FAVIER, —, an eminent French statesman, was born at Toulouse, in the beginning of the 18th century; and at the age of 20 he succeeded his father as secretary general to the states of Languedoc. He afterwards sedulously applied himself to the study of politics, and was employed on several secret missions in Spain and Russia, under the ministry of the Duke de Choiseul; but engaging in certain covert transactions of the French government at the instigation of the Count de Broglie, he became involved in difficulties, and was obliged to quit France. He was subsequently arrested at Hamburg, and taken to Paris; but procured his liberation in 1773, and on the accession of Louis XVI. obtained a pension. He was the author of several political treatises, some of which have been collected and published by M. Segur; and he was one of the principal contributors to, and conductors of, the *Journal Etranger*. Died, 1784.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher and rhetorician of the 2nd century, was a native of Arles, in Gaul, and taught at Athens. Being once on a visit at Rome, in the reign of Adrian, and being reproached with having meanly submitted to the emperor, with whom he was disputing on some literary topic, he ironically exclaimed, "Would you have me pretend to be wiser than the commander of thirty legions?"

FAVRAT, FRANCIS ANDREW, a Prussian general, so remarkable for his strength, that he is said to have once lifted up a horse and its rider, and to have often carried a cannon on his shoulder with as much apparent ease as a soldier carries his firelock. He was governor of Glatz, and wrote "Memoirs of the History of the War of the Polish Revolution from 1794 to 1796."

FAWCETT, JOHN, an eminent theatrical performer, was the son of an actor of humble pretensions at Drury Lane, and was born in London, in 1769. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a linendraper, but clandestinely left the shop for the Margate Theatre, where, under the name of Foote, he made his first appearance. He afterwards joined Tate Wilkinson on the York circuit; and in 1791 made his bow to a London audience, at Covent Garden, as Caleb, in "He would be a Soldier." His dramatic reputation was at length fixed by his representation of Dr. Pangloss, Ollapod, Caleb Quotem, and Job Thornberry. In 1798 he joined the Haymarket company, and became acting manager, in 1800, of that theatre. In 1813 he appeared at the English Opera, and in 1816 rejoined the Haymarket. He afterwards became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, which situation he held till his retreat from the stage in 1836. In private life his conduct was irreproachable, but there was a bluntness in his manners, which, to a stranger, often appeared like intentional rudeness. Died, 1837.

FAWCETT, Sir WILLIAM, a distinguished military officer, was a native of Yorkshire.

Entering young into the army, he served under General Elliot, with reputation, in the German wars of George II., and was made aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby. He was soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the guards, and continued to rise gradually till he became a general in the army, a knight of the Bath, and governor of Chelsea Hospital. Sir William wrote some useful "Rules and Regulations," and translated the "Reveries of Marshal Saxe." Born, 1728; died, 1804.

FAWKES, FRANCIS, an English poet and divine, was born in Yorkshire about 1721, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he settled at Bramham in his native county, but afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Orpington in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes, where he died in 1777. He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His poetry, though not of first-rate talent, is elegant and correct.

FAY, CHARLES FRANCIS DE CISTERNAI DU, the son of an officer of the French guards, was born in 1698; and though he first embraced the military profession, soon quitted it for pursuits more congenial to his nature, the study of chemistry and natural philosophy. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and distinguished himself by his researches concerning the phosphoric light in the mercurial vacuum of the barometer, the magnet, and the nature of electricity, which he divided into two kinds, the vitreous and the resinous, answering to the positive and negative electricities of Franklin. Died, 1739.

FAYDIT, ANSELM, a troubadour of the 13th century, patronised by Richard Cœur de Lion, whose praises he celebrated in a funeral elegy.

FAYETTE, MARIE MADELEINE DE LA VERGE, Countess of, a female of great literary attainments, wife to the Count de la Fayette, in the reign of Louis XIV. She was in habits of friendly intimacy with many of the most distinguished men of letters; and her romances of "Zaide" and "The Princess of Cleves" afford ample testimony that the fame she acquired for delicacy of sentiment and graceful description was not exaggerated. She wrote also "Memoirs of the Court of France." Died, 1693.

FAZIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an historian and biographer of the 15th century, was by birth a Genoese, and patronised by Alphonso, king of Naples, at whose instance he translated Arrian's History of Alexander into Latin; but his most important work is entitled "De Viris Illustribus," containing brief accounts of the most famous of his contemporaries.

FEARNE, CHARLES, a writer on metaphysics and jurisprudence, was born in London, in 1749, and educated at Westminster School. He became a student at the Inner Temple, and attained a first-rate reputation as a chamber counsel and conveyancer. He was the author of "An Essay on Contingent Remainders," &c. Died, 1794.

FEATLEY, DANIEL, an eminent English divine of the 17th century, was born at Charlton Kings, Oxfordshire, in 1582;

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studied at Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellowship; and was afterwards presented with the rectory of Lambeth by Archbishop Abbot. Soon after this he distinguished himself by maintaining a public dispute with two Jesuits, for which he was rewarded by the archbishop with the livings of All Hallows, Bread Street, and Acton, Middlesex. He was the author of "Clavis Mystica, a Key opening divers difficult Texts of Scripture," &c.; and among his controversial tracts is one bearing the quaint title of "The Dipper dipt, or the Anabaptist plunged over Head and Ears, and shrunk in the Washing."

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, the last abbot of Westminster, was born in a village of that name in Worcestershire. When the Reformation commenced, he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till the accession of queen Mary, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Died, 1585.

FEITH, RHYNUS, a modern Dutch poet, was born at Zwolle in 1753. He studied law at Leyden, and, returning to his native city, was made burgo-master, and afterwards receiver at the admiralty college; but he did not relinquish the art of poetry. He wrote "Inez de Castro," and several other good tragedies; many poems, hymns, and odes, remarkable for feeling and elevated sentiment; and his "Grave" stands foremost among the best didactic poems in the language. Died, 1824.

FEITHIUS, EVERARD, a Protestant philosophical writer of the 6th century, was a native of the Netherlands, who, flying into France to escape the persecution of the Spanish government, then dominant in his own country, is supposed to have been assassinated at Rochelle in 1590. He wrote "Antiquitates Homerice," a useful work, descriptive of the sacred and profane rites and customs of the Greeks, &c. in the heroic ages.

FELIBIEN, ANDREW, a writer on and encourager of the fine arts, was born at Chartres, France, in 1619. He studied at Paris; after which he went as secretary to the French embassy at Rome, where he formed an intimacy with the celebrated painter, Nicholas Poussin, which naturally heightened and matured his taste for the works of art. On his return to France he was appointed superintendent of the royal buildings, and of arts and manufactures. His works, which are much esteemed, illustrate the principles of painting, architecture, and sculpture. Died, 1695.

FELIBIEN, JOAN FRANCIS, eldest son of the foregoing, succeeded to the offices held by his father, and wrote a work on the lives and writings of the most celebrated architects. Died, 1733.

FELIX I. succeeded pope Dionysius in 269. He suffered death in 274, and was canonised. An epistle by him against Sabellius and Paulus Samosanus is extant.

FELIX II., antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355 by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together, but

the people exclaimed, *One God, one Christ, and one bishop!* Felix was then exiled, and died in 365.—**FELIX III.** succeeded Simplicius in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and died in 492.—**FELIX IV.**, a native of Beneventum, ascended the chair after John I. in 530. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extremeunction.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1733, and bred a tailor; which occupation he followed in London for some time; but his turn for literary pursuits, and his natural talent being too obvious to escape notice, he was enabled by a friend to pursue his studies at an academy, after which he became in succession pastor of a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth, Thaxted, and Homerton. He wrote "An Essay on the Love of One's Country," "Genuine Protestantism," "A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws," "An Essay towards an English Grammar," &c. Died, 1797.

FELL, SAMUEL, dean of Christchurch, was born in London in 1594, and educated at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1601. During the civil wars he was a staunch adherent of the royal cause, on which account he was ejected in 1647, from the office of vice-chancellor of the university; and he died in the following year. The news of the execution of Charles I. is said to have broken his heart.

FELL, Dr. JOHN, bishop of Oxford, son of the preceding, was born at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the rebellion he was, like his father, ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch, and 10 years after he had obtained the deanery he was raised to the see of Oxford. He was a learned prelate, and a liberal benefactor to his college, the magnificent tower of which, called the "Tom Gate," he built. Several valuable works from his pen are extant; among others, a Latin translation of Wood's "History and Antiquities of Oxford," in 2 vols. folio; "In Laudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum," a "Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles," &c. Died, 1686.

FELLENBERG, EMANUEL DE, whose labours in the cause of education have earned for him immortal fame, was born at Berne in Switzerland, in 1771. His father was of patrician rank, and a member of the government of Berne; his mother, a great granddaughter of the celebrated Dutch admiral Van Tromp. After a somewhat desultory education at home and under different masters, young De Fellenberg repaired to the university of Tübingen in 1790, to complete his studies in civil law; but these he soon abandoned for the more congenial pursuits of politics and philosophy. In order to acquaint himself with the moral state of his countrymen, he spent much of his time in travelling through Switzerland, usually on foot, with his knapsack on his back, residing in the villages and farm-houses, mingling in

the labours and occupations and partaking of the rude lodging and fare of the peasants and mechanics, and often extending his journey to the adjacent countries. Immediately after the fall of Robespierre in 1795 he visited Paris. During his sojourn there he perceived the storm which was impending over Switzerland from the schemes of the French Revolutionists, and hastened back to warn his countrymen of their danger, and to concert measures to avoid it. But his predictions were disbelieved, and his warnings disregarded. Berne was consequently taken, and the cause lost, before any efficient force could be organised; and Fellenberg, who had taken an active part in raising and leading on the *levy en masse* to resist the invaders, was proscribed, a price was set upon his head, and he was compelled to fly into Germany. He was, however, soon afterwards recalled to Switzerland, and sent on a mission to Paris, to remonstrate against the rapacity and oppressive conduct of the agents of the French republic; but the want of faith and public spirit which he found on the part of his own government confirmed his disgust with public life, and he resolved to exchange the tortuous paths of political career for the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture and education. To promote the object so dear to his heart, he became a member of the council of education at Berne, but was soon convinced that nothing adequate could be accomplished on this subject through the medium of legislative commissions; and having come into possession of an ample fortune, he resolved to devote this to his great object, and to form on his own estate, and on an independent basis, a model institution, in which it should be proved what education could accomplish for the benefit of humanity. In pursuance of his great design, he purchased, in 1799, the estate called Hofwyl, two leagues from Berne; and his life forms, henceforward, an important page in the records of benevolent enterprise. But it would be impossible within our limits to give even an outline of the various schemes for the improvement and diffusion of education that emanated from M. de Fellenberg during the long period of forty-five years that followed; of the skill and tact with which he defeated the combinations of interested and jealous opponents; and the success which ultimately crowned his labours. Died, Nov. 21st, 1844.

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER, born at Brussels in 1735; author of an "Historical Dictionary," "Remarks on the Newtonian Philosophy," &c. Died, at Ratisbon, 1802.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a German poet, was born at Zwickau in 1638; chosen professor of poetry at Leipzig in 1661; and became librarian to that university in 1676. His death, which happened in 1691, was occasioned by his falling from a window, in a fit of somnambulism. His talent for poetry was very early developed, and his compositions were chiefly in Latin.

FELLER, JOACHIM FREDERIC, son of the foregoing, was secretary to the Grand-duke of Weimar; a situation he filled during 20 years; travelling a considerable part of the time, under his patron's auspices, for the purpose of examining the principal libraries

of Europe. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Monumenta varia Inedita," and some others. Died, 1726.

FELLOWES, ROBERT, LL.D., a writer chiefly on religious and political subjects, was born in Norfolk, 1770. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1801; and was ordained in 1795; but he gradually relinquished the doctrines of the Church of England, and at length adopted the opinions maintained in the work which he published in 1836, under the title of "The Religion of the Universe." He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and the Baron Maeser; the former presented him to queen Caroline, whose cause he espoused with great zeal; and the latter left him nearly 200,000*l.*, which enabled him at once to gratify his own tastes for literature, and to benefit his fellow-creatures. He entered with much spirit into the project of establishing a university in London, supporting it both by his counsel and his purse; and on recovering from a tedious illness, to indicate his gratitude to Dr. Elliotson in a way which he thought would be most agreeable to that gentleman, he founded two annual gold medals, called the Fellowes medals, for the greatest proficient in clinical science. Died, 1847.

FELTHAM, OWEN, was born about the middle of the 17th century in Suffolk. Little more is known of him than that he resided many years in the family of the Earl of Thomond, during which period he published a work of great merit, entitled "Resolves, Divine, Political, and Moral," which went through 12 editions before the year 1709. Died, about 1678.

FELTRE, HENRY JAMES WILLIAM CLARKE, Duke of, was born in 1765, at Landrecies, where his father was a keeper of the public stores. In 1781 he entered the military school at Paris; in 1790 he went to London with the French embassy, and afterwards served in the infantry and cavalry, until he was suspended, and imprisoned as a noble. He was subsequently employed by Carnot; and the directory, in 1795, created him general of division. In 1807 he was made minister of war, and shortly after created duke of Feltre. Though indebted to Buonaparte for his dukedom, he contributed towards the restoration of the Bourbons, and held office under the government at his death, which took place in 1818.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, archbishop of Cambrai, was born in 1651, at the château Fenelon, in Perigord, of a family illustrious in church and state. He studied at Cahors and Paris, where he made such astonishing progress in the most difficult studies, that, in his 16th year, he preached with great applause. At the age of 24, Fenelon took holy orders, and commenced his regular ministerial functions in the parish of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards appointed chief of a mission for the conversion of heretics in Saintonge and Aunis; and on his return he became known to the public as a writer, by a work, "Sur le Ministère des Pasteurs," and a treatise, "De l'Education des Filles." In 1689, Louis XIV. entrusted to him the education

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of his grandsons, the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry. Fenelon was successful in forming the mind of the young Duke of Burgundy, heir presumptive to the throne of France, and sowed the seeds of every princely virtue in his heart; but his premature death blasted the pleasing anticipations entertained respecting him. In 1694, Fenelon was created archbishop of Cambray; soon after which, a theological dispute with Bossuet, his former instructor, respecting the devotional mysticism of the celebrated Madame Guyon, whose opinions Fenelon favoured, terminated in his condemnation by pope Innocent XII., and his banishment to his diocese by Louis XIV. From this time he lived in his diocese, sustaining the venerable character of a Christian philosopher, and scrupulously performing his sacred duties. His works in the departments of philosophy, theology, and the belles lettres, have immortalised his name. He was familiar with the best models of ancient and modern times, and his mind was animated by a mild and gentle spirit of benevolence. In person and manners Fenelon was one of the most engaging of men, joining to a noble manner a distinguishing politeness, and adding to a flowery eloquence the power of making himself understood upon the most abstruse subjects. He wrote many excellent works; among the chief of which may be reckoned his "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues on Eloquence," "Letters on different Religious and Metaphysical Subjects," &c. But his most celebrated production, and the one which for ages will survive, is his "Adventures of Telemachus," in which he endeavoured to exhibit a model for the education of a prince; and more pure and elevated maxims were never woven into a tale either of truth or fiction. His death was accelerated by the overturning of his carriage, which brought on a fever, and the amiable and virtuous prelate expired in Jan. 1715.

FENESTELLA, LUCIUS, a Roman historian, who flourished during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Died, A. D. 20.

FENN, Sir JOHN, an antiquary of great research, was born in 1739, at Norwich; educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and died in 1794. He published two volumes of an interesting collection of letters, written by members of the Paston family, with which he was proceeding when his death took place.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet of considerable talent, was born in 1683, at Shelton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire. Having received a classical education, the Earl of Orrery, in 1710, made him his private secretary, and placed his eldest son under his care. He afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire, in 1730. He became acquainted with most of the wits of the age, and assisted Pope in his translation of the *Odyssey*. Besides this, he published "*Marianne*," a tragedy, and the lives of Milton and Waller.

FENTON, Sir GEOFFREY, an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and died at Dublin, in 1606. He translated Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy.

FERAUD, JOHN FRANCIS, a French grammarian, and a professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Besancon, was born in 1725, and died in 1807. He wrote "*A Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language*," 2 vols. 8vo., and "*A Critical Dictionary*," 3 vols. 4to.

FERBER, JOHN JAMES, a Swedish mineralogist of note, was born at Carlsrona, in 1743; and died in Switzerland, while on a scientific tour, in 1790. He wrote "*Letters from Italy*," which are much esteemed; and his other works are all more or less descriptive of mines and minerals in different parts of Germany.

FERDINAND V., king of Arragon, surnamed the Catholic, on account of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, was the son of John II. of Arragon, and born in 1453. By his marriage with Isabella, queen of Castile, he founded the union of the different Spanish kingdoms; overcame Alphonso, king of Portugal, at the battle of Toro, in 1476; totally subjugated the Moorish power in Spain, which had for so many centuries baffled all the efforts of his ancestors; and brought under his rule a large proportion of the Neapolitan dominions. But the most extraordinary feature in his reign is the discovery of America by Columbus, which opened to him and his successors the sovereignty of a new hemisphere. He died in 1516; having, by a course of sinister policy, lost the respect of his contemporaries, although the splendour of his arms placed him at the head of European princes.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother, Charles V., in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. — FERDINAND II. was the son of the Archduke of Styria; elected king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1611. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. He died in 1637. — FERDINAND III., surnamed Ernest, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1608; made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. He died in 1657.

FERDINAND, king of Naples and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1458. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples.

FERDINAND OF CORDOVA, a learned scholar and accomplished cavalier of the 15th century, whose attainments in every art and science that can adorn the mind, or add a dignity to manhood, have been handed down for the admiration of posterity. That he was possessed of great and versatile abilities may fairly be supposed; but the accounts related of him are so extravagant as to stagger the belief of the most credulous.

FERDINAND I., king of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1751, and succeeded his father Charles III. on the throne of Naples, in 1759, on the accession of the latter to that of Spain. During his minority, the government was conducted by a council of regency; and at that time Ferdinand was a great favourite with the people, in consequence of the familiarity of his demeanour. In 1769

he married Maria Caroline, daughter of the empress Maria Theresa, who soon acquired such a decided influence over him, that he consulted her upon all occasions. His faithful minister, Tanucci, who had been the president of the council of regency, having lost the favour of Charles III. of Spain, gave in his resignation in 1777, and was succeeded by the Marquis Sambuca. This minister, observing that the influence of the queen over her husband was unbounded, attempted to alienate the king from her, by means of a beautiful English woman, who had married a Frenchman named Goudar, at Naples; but the queen discovered the plot; M. and Mme. Goudar were banished from Naples, and Sambuca thought it prudent to retire. Acton, his successor, followed implicitly the wishes of the queen; and the cabinet of Madrid now lost all influence in that of Naples, which became more closely united with that of Austria and Britain. But a new era was approaching. The French revolutionary government demanded that Naples should renounce all connection with Britain, and enforced its demand by sending a fleet into the bay of the Neapolitan capital. On the death of Louis XVI., however, Ferdinand joined the coalition against France, and took part in the general war from 1793 to 1798. After two years of peace, the victory of Nelson at Aboukir again engaged Ferdinand against the French, who, on the defeat of the Neapolitans under General Mack, took possession of the whole kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean republic, in 1799. But, during the same year, the capital again fell into the hands of the royalist army, under Cardinal Ruffo, and many adherents of the republic were executed. In this way, under the imbecile rule of Ferdinand, Naples continued to change sides, according to the power and influence of the two great belligerent nations, until the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, finally re-established him in all his rights as king of the Two Sicilies. Unfit as this monarch was to wield the sceptre, all agree that he felt a strong sympathy for the sufferings of his subjects, that he was a patron of charitable institutions, and decidedly good-natured. He died Jan. 24. 1825.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies, son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa of Parma, was born at St. Ildefonso, in 1784. He was recognised prince of Asturias when 6 years old. It was at this epoch, in 1790, that the deputies of the Spanish provinces demanded the re-establishment of the Cortes, which Charles IV. had abolished; but after some difficulties the claim was abandoned. The Duke of San Carlos and Don Juan Escoiquis were appointed governors of the young prince, who is said to have made brilliant progress in mathematical studies. Spain was at that time governed by Godoy (prince of Peace) with little short of absolute royal power. This minion saw an insurmountable obstacle to his ambition in the heir apparent to the crown, and aimed at obtaining the same influence over Ferdinand as he had obtained over his parents; but the design was defeated by his two governors, who succeeded in inspiring him with a disgust and dread of

Godoy. Finding he could not succeed, he sought to thwart him in all his designs and wishes. In 1801, Ferdinand married Maria Antonia, a princess of Naples, who was highly accomplished, possessed great independence of character, and attracted all hearts by her beauty and talents. The envy of the queen-mother, thus excited, was speedily converted into hatred; and the princess from that time was subjected to the most cruel persecutions; nay, it is even alleged that she was despatched by poison given to her in a cup of coffee, in 1803. The designs of Napoleon on Spain now began to operate. Beauharnois, the French ambassador at Madrid, was instructed to open a secret conference with Ferdinand, to detach him from the projects of Godoy, and induce him to connect himself with the Buonaparte family by marrying the eldest daughter of Lucien Buonaparte. Ferdinand assented by letter to this overture. Godoy was informed of it, and, trembling for his interest, hastened to detail the secret transaction to Charles IV., taking care to paint it in the most odious colours, and accusing Ferdinand of a design to possess himself of the throne. The king was so enraged, that he immediately ordered the prince to be imprisoned at the Escorial, and his papers to be seized. On the 30th of October following, a decree was addressed to the council of Castile, declaring Ferdinand, and all those who had abetted his design, traitors to the state. This extreme measure was the work of Godoy; but, with his usual hypocrisy, he opened negotiations with Ferdinand, offering to act as mediator between him and his father. He induced him to write a letter of unconditional submission to the king, and the consequence was a public reconciliation of the parties. But astonishment succeeded to the expressions of public joy caused by this event, when it was now for the first time learned that the French army had crossed the frontier, and was marching directly on Madrid. The king then gave out that he was on the point of setting out for Andalusia. The mob rose at Aranjuez and elsewhere, proceeding to violence, and asserting a determination not to allow the king to quit the kingdom; but it was against Godoy, and with a view to his dismissal, that the public indignation was chiefly excited. Alarmed at these popular tumults, Charles abdicated his throne; and Ferdinand, being proclaimed his successor, began his reign by reducing taxes, and issuing a decree for devoting the crown lands to public purposes. Meanwhile, the French advanced towards Madrid, and all parties (including the new king) were ignorant that this proceeding was the result of a treaty concluded between Godoy and Napoleon at Fontainebleau. Ferdinand sent the latter a deputation requesting the preservation of amity; to which Napoleon replied, that Charles IV. was his ally and friend, and that he could not recognise the rights or pretensions of any other claimant to the throne. Murat, then advancing on Madrid, returned a similar answer, and was in actual possession of that capital when Ferdinand made his public entry. Being apprised by Murat and the Duke of Rovigo that Napoleon was coming

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to Bayonne, the former persuaded Ferdinand to meet Napoleon there, with a view to separate him from his subjects. On his arrival he was not long before he was made aware of the snare into which he had fallen. After dining with Napoleon, who treated him with cordiality, he was apprised by Savary that Napoleon claimed the title of disposing of the Spanish crown, and absolutely demanded his renunciation of it. Napoleon afterwards proposed to give him one of his nieces in marriage, and make him king of Etruria; but Ferdinand refused to assent, and was from that time, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his minister Cevallos, treated with the rigour of a prisoner. Godoy shortly after arrived with Charles IV. and the queen. The latter instantly reclaimed the crown of Ferdinand, who then made a public resignation of it to his father. Meanwhile, the Spaniards, stimulated by the junta left by Ferdinand at Madrid, with powers to convoke the Cortes, were rising in arms in all directions; and Napoleon, alarmed, now induced the whole of the royal family of Spain to go to Bourdeaux, and there make a formal cession of the crown. He immediately proclaimed his brother Joseph king, and placed Ferdinand in confinement at Valençay, where he and his family were kept under the rigorous surveillance of the police, and remained in custody till December, 1813; when Napoleon, after his disasters in Russia, found it impossible to retain possession of Spain, and a treaty of peace was signed at Valençay between him and Ferdinand; by which the latter was restored to the exercise of his royal powers. Thus released from a captivity of six years, the young monarch reached the Catalan frontier, March 24, 1814. He was received every where with the distinctions appertaining to royalty by the retiring French army, and with the warmest testimonies of affection by the people. But he constantly refused to sign the constitution established by the Cortes during his absence, although he had promised to do so before quitting Valençay. On arriving at Madrid he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed all the odious privileges of absolute power. The old institutions were replaced, and the inquisition was re-established. These causes of dissatisfaction were long producing their effects, but at length, in 1820, Riego, a lieutenant-colonel, placed himself at the head of a party at Cadiz, and, although supported by a very trivial force, proclaimed the constitution of 1812, established by the Cortes; and Ferdinand, compelled to yield, convoked the Cortes on the 7th of March, and shortly after swore fidelity to the constitution of 1812. But from this time the noblesse and the dignitaries of the church set themselves secretly and openly to oppose the march of the revolution, and perpetual shocks and collisions occurred between them and the popular party. Popular tumults occurred, which were instantly pleaded against the cause of the constitution. Protests were made by Russia against the continuance of this revolutionary anarchy; France was prompted to adopt a pretended *cordon sanitaire*, with an obvious intention to seize the first oppor-

tunity of invading Spain; mutual charges and recriminations were made between the Spanish and French ministers; and England's voice, as an umpire, was appealed to, but was scarcely heard. At length France declared war; and the Duke d'Angoulême entered Spain, with an avowed design of putting down the constitutionalists, and restoring Ferdinand to absolute power. It is not our place in this biography to detail the events of the campaign. It is sufficient to record that Ferdinand was restored, at its termination, to the exercise of an unlimited arbitrary tyranny, which he indulged in, without compunction, till his death. In 1816, Ferdinand married Maria Theresa, a princess of Portugal, for his second wife; in 1819, Maria-Josepha Amelia, a princess of Saxony, for his third. She died in 1822; and in 1829 he married Maria Christina, the daughter of Francis I., king of Naples, mother of the present queen of Spain. Died, 1833.

FERDINANDI, EPIPHANIUS, a physician of Otranto; author of several professional treatises—"De Vita Propaganda," "De Peste," &c. Born, 1569; died, 1638.

FERDUSI, or FERDOUSI, a celebrated Persian poet, whose talents having attracted the notice of Mahmoud, the reigning sultan, he gave him a distinguished reception at his court, and employed him to write a metrical history of the Persian sovereigns. This work, which is called the *Schahnameh*, contains 60,000 stanzas, and occupied him 30 years, during which long period the enemies of Ferdusi succeeded in prejudicing Mahmoud against him. Instead of being rewarded, according to promise, with 60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of the smallest silver coin was sent to him, which the poet indignantly distributed among the menials, wrote a severe satire on the sultan, and fled to Bagdad. Born, 916; died, 1020.

FERGUSON, ADAM, an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated at Perth, St. Andrew's, and Edinburgh; was chaplain to the 42nd regiment, in Flanders, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and, on his return to Edinburgh, was chosen professor of natural philosophy, which chair he subsequently resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 appeared his "Essay on Civil Society," which procured him the degree of LL.D. In 1773 he accompanied the Earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and, in 1776, having replied to Dr. Price on Civil Liberty, he was appointed to the secretaryship of a reconciliatory mission sent out to America in 1778. On his return he resumed his professorial duties, and composed his "History of the Roman Republic" in 3 vols. 4to. Several years after this appeared his "Treatise on Moral and Political Science," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Institutes of Moral Philosophy." Died, 1816.

FERGUSON, JAMES, an experimental philosopher, astronomer, and mechanist, was the son of a labourer, and born, in 1710, at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland. His extraordinary genius quickly displayed itself, as he learned to read in infancy by hearing his father teach one of his brothers; and

when only 8 years of age he constructed a wooden clock. When old enough to work, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him in keeping sheep; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars; and his abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learnt decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made one in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems; and, having a taste for drawing, began to draw portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he came to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of our Saviour's crucifixion, 8vo.; also an idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar system. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." On the accession of George III., who had attended his lectures, he received a pension of 50*l.* a year; and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published numerous works on astronomy, mechanics, drawing, electricity, &c., all of which were successful; and he died possessed of considerable property—the sole result of a persevering industry in the application of those talents with which nature had so liberally endowed him. In his manners he was meek and unassuming; in his religious principles, sincerely devout. Died, 1776.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1750. He was educated for the ministry, but a love of poetry and dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff-clerk's office at Edinburgh. His conversational powers rendered his company highly attractive; and the excesses into which he was led are said to have impaired his naturally feeble constitution, and rendered him an inmate of the Edinburgh lunatic asylum, where he died in 1774. His poems, written in the Scottish dialect, have considerable merit, but those in English are often below mediocrity.

FERISHTA, MOHAMMED CASEM, an Indian historian, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries, was born at Ahmednagar, in the Deccan. He was liberally patronised by the sovereign of Visapour, under whose auspices he published his "History of India under the Mussulmans," a work of acknowledged merit for impartiality and truth.

FERMAT, PETER DE, an eminent mathematician, civilian, and poet, was born at Toulouse, in 1600, and died in 1664. He was a good scholar, and wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica."

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Spanish pilot and navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name.

FERNANDEZ XIMENES DE NAVARETTE, JUAN, a celebrated Spanish painter, and a pupil of Titian, was born, at Logrono, in 1524, and surnamed *El Mudo*, in consequence of being deaf and dumb. He was appointed painter to Philip II.; and died in 1578.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a self-taught genius of Padua. He was born in 1695, and bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made curious clocks and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design, and its firmness. He died about 1744.

FERRAND, ANTHONY, a French counsellor, who died at Paris in 1719; author of various songs, epigrams, and madrigals.

FERRANDO, GONCALVO, a native of Oviedo, in Spain; author of a tract on the virtues of the Lignum Guaiacum, which he brought from America at the close of the 15th century, and introduced into Europe for its valuable medical properties.

FERRAR, ROBERT, an English prelate of the 16th century, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, and became prior of the monastery of St. Oswald, which he surrendered on the dissolution in 1540, and, embracing the principles of the Reformation, was made bishop of St. David's by Edward VI. But, neglecting some form admittance of the king's supremacy, he was fined beyond his ability to pay, and imprisoned. On the accession of Mary he was brought before Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, tried, and declared guilty of heresy, and burnt at Caermarthen in 1555.

FERRARI, the name of a Milanese family, many of whose members, during the 16th and 17th centuries, were distinguished by their scholastic attainments. **OCTAVIAN FERRARI**, born in 1518, professor of politics and ethics successively at Milan and Padua, translated the works of Athenaeus into Latin, and wrote two treatises on the works of Aristotle, &c. He died in 1586.—**FRANCISCO BERNARDINO FERRARI**, born in 1577, was a doctor of the Ambrosian college of Milan, and celebrated throughout Europe for his intimate acquaintance with books and literature in general. His collection of rare books formed the foundation of the celebrated Ambrosian library; and his own writings, several of which are yet extant, display great erudition. Died, 1669.—**OCTAVIO FERRARI**, born in 1607, was professor of rhetoric and historiographer at Milan. He afterwards settled at Padua, where the fame of his learning brought him numerous scholars, and the patronage of crowned heads. Among these were Christina of Sweden and Louis XIV., from the latter of whom he enjoyed a pension of 500 crowns. Distinguished as he was by his great talents, he was not less remarkable for suavity of manners and disposition, universally acquiring thereby the appellation of Pacificator. He followed Scaliger in an able work, entitled "Origines Linguae

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Italian," and wrote various treatises on ancient manners, customs, &c. Died, 1682.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an eminent painter, was born at Valduggia, in 1484, and assisted Raffaele in ornamenting the Vatican. Died, 1550. — GIOVANNI ANTONIO, celebrated as well for his paintings of fruit and flowers, as for his landscapes and historical pieces, was born at Genoa, in 1500, and died in 1609.

FERRARI, LOUIS, an Italian mathematician, was born, in 1552, at Bologna, where he became professor. He was a pupil of Cardan, and the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, Count de, an Austrian general, distinguished as a geographer and skilful engineer. He was born at Luneville, in 1796; entered the army in 1741, and in 1778 was appointed director-general of artillery for the Netherlands, at which time he undertook and completed the 25 sheet map of that country, which bears his name. He served against the French in the campaign of 1793; afterwards became vice-president of the aulic council of war at Vienna; was made a field-marshal in 1808; and died in 1814.

FERRARS, EDWARD, a native of Warwickshire; author of some tragedies and comedies. Died, 1564.

FERRARS, GEORGE, a lawyer and poet, was born in 1512, near St. Alban's; educated at Oxford; and studied at Lincoln's Inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII., who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the Mirror for Magistrates, published in 1559; and the History of Queen Mary, in Grafton's Chronicle. One event of his political life is, however, more memorable than his personal history, as it records the recognition of a valuable parliamentary privilege. While attending his duty as a member of the House of Commons, he was arrested and sent to prison for debt, which the Commons no sooner heard of than they demanded his release. This was refused, and their serjeant had his mace broken while defending himself in an affray with the officers of the Compter. The case was referred to the lords, who judged the contempt to be very great; and although the city magistrates at length submitted to the authority of Parliament, their tardy obedience did not exempt the parties from punishment; for the sheriffs, and the plaintiff at whose suit Ferras was arrested, were committed to the Tower, and the clerks to Newgate; and an act of parliament passed, discharging Ferras from liability for the debt. Died, 1579.

FERREIRA, ANTONIO, a poet ranked by the Portuguese as one of their classic authors, was born at Lisbon, in 1528. He carried to perfection the elegiac and epistolary style, and his "Ines de Castro" is the second regular tragedy that appeared after the revival of letters in Europe. Died, 1560.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, a learned Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, was born at Labanza, in 1652, of a poor but noble family, and completed his studies at Salamanca. He wrote several works in philosophy, theology, and history, the most considerable of

which is his "History of Spain," in 10 vols. 4to. He also assisted in the compilation of the great Spanish Dictionary. Died, 1735.

FERRETI, or FERRETO, an historian and poet of Vicenza, was born about 1200, and contributed greatly to the restoration of polite literature in Italy.

FERRIAR, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Chester, in 1764; took his medical degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Manchester, where he was chosen physician to the infirmary and lunatic asylum, and became an efficient and active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society. He wrote many professional tracts, published under the title of "Medical Histories and Reflections;" also "Illustrations of Sterne," which display much research in tracing that eccentric author's literary obligations to Burton, Hall, and other satirical moralists; besides other works, in verse and prose. Died, 1815.

FERRI, CINO, an eminent Italian painter and architect, was born at Rome in 1684. He was a pupil of Pietro de Cortona, to whose style his pictures bear a strong resemblance. Died, 1680.

FERRIER, ARNOLD DU, an eminent French lawyer and diplomatist, was born at Toulouse, in 1506. Having a strong predilection for the Protestant religion, although brought up a Catholic, he at length openly avowed his opinions, and availed himself of the patronage of the King of Navarre, who made him his chancellor. Father Paul was greatly indebted to Ferrier for his assistance in compiling the History of the Council of Trent, where he had attended in his capacity of advocate, and been distinguished for the boldness of his language. Died, 1585.

FESCH, JOSEPH, senior priest-cardinal of the sacred college, and archbishop of Lyons, and brother of Lattitia Ramolini, mother of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1764, educated in France, and was in that country when the revolution broke out. Young and ardent, he instantly became attached to the new state of things, threw off the clerical attire of the seminary at which he was studying, and entered the army at Montesquieu, in Switzerland, in the capacity of a store-keeper. In 1796 we find him commissary-general to the army of Italy, which was then commanded by his nephew, Buonaparte. Having in this capacity realised a princely fortune, he retired from the army, resumed his clerical studies and profession, and in 1802 was consecrated archbishop of Lyons. Early in the following year he received a cardinal's hat, and went to Rome as ambassador from France. There he was received with peculiar distinction; but it would seem that the cardinal's hat, any more than the monk's hood, does not always cover true piety. His luxurious way of living, and a certain air of the camp that appeared both in his mien and in his conversation, gave considerable scandal to the graver Romans; and that scandal was especially increased by his obstinately persisting in giving concerts at his palace, even in Lent, in defiance of a particular and very strict order to the contrary. In 1804 the cardinal accompanied Pius VII. to Paris,

and assisted in the consecration of Napoleon; by whom, in the following year, he was made grand almoner of France, a principal officer of the legion of honour, and a member of the senate. As president of the council of Paris, he opposed his self-willed nephew in many of his unjust schemes, and both boldly and constantly, though ineffectually, protested against the violence with which he insulted the unfortunate pope. Napoleon, who was as incapable of sympathising with such true greatness of mind as he was of practising it, showed how deeply he felt his uncle's opposition, by depriving him of his succession to the arch-chancellorship, and nominating in his stead Eugene Beauharnois, with the title of grand-duke of Frankfurt. When his disgrace with the emperor was thus published, he retired at first to Lyons, and subsequently to Rome, where, with Madame Buonaparte, he lived a quiet but most luxurious life. His library and picture gallery were the finest that even Rome, that city of the arts, could boast. Died, 1839.

FEUILLEE, LOUIS, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and mathematician, was born at Provence, about the middle of the 17th century. Louis XIV. sent him to South America to make researches in natural history and philosophy, of which he wrote a "Journal," in 2 vols. 4to. He was afterwards employed in an expedition to the Canary Islands, to ascertain the relative position of the meridian of Ferro, which, having satisfactorily performed, he was rewarded with a pension and the situation of botanist to the king. Died, 1732.

FEVRE, GUY LE, a French poet, was born, in 1541, at La Boderie, in Lower Normandy. He was the author of several works relating to oriental literature, besides several poems, which obtained for him considerable reputation. Died, 1598.

FEVRE, ANTHONY LE, a brother of the preceding, an eminent statesman, was ambassador at Brussels in 1597, when he discovered the conspiracy of Marshal Biron against his master, Henry IV. He was twice ambassador to England, and died in 1615.

FEVRE, or FABER, TANAQUIL, a classical scholar, of great eminence, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1615. Cardinal Richelieu procured him a pension of 2000 livres, with the office of inspector of works printed at the Louvre. He was subsequently professor of classical literature at Saumur, and died there in 1672. His works, which are very numerous, chiefly consist of commentaries on, and translations from, the Greek and Latin authors. The celebrated Madame Dacier was his daughter. Died, 1672.

FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, BENEDICT JEROME, a Spanish Benedictine monk of the last century, who published his thoughts on a vast variety of topics, in the form of essays designed for popular use, whence he has been sometimes styled the *Spanish Addison*. His "Teatro Critico Universal," and his "Cartas eruditiss y curiosas," both works of merit, are devoted to a common object—the refutation of error, and the removal of prejudice. A selection from his essays and discourses

was translated into English, and published in 4 vols. in 1780.

FICHTE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a celebrated German philosopher and metaphysician, was born, in 1762, in Upper Lusatia; studied at Wittenberg and Leipzig; and was successively professor of philosophy at Jena, Erlangen, and Berlin. In most of his writings he unfolds the doctrines of transcendental idealism, representing the life of the mind as the only real life, and all the reality in the universe being expressed in what he called the "absolute I." His works have been translated into English. Died, 1814.

FICINUS, or FICINO, MARSIUS, an eminent scholar of the 15th century, and one of the revivers of a taste for Platonic philosophy in Europe, was born at Florence, in 1433. His father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, and was himself patronised by Cosmo, Peter, and Lorenzo. He was such an enthusiastic admirer of the writings of Plato, that he not only made a Latin version of them, but decanted upon them in an academy, and even preached their doctrines from the pulpit. Died, 1490.

FIDDES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the Church of England, and author of several works, was born at Hunmanby, Yorkshire, in 1671; educated at University College, Oxford; and obtained the rectory of Hailsham. While there he contracted an illness, which ever after nearly deprived him of utterance, and this led him to devote himself to literature. Among his various works are, "A Body of Divinity," 2 vols. folio; "Fifty-two Practical Discourses;" and a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey;" the last evidently a party work, written to favour the views of the Pretender and of popery. Died, 1725.

FIELD, RICHARD, a learned divine, was born in 1561, at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1598, being then a D.D., he was made chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a prebendary of Windsor. He was a great favourite of James I., who bestowed upon him the deanery of Gloucester, and proposed sending him into Germany to compose the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists; but for some reason this appointment did not take place. He gained great reputation by a work, entitled "Of the Church;" and he commenced "A View of the Controversies in Religion," which he did not live to finish. Died, 1616.

FIELDEN, JOHN, M.P., whose exertions in behalf of the labouring classes deserve honourable mention, was originally himself a labouring man, but gradually worked his way up to competence, influence, and authority; and when through the medium of his combined industry and intelligence he had become a master, his fidelity to his caste made him the earnest and untiring champion of the rights of his fellow toilers. He sat in parliament for Oldham, from 1832 to 1847. His exertions in regard to the memorable ten hours' bill will not speedily be forgotten. Died, 1849.

FIELDING, HENRY, an English novelist and a political writer, pre-eminently distinguished for genuine humour and a knowledge of the world, was the son of Lieut.-

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general Fielding, of Sharpam Park, Somerset, where Henry was born, April 22, 1707. He was first sent to Eton, whence he removed to Leyden; but the straitened circumstances of his father shortened his academical studies, which, added to a love of gaiety and dissipation, led him to turn his attention to the stage. His first piece, which came out in 1727, was entitled "Love in several Masks," and its success induced him to persevere. Some of his dramatic efforts were, however, failures; though neither wit, humour, nor sprightliness is generally wanting in them. In his 27th year, he married Miss Craddock, a lady of some fortune; and, at the same time, by the death of his mother, became possessed of a small estate in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, instead of husbanding these resources, he immediately set up for a country gentleman, on a scale which, in 3 years, reduced him to greater indigence than ever, with a young family to support. He then, for the first time, dedicated himself to the bar as a profession, and, for immediate subsistence, employed his pen on various miscellaneous subjects, "The History of Jonathan Wild" being among the early fruits of his literary industry. In 1742 appeared his first novel, "Joseph Andrews," in which the Cervantic style of humour is admirably imitated. It immediately received the attention to which it was entitled; but success as a novel-writer was not very likely to advance his practice at the bar; nor was the emolument attached to it sufficient for a manner of life never sufficiently regulated by the rules of prudence. He was further impeded in his profession by repeated attacks of the gout; added to which, his domestic affliction was greatly increased by the death of his wife. Neither disease nor grief, however, paralysed the efforts of his pen. In rapid succession he brought forth 4 periodical papers, called "The Champion," "The True Patriot," "The Jacobite Journal," and "The Covent Garden Journal," "Essays on Conversation, and on the Knowledge and Characters of Men," "A Journey from this World to the Next," and the novels of "Tom Jones" and "Amelia." During the rebellion of 1745, he lent the assistance of his literary talents to the government, and was rewarded with the then not altogether reputable office of a Middlesex justice. To the credit of Fielding, however, he did much to render it more respectable by the prevention of crimes, and the improvement of the police. Ill health at length obliged him to try the milder air of Lisbon, and a Narrative of his Voyage to that place was the last of his works. He, unhappily, received no benefit from the change, but died in the Portuguese capital, in 1754. Notwithstanding the lapse of a century, and the change in manners, the inimitable wit of Fielding is still relished, and his accurate knowledge of character universally admitted.

FIELDING, Sir JOHN, half-brother of Henry, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex. Though blind from his childhood, he discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He published some tracts on the penal code, and a miscellaneous collec-

tion, entitled "The Universal Mentor." Died, 1780.

FIELDING, SARAH, the third sister of Henry Fielding, was born in 1714, lived unmarried, and died at Bath, in 1768. She was a woman of talent, and wrote several novels, &c., of which "David Simple" is the principal. She also translated from the Greek "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates."

FIENNES, WILLIAM, lord Say and Sele, was born in 1582, and educated at New College, Oxford. In 1624 he was made a viscount; yet, like many others who had experienced the favours of the court, he joined the parliamentarians. He, however, concurred in the Restoration, and was made lord privy seal and chamberlain of the household. He died in 1662.

FIENNES, NATHANIEL, second son of the above, was born in 1608, and educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. He was a considerable leader of the independent party, and commanded at Bristol when that city was taken by Prince Rupert, and would have suffered death for his disloyalty, but for the influence of his father. Died, 1669.

FIESCO, JOHN LOUIS, count of Lavagna, a Genoese of an illustrious family, and a victim of unsuccessful ambition, was at the head of the conspiracy which was formed against the celebrated Andrew Doria and his nephew. On the evening of the 1st of January, 1547, Fiesco, who had prepared a galley under pretence of a cruise against the corsairs, waited upon Doria to request permission to depart from the harbour early in the morning. Having succeeded in lulling his intended victims into a false security, he sallied forth in the night at the head of 500 men; and dispatching parties to take possession of different posts, himself proceeded to the dock, where the galleys lay; but in passing on a plank from one galley to another, he fell into the water, and, owing to the weight of his armour, was unable to rise again. His confederates failed in their attempt on Andrew Doria, though Giannettino, his nephew, fell beneath their swords; and the family of Fiesco were made to pay the penalty of his ambition by ruin and proscription.

FIESOLE (so called from the monastery to which he belonged) was one of the most celebrated restorers of painting in Italy. His family name was Santi Tosini. Born, 1387; died, 1584.

FIGUEROA, BARTHOLOMEW CARASCOSA DE, a Spanish poet, was a native of Logrono, and studied at the university of Salamanca. Born, 1510; died, 1570.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a celebrated writer on political economy and legislation, was born at Naples, in 1752. He was at first intended for the army, but being of studious habits, he was allowed to gratify his inclination for a literary life. His great work, entitled "The Science of Legislation," notwithstanding it was never completed according to his original design, attracted great attention, from its bold and original views, and the liberality of its sentiments; and places him in the rank of a first-rate writer upon one of the most difficult and important

subjects that can engage the mind of man. In 1787 he was made a member of the supreme council of finance, and died in 1788.

FILICIAIA, VINCENTO DA, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Florence, in 1642, and studied at Pisa. His "Canzoni," commemorating the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski, fully established his poetical fame, and obtained for him from the Duke of Tuscany the title of senator, while more solid rewards awaited him in being appointed governor, first of Volterra, and afterwards of Pisa. Died, 1707.

FILMER, Sir ROBERT, an English writer, was born in Kent, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote "The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy," "Patriarcha," in which he contends that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and "The Freeholder's Grand Inquest." He was a man of talent, but a more bigoted champion of absolute monarchy has seldom appeared; and it was to refute the doctrines of Filmer that Locke wrote his Treatises on Government. Died, 1747.

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of Nottingham, was the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was returned to parliament for the university of Oxford, in 1661. In 1670 he was appointed attorney-general, and soon after lord-keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham. His powers as an orator were highly rated; and Dryden has handed down his portrait to posterity in his poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," under the character of Amri. Died, 1682.

FINCH, DANIEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1647, and finished his education at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1692 succeeded his father as the earl of Nottingham. On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and soon after was made president of the council; but in 1716 he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. He devoted his remaining years to the enjoyment of retirement and literary leisure, the fruits of which appeared in an eloquent reply to Whiston, on the subject of the Trinity. Died, 1730.

FINCH, ROBERT, an ingenious antiquary, was born in London, in 1783; educated at St. Paul's School and Balliol College, Oxford; and entered into holy orders. He travelled through the south of Europe and Palestine; and died at Rome, in 1830; bequeathing to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, his valuable library, medals, coins, pictures, and antique curiosities.

FINET, Sir JOHN, a man of wit in the court of James I. and Charles I., was born near Dover, in 1571, and died in 1641. He was the author of "Fineti Philoxenus, or Observations touching the Reception, Pre-

cedency, &c. of Foreign Ambassadors in England."

FINGAL, celebrated in the poems of Ossian his son; was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and was born about the year 282. He constantly struggled with the Romans, who at that time ruled in England; and frequently made expeditions to Sweden, the Orkney Islands, and Ireland. Fingal's character, as sketched by Ossian, is that of a noble hero, the father of his people.

FINIGUERRA, TOMMASO, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, to whom is ascribed the invention of copperplate printing. He lived at Florence, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and practised the art called *niello*, which consisted in encasing dark metallic substances into cavities worked on gold or silver, and fixing them by fusion. Died, 1475.

FINLAX, JOHN, a modern Scotch poet, was born at Glasgow, in 1782, and educated at the university of that city. He was the author of "Wallace of Ellerslie," a "Life of Cervantes," and the edition of "A Collection of Scottish Ballads, historical and romantic," in 2 vols. Died, 1810.

FIRENZUOLA, ANGELO, an Italian dramatic poet, born at Florence in 1483. He was originally bred to the bar, but left it for the church, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Died, 1545.

FIRMIAN, CHARLES, Count de, administrator of the Austrian government at Lombardy, was born in 1718. So exemplary was his love of justice, and his zeal for the happiness of the people, that the Austrian government rewarded him with the highest honours; while he employed his wealth and influence in the encouragement of literature and the arts, of which he was a liberal and discriminating patron. Died at Milan, 1782.

FIRMIN, THOMAS, a distinguished philanthropist, was born at Ipswich, in 1632, and brought up to business in London, as a linen-draper, which he carried on with good success. Although he had adopted anti-trinitarian opinions, in consequence of having formed an intimacy with the persecuted Socinian, John Biddle, whose necessities he relieved; yet his upright conduct, piety, and liberality were so conspicuous, that Archbishop Tillotson and other eminent prelates were proud of his friendship. Having established a linen manufactory for the purpose of giving employment to those who would otherwise have been vagrants, he published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the Employment of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," &c. His charity was extended to all sects and parties, and his useful life terminated in 1697.

FISCHER, JOHN BERNARD, an eminent German architect, born at Vienna, in 1560. He erected the palace of Schoenbrunn, the church of St. Boromeo, and a number of other fine edifices at Vienna; and was appointed chief architect to Joseph I., who created him baron d'Erlach. Died, 1724.

FISH, SIMON, a native of Kent, and a member of the legal profession, who, having acted a part in a play written for the pur-

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pose of ridiculing Cardinal Wolsey, was obliged to flee to the Continent. He there wrote a satire upon the Popish clergy, entitled "The Supplication of the Beggars," which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplication for Soule." Fish was ultimately recalled home by Henry VIII., but died of the plague soon after his return, in 1531.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, a learned divine, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1439. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and being appointed confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, it was through his influence that she founded St. John's and Christ's colleges. In 1504, he was unexpectedly promoted to the see of Rochester, and subsequently declined translation to a more valuable bishopric; styling his church his wife, and declaring that he would never exchange her for one that was richer. Deeply prepossessed in favour of the ancient faith, he opposed with zeal and perseverance the principles of Luther and his followers; and having denied the supremacy of Henry VIII. as head of the church, he was convicted of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1535.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, was born at Hampton, Middlesex, in 1748; educated at St. Paul's School, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge; became a fellow and tutor of St. John's; and subsequently was appointed tutor to Prince Edward, the late duke of Kent. In 1803 he was raised to the bishopric of Exeter, and had the honour of superintending the education of the late princess Charlotte of Wales, which he performed with equal ability and success. In 1807 he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury, which diocese he continued to hold till his death in 1825.

FISHER, PAYNE, a poet of the 17th century, chiefly memorable for having held the office of laureate under Oliver Cromwell. He was a native of Dorsetshire, studied at Oxford and Cambridge; and served on the royalist side in the civil wars; but on the decline of the king's affairs he joined the republicans, and celebrated their successes in several Latin poems. He also wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry," and various poems. Died, 1693.

FISHER, THOMAS, F. S. A., a gentleman whose love of literature and antiquarian research rendered him a most acceptable contributor to many periodical works, was a native of Rochester, and for many years held the situation of searcher of records in the service of the East India Company. To the Gentleman's Magazine, Mr. Fisher was a contributor for nearly 50 years. He was also a contributor to the Asiatic Journal, and one of the first projectors of the Congregational Magazine. He was also a director of the London Missionary Society, of which the knowledge he had obtained of the East made him a valuable member. Few persons, indeed, were more earnest in their endeavours to extend the empire of Christianity generally, or who were better acquainted with its progress and success; nor was he ever known to shrink from assisting, to the utmost of his ability, in a pecuniary

way, any cause which could plead for its object religious instruction, or Christian benevolence. Born, 1772; died, 1834.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, Lord, a misguided and unfortunate political partisan, was the son of the Duke of Leinster, and born on the 15th of October, 1763. At a time when the revolutionary spirit was at its height in Ireland, he joined the malcontents, became the object of proscription, and met with his death in the following manner. Having disguised himself as a countryman, and taken refuge in a house in Thomas Street, Dublin, a party commissioned to apprehend him arrived, headed by the two town majors, Sirr and Swan, and a Captain Ryan. Swan and Ryan entered the room together, and summoned Lord Edward to surrender; but he made a bold attempt to escape, and closing with Captain Ryan, killed him with a dagger on the spot. Before, however, he could well disengage himself from the dying man, Swan threw himself upon him, and pinioned him round the body; and Sirr, who had been standing at the door during the conflict, shot him through the body with a pistol. He was instantly removed to a place of security, where, after lingering for a day or two in extreme agony, he died, 1798. He had before attracted considerable notoriety, not merely from the rashness of his political conduct, but from having married the celebrated Pamela, the protégé and supposed natural daughter of the Duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis.

FITZGERALD, Lady EDWARD, wife of the preceding, (commonly called Pamela), was supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke of Orleans (Egalité). But according to the statement of Madame de Genlis, she was the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married, in spite of his family, a young woman of the lowest class, called Mary Syme, and went off with her to Newfoundland, on the coast of America, where he established himself at a place called Fogo. There Pamela was born, and received the name of Nancy. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then 18 months old. As her husband was disinherited, she was reduced to great misery, and forced to work for her bread. She had settled at Christchurch, and a Mr. Forth having been commissioned by the Duke of Orleans to send him a young English girl, he saw Pamela, and obtained her from her mother. "When I began," continues M. de Genlis, "to be really attached to Pamela, I was very uneasy lest her mother might be desirous of claiming her by legal process; that is, lest she might threaten me with doing so to obtain grants of money it would have been out of my power to give. She at length got over this difficulty, by the mother's acceptance of 25 guineas, and signing an agreement not to claim her child till she had paid M. de Genlis all the expense she had been at for her maintenance and education. Pamela's arrival at the Palais Royal, however, had occasioned odd conjectures. She was educated with the princes and princesses, as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, partook of their sports; and

her astonishing resemblance to the duke's children would have made her pass for their sister, were it not for her foreign accent. Whilst Pamela and the young princesses were pursuing their studies in the delightful retreat of Belle-chasse, the revolution broke out. The Duke of Orleans and his two sons, the Dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, warmly supported its principles. Madame de Genlis was then an admirer of the constituent assembly; Pamela participated in her enthusiasm for liberty; and every Sunday the distinguished members of that assembly met at Belle-chasse. When the constituent assembly had terminated its labours, Madame de Genlis proceeded to England with Mademoiselle d'Orleans and Pamela, and attended by two deputies, Petion and Vodel. It was then Lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her feelings of liberty, made a deep impression on the young Irishman; and when Madame de Genlis, alarmed at the turn things were taking in France, retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and the duke assured them a safe asylum, Lord Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela. A few years after his unhappy fate, she married a Mr. Pitcairn, an American, and consul at Hamburg; from whom she was subsequently divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in great retirement in one of the provinces, until the revolution of 1830 placed the associate of her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but she received little notice from Louis Philippe, or any of his family. She died in indigence, at Paris, Nov. 1831.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, first earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was born in 1749; and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He rapidly rose in the legal profession, till he became a chancellor, in 1789, with the title of baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1795 was raised to the peerage as the earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer, and a decided promoter of the Union. Died, 1802.

FITZHERBERT, Sir ANTHONY, an able and learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII., was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1523, he was made a judge in the court of common pleas, and died in 1538. He wrote "The Grand Abridgment," a "Collection of Law Cases," "The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace," "The Office of Sheriffs," "Natura Brevium," &c. He is also supposed to have written a book on the Surveying of Lands, and another on Husbandry, though some have ascribed these to his brother, John Fitzherbert.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, grandson of the preceding, was born about the middle of the 16th century; was educated at Oxford; went to Italy, and held the situation of secretary to Cardinal Alan, whose life he wrote; and is said to be the author of a treatise on the "Antiquity and Duration of the Roman

Catholic Religion in England." He was accidentally drowned in 1612.

FITZHERBERT, Sir WILLIAM, a descendant of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1748, and received his education at Cambridge. Though called to the bar, he did not practise as a counsellor, but employed himself in writing on professional subjects. He held the office of gentleman usher to the king, who created him a baronet in 1784. Died, 1791.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, a lady who at one period of her life occupied a prominent place in the history of this country, was the sister of the late Walter Smythe, esq., of Bambridge, near Winchester, and was married in 1775 to Edward Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, uncle to the late Cardinal Weld. Her husband died, without issue within a twelvemonth after their marriage, and she was soon after united to Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., who also died, leaving no offspring, in 1781. Having found it necessary to allude to Mrs. Fitzherbert, at some length, in our memoir of George IV., we shall here merely observe, that, attracted by the beauty and fascination of the blooming widow, the prince urgently pressed his suit, and a marriage, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, is believed (but never was thoroughly ascertained) to have taken place about 1787. She naturally became the object of great public and political interest; but the influence she possessed was always exercised for the honour of him to whom she was united; and she found, after her retirement from the meretricious splendour that had once surrounded her, ample means for the employment of her mind in acts of unostentatious benevolence. Died, March, 1837.

FITZJAMES, EDWARD, Duke of, was the great-grandson of the Duke of Berwick, who was natural son of James II. of England, by a sister of the Duke of Marlborough. At the time of the French revolution, the name of the Duke of Fitzjames was placed on the list of proscription, in consequence of his having emigrated; but, at the restoration of the Bourbon family, he returned to France, and became aide-de-camp and first nobleman of the chamber to the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. In the chamber of peers he was remarkable for the constancy yet moderation with which he upheld the monarch. After the revolution of 1830, he was no less a favoured person than before it, having readily sworn allegiance to the new state of things. He is chiefly noticeable as being in some sort a member of our ill-fated Stuart family. Died, 1839.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, a learned English monk of the 12th century, and the friend of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life he wrote. Prefixed to this life is a "Description of the City of London, and of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants," which is curious on account of its being the earliest account of London extant, and has been preserved by being printed at the end of Stowe's Survey. Died, 1191.

FITZWILLIAM, the Right Hon. WILLIAM WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, Earl, was born in 1748; commenced his education at

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Eton, finished it at Oxford, and took his seat in the House of Peers in 1769. Inheriting a good fortune from his father, and coming into possession, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, of the fine domain of Wentworth and other large estates, his lordship was naturally looked up to as a nobleman of influence and high connections, which his marriage with Lady Charlotte Ponsonby had of course extended. Up to the period of the French Revolution, Earl Fitzwilliam acted with the Whigs; but when Mr. Fox held up the Gallic system of liberty and equality as a model for imitation, and the levelling principle was spreading far and wide throughout the kingdom, the warning voice of Edmund Burke was not lost upon him; and seeing the necessity of sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good, like many others of the hereditary nobility, he joined the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, thus giving strength to the ministry and confidence to the nation. This was an extraordinary period of popular clamour and discontent; and at this critical juncture Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the government of Ireland. Finding that the Catholic party there was all powerful, and dreading the propagation of revolutionary principles at the very time the French fleet was hovering on the island, his lordship favoured those who were seeking "emancipation," and endeavoured to conciliate, rather than punish, the disaffected; but his measures were not approved of by the ministry, and he was recalled, to make room for Earl Camden. In 1798 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and on Mr. Pitt's death, in 1806, he became president of the council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. After this he gradually retired from public life; and on the 8th of February, 1833, he died, aged 84.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, was a Roman poet of the 1st century, who lived at Padua, and died young. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Argonautica," of which seven books, and part of the eighth, were completed by himself, and the others supplied by Apollonius.

FLAMINIO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, whose family name was Zarrabini, was a Genoese, and born in 1464. He was a teacher of the belles lettres in the university of Bologna, wrote the lives of Albertus Magnus and St. Dominic, and was also the author of various poems. Died, 1536.

FLAMINIO, MARCO ANTONIO, son of the preceding, was born, in 1498, at Seravalle, educated by his father, and distinguished himself by the extent and variety of his erudition. He was secretary to the cardinals Pole and Farnese, at the council of Trent, and died, at Rome, in 1550. He was the author of "Carmina Sacra," and other poetical works in Latin, which are admired for their sweetness and purity.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, an eminent astronomer, was born at Denby, in Derbyshire, in 1646, and received his education at the free-school of Derby. He was led to the study of astronomy by perusing Sacroboscus's work, "De Sphæra;" and he prosecuted

his studies with so much assiduity, as to be inferior only to Sir Isaac Newton, his contemporary, who, in fact, availed himself of some of Flamsteed's calculations in his "Principia." He was appointed astronomer-royal, and the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him, where, during the remainder of his life, he assiduously cultivated the sublime science. His principal work is entitled "Historia Cœlestis Britannica." Died, 1719.

FLAVEL, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, was born in Worcestershire, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1650 he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he wrote his "Navigation Spiritualised." He was ejected from his living in 1662, but continued to preach privately. At the accession of James II. he returned to Dartmouth. He died suddenly at Exeter, in 1691. He was a man of exemplary piety and conduct, and his works are highly esteemed by all who hold Calvinistic sentiments.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, whose father was for many years employed by Roubillac, was born at York, in 1755; and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, in 1770. Having made considerable progress in his own country, he visited Italy, and, during a seven years' residence there, executed several important works in sculpture, besides making drawings for the illustration of Homer, Æschylus, Hesiod, and Dante. This established his fame as an artist of classical taste, and he was elected a member of the academies of Florence and Carrara. In 1794 he returned to England; and from that period till his death, he was almost uninterruptedly employed in works of first-rate character. Among them may be named, Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey; and those of Collins, the poet; Lord Nelson, Earl Howe, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the Baring family. He also finished a set of drawings and a model for the shield of Achilles, as described in Homer's Iliad. In 1810 he was appointed professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy; and died in 1825.

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, a famous French bishop, was born in 1632, at Pernes, in the county of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations set him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great." In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which the king said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nîmes; and died in 1710. His entire works were published after his death, in 10 vols. 8vo.

FLECKNOE, RICHARD, an English poet and dramatic writer, whose name is now more remembered on account of its having been held up to ridicule by Dryden, in his invective against Shadwell, than for the value of his own compositions. Died, 1678.

FLEETWOOD, CHARLES, a parliamentary general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, who belonged to the household of Charles I. He entered the

army, and, on the breaking out of the civil wars, declared against the king; commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644; and at the battle of Worcester bore the rank of lieutenant-general. Becoming allied to the family of the protector, by marrying his daughter, on the decease of her first husband, Ireton, he was sent as lord deputy to Ireland; but, on the death of Cromwell, he joined in inducing his son Richard to abdicate; thus hastening the restoration of Charles II., an event which he did not long survive.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, and recorder of London in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in Lancashire. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He wrote the history of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII.; the "Office of a Justice of Peace," &c. He was a great favourite of Dudley, earl of Leicester; and his professional writings were much esteemed. Died, 1593.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, was born in London, in 1636, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. Soon after the Revolution he became chaplain to William and Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded Bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence, in 1714, he was translated to Ely. He wrote "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge," "Chronicon Preciosum, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn," &c. 8vo., "A plain Method of Christian Devotion," 8vo., "An Essay on Miracles," &c. Died, 1723.

FLEMING, a poetical writer and translator of the Elizabethan age. He was the author of numerous poems, chiefly devotional, translated some of the classic authors, and was the editor of Hollinshed's Chronicle.

FLEMING, ROBERT, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who retired from his pastoral charge at Cambuslang on the establishment of prelate, and went to Rotterdam, and is known as the author of a work, entitled "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures." Born, 1630; died, 1694.

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to the Continent, and was a member of the universities of Leyden and Utrecht. He was for some years minister to the Scotch church at Amsterdam; but on coming to England he was chosen pastor to the Scotch church at Louthbury, and lecturer at Salter's Hall. He is principally known by his work entitled "Christology," a "History of Hereditary Right," and a discourse on the rise and fall of Popery, in which are many passages that correspond remarkably with the early events in the French revolution. Died, 1716.

FLEMING, or FLEMMYNGE, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born at Croston, in Yorkshire. He received his education at University College, Oxford, and in 1408 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He founded Lincoln College, and died in 1431.

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a Scottish politi-

cal writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun, and born in 1653. When a child, he had been placed under the tuition of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, and he acquired from him that attachment to free principles of government which distinguished him through life. Having given offence to the Scottish parliament, of which he was a member, he was outlawed; but in 1683 he came over to England to concert with others who were opposed to the designs of James II.; and in 1685 joined the enterprise of the Duke of Monmouth. While on this expedition, having killed in a quarrel another partisan of the same cause, the duke dismissed him. He then repaired to Spain, and afterwards to Hungary, where he distinguished himself in a war against the Turks. When the revolution took place, he resumed possession of his estate, and opposed the Scottish union. As a political writer he possessed great powers; and, as he wrote with great boldness on the popular side, his readers were generally willing converts to his opinions. Died, 1716.

FLETCHER, JAMES, author of a "History of Poland," a volume of poems, &c., was born in 1811, and filled the situation of assistant in a school at St. John's Wood, London; which, in consequence of the success of his work on Poland, he relinquished; but shortly after meeting with unexpected pecuniary disappointments, he committed suicide, in a fit of temporary insanity, in 1832; being then only 21 years of age.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Cambridge. In 1583 he was made dean of Peterborough, and in 1586 he attended Mary, queen of Scots, at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion, but failed. He was raised to the see of London, and died in 1596.

FLETCHER, JOHN, an eminent English dramatic poet, was the son of the Bishop of London, and born in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. In this dramatic partnership, it is said that Fletcher found fancy, and Beaumont judgment. He died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entitled "The Faithful Shepherdess," and there is no doubt it suggested the idea of Milton's "Comus." Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, classes him with Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, as one of the "happy triumvirates" of the age.

FLETCHER, GILES, brother of Dr. Richard Fletcher, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Kent, and finished his education at Cambridge, where he acquired the reputation of being a good poet. In 1688 he was sent ambassador to Russia, of which country he published an account on his return, but it was quickly suppressed, lest some strictures on the brutal tyranny of Ivan Basilovitch should offend the reigning prince. He enjoyed some civic offices, and was treasurer of St. Paul's. Died, 1610.

FLETCHER, GILES, son of the preceding, was born in 1688; educated at Cambridge;

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and died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk, in 1623. He was the author of a fine poem, entitled "Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death."

FLETCHER, PAINES, brother of the foregoing, was born about 1682, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in 12 books, written in Spenserian verse. He also wrote "Piscatory Dialogues," "Poetical Miscellanies," and a work in prose, entitled "De Literatis Antiquæ Britannia."

FLEURIEU, CHARLES PIERRE CLARET, Count de, a French naval officer, and one of the most learned hydrographers of modern times, was born at Lyons, in 1738. Having turned his attention to nautical studies, he invented the sea-chronometer. In 1790 he was made minister of the marine; but the revolution obliged him to discontinue his public occupations, and he was committed to prison in 1793. Having, however, survived the reign of terror, he was nominated by Buonaparte, in 1799, a member of the council of state; and he was also made intendant of cavalry and governor of the Tuilleries, which offices he resigned in 1805, and died in 1810.

FLEURY, ANDRÉ HERCULE DE, a cardinal and prime minister of France, under Louis XV., was born at Lodève, in Languedoc, in 1653. Coming to court, he won general favour by his pleasing person and fine understanding; became bishop of Frejus; and, through the interest of Madame Maintenon, was appointed instructor to Louis XV. In 1728 he was made cardinal, placed at the head of the ministry, and from his 73rd to his 90th year, he administered the affairs of his country with great success. Died, 1743.

FLEURY, CLAUDE, a French historian and divine, was born in 1640. He was educated as an advocate, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1658; but subsequently took orders, and acquiring a great reputation for learning, was appointed preceptor to the Princes of Conti, and afterwards associated with Fenelon in the task of educating the young Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. He subsequently obtained the priory of Argenteuil, where he resided till 1716, when he left it to become confessor to Louis XV. His most important works are "Ecclesiastical History," "Manners of the Israelites," and "Manners of the Christians." Died, 1723.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, an eminent English navigator, was born at Donnington, Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the royal navy, as a midshipman, in 1786. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of an expedition of discovery to New Holland, having previously distinguished himself by the discovery of Bass's Straits; and after exploring a considerable part of the coast, his vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and he was obliged to return to Port Jackson. On his passage homeward, in 1803, having touched at the Mauritius, he

was detained by General Decsen, the governor, who, notwithstanding he had passports from the French government, thought proper to make him a prisoner. There he was kept till 1806, when, through the intercession of the Royal Society of London and the National Institute of France, he was set at liberty, and had his vessel restored. He died in 1814, having prepared an account of his researches, under the title of "A Voyage to the Terra Australis," &c., which was published after his decease.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, a popular French writer, was born in 1755. He was recommended by Voltaire as page to the Duke of Penthièvre, who gave him a company in his own regiment, and on discovering his talents and literary tastes, ultimately treated him as a confidential friend, and afforded him the means of pursuing a literary career. Among his earliest works were "Galatea," "Estelle," and "Numa Pompilius." He also produced some admirable "Fables," and various dramatic pieces. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was arrested and imprisoned for having affixed to his Numa some verses in praise of Maria Antoinette; and while in confinement he composed the first book of his "Guillaume Tell." His life was distinguished by a spirit of benevolence and moral feeling; and such, indeed, is the characteristic sentiment of all his writings. Died, 1794.

FLORIDA BLANCA, FRANCIS ANTONY MONINA, Count de, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as an opponent of the French revolution, but who, becoming unpopular, was dismissed from office in 1792, and subsequently committed to the castle of Pampeluna. He was, however, speedily released; and, after several years of seclusion, chosen president of the cortes in 1808, in which year he died, aged 80.

FLORIO, JOHN, the descendant of a family of Italian refugees in England, was born in London, in the reign of Henry VIII.; taught French and Italian at Magdalen College, Oxford; and on the accession of James I. was appointed tutor to Prince Henry, and clerk of the closet to the queen. His works are, "First Fruits," "Second Fruits," and the "Garden of Recreation," besides a "Dictionary, Italian and English." Died, 1625.

FLORIS, FRANCIS, a Flemish painter, who acquired the title of the Raphael of Flanders, was born at Antwerp, in 1520, and died there in 1570.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNEUS, a Latin historian of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He is the author of a "Compendium of Roman History," in four books, which is concise and elegant. He lived in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN, a political writer, who, while engaged in commercial pursuits in 1783, lost the whole of his property by a speculation in the funds. He afterwards became a printer at Cambridge, where, in 1793, he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called "The Cambridge Intelligencer," which he conducted for some time successfully; but the freedom of his remarks subjected him to a

prosecution for a libel, and he was imprisoned. His paper henceforth declining, he went to Harlow, in Essex, where he commenced a periodical journal, called "The Political Review," which was continued monthly for some years. He was the author of many political tracts; and died, aged 74, in 1829.

FLOYER, Sir JOHN, an eminent physician, was born at Hinters in Staffordshire, in 1649; settled at Lichfield; was knighted; and died in 1734. His works are, "The Touchstone of Medicines, 2 vols., "The Virtues of Cold Water," 2 vols., "The Physician's Pulse Watch," 2 vols.; "The Galenic Art of Preserving Old Men's Health." &c.

FLUDD, ROBERT, an English philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. His writings are wholly on alchemy, and the mysticism of the Rosicrucians. Died, 1637.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, an historian and orator of Genoa, from which city he was banished and his property confiscated, for censuring the nobles, in a book entitled "Della Repubblica di Genova." He wrote several works of merit during his exile. Born. 1518; died. 1581.

FOIX, GASTON DE, the nephew of Louis XII. of France, was born in 1489. He had the command of the army, and on account of his daring exploits was denominated the thunderbolt of Italy. After performing prodigies of valour, he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512.

FOIX, LOUIS DE, a French architect in the employ of Philip II., of Spain, who was engaged in the erection of the Escorial, near Madrid. On his return to France he constructed the canal of the Adour, and built the tower of Cordouan.

FOIX, PAUL DE, archbishop of Toulouse, was born in 1528, and distinguished himself as much for his diplomatic abilities as for his virtuous and tolerant conduct as a churchman. He was employed on embassies in England, Scotland, Venice, and Rome; and died in 1584.

FOLARD, JOHN CHARLES, an eminent military tactician, was born at Avignon, in 1669, and entered the army early in life. He served with distinguished reputation under Vendôme, in Italy, during the war of succession. In 1714, he volunteered his services, and assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks; and fought under Charles XII. of Sweden till the death of that prince, when he returned to France and obtained the command of a regiment. His system of tactics was allowed to be very judicious, and the works he published were held in considerable repute. Died, 1752.

FOLZL, JOHN, a barber of Nuremberg, born at Ulm, in the 15th century, was a celebrated German poet, belonging to the class called Mastersingers, — a class which sprang up in Germany in the 14th century, after the extinction of the Minnesingers, or Suabian bards. These Mastersingers belonged to the humbler sort of artisans, who met at taverns, where they established clubs for the cultivation of this branch of literature. Their great merit was that of being able to invent some new and difficult species of metre, subject to

certain rhythmical laws laid down for this species of composition; and Folez distinguished himself by the invention of a number of them. The earliest of his pieces was printed at Nuremberg, in 1474.

FOLENGO, THEOPHILUS, an Italian burlesque poet, who wrote under the name of Merlin Coccaie, was born near Mantua, in 1491; became a monk of the Benedictine order, which he quitted for several years, and wrote Macaronic verses; and died in 1554.

FOLEY, Sir THOMAS, a veteran admiral, was descended from a respectable family in Wales, and served as lieutenant in the Prince of George, of 98 guns, at the time his majesty, William IV., was a midshipman in that ship. In 1790 he was promoted to post rank; and, at the commencement of the war in 1793, he had the command of the St. George, and assisted in the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish ship of immense value. He also bore a part in capturing the Ca Ira, of 80 guns, and the Censeur, of 74, when engaged, under Admiral Hotham, with the Toulon fleet. At the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, as well as at the Nile, Captain Foley displayed great skill, having, on the latter occasion, the honour to lead the British fleet into action; and again, with his friend the gallant Nelson, he shared in the danger and glory of the conflict before Copenhagen. In 1812 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral; and in 1830 received the appointment of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, in which station he died, January, 1833.

FOLKES, MARTIN, an English philosopher and antiquary, was born at Westminster in 1690, and educated at Clare Hall. At the age of 23 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was elected a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, a "Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time." Died. 1754.

FOLLETT, Sir WILLIAM WREB, an eminent lawyer, was born at Topham, Devon, in 1798. His education commenced under Dr. Lempriere, at the Exeter Grammar School, and was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he became a member of the Inner Temple, commenced practice as a special pleader in 1823, and in the following year he was called to the bar. His legal abilities were of the first order, and his rise to eminence was rapid, his superiority as an advocate on the western circuit being universally admitted. Sir William aspired to parliamentary honours in 1832, but he did not succeed till three years later, when he was returned for the city of Exeter. On Sir Robert Peel's accession to place as prime minister in 1834, Sir W. Follett was appointed solicitor-general; but upon Sir Robert's resignation in 1835, he also quitted office, and was knighted. At the general election of 1837, and again in 1841, he was re-elected member for Exeter. On Sir Robert Peel's resumption of office, he was once more appointed solicitor-general. On Sir F. Pollock's elevation to the judicial bench in 1844 he succeeded him.

as attorney-general. The health of Sir W. Follett had never been robust in his youth, and it was unequal to the exertions necessary to fulfil the duties of his extensive practice. After repeated attacks of illness in previous years, and occasional relaxations from his professional labours, he at length sought to restore his health by a residence on the Continent: it was thought that he had received benefit from the change; but he had not long returned to his native country, and engaged again in the busy scene of his former activity, before the hand of "the Destroyer" was upon him. Died, June 28. 1845.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN DE GRENIER, an eminent barrister, was descended from a noble family in the south of France, some of whom, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to England, and founded the celebrated house of agency, into which they subsequently admitted as a partner, Mr. Thelluson, originally their book-keeper, but who afterwards realised that prodigious fortune which has since so often occupied public attention, through its singular testamentary disposition. John Fonblanque, the subject of this article, was born in 1759; received his education at Harrow and Oxford; and in 1783 was called to the bar. In 1790 he acted as leading counsel for the London merchants, in opposition to the Quebec bill, at the bar of the House of Commons. In 1793 appeared his celebrated "Treatise on Equity," which went through several editions, and is regarded by the courts as an authority on the subject. In 1802 he was elected M. P. for Camelford, and continued a member until the dissolution in 1806. In 1804 he obtained a silk gown with a patent of precedence, and for many years enjoyed an extensive equity practice. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, for whom he now is supposed to have written the celebrated letters to the king, on the subject of his royal highness's exclusion from the army, which were generally attributed to Lord Moira. He died, Jan. 4. 1837.

FONESCA, ELEANORA, Marchioness de, a lady of great beauty and talents, was born at Naples, in 1768. She cultivated the study of botany, &c. with success, and assisted Spallanzani in his philosophical investigations. She warmly espoused the cause of the French revolution, and when the French invaded Italy, she engaged in intrigues against that court, though less perhaps from principle than from her having formerly been dismissed from her situation of attendant on the queen. During the triumph of the republican party she was in the zenith of her fame, and edited a paper called "The Neapolitan Monitor;" but the royal cause again succeeding, she was ultimately arrested and hanged, in 1799.

FONTAINE, JOHN DE LA, the inimitable fabulist, was born in 1621, at Château Thierry, where his father was overseer of the forests. His taste for poetry was first aroused by hearing one of Malherbe's odes recited; but to the patronage of the Duchess of Bouillon, who invited him to Paris, and encouraged him to write his *Tales*, he owed much of the distinction in literature he afterwards

acquired. For 35 years he lived in Paris, residing successively with the Duchesses of Bouillon and Orleans, Madame de Sabliere, and Madame d'Herberv; and was in habits of intimacy with Moliere, Boileau, Racine, and all the first wits of the French capital, by whom he was much beloved for the candour and simplicity of his character. Yet, with this simplicity, which amounted almost to stupidity, he united the talent of making severe, shrewd, and sensible observations on human life, and decorating his verse with touches of exquisite grace and delicacy. Besides his "*Tales*" and "*Fables*," La Fontaine was the author of "*Les Amours de Psyche*," "*Anacroniques*," two comedies, &c. Died, 1695.

FONTAINE, NICHOLAS, a voluminous French writer, of the Jansenist connection, was born at Paris, in 1625, and died at Melun, in 1709.

FONTANA, CHARLES, an Italian architect, and the author of various architectural works, among which are descriptions of the Vatican and the Amphitheatre of Vespasian, was born in 1634, and died in 1714.

FONTANA, DOMINIC, an eminent Italian architect, was born, in 1543, at Mill, on the lake of Como. He was employed by popes Sextus V. and Clement VIII., and afterwards appointed to the situation of first architect to the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Among the many edifices he built, no one is more remarkable than the Egyptian obelisk in front of St. Peter's at Rome. Died, 1607.—**JOHN FONTANA**, his brother, was distinguished as a hydraulic architect, and performed some extremely important works in that department of the art. Born, 1540; died, 1640.

FONTANA, FELIX, an eminent philosopher and naturalist, was born at Pomarzo, in the Tyrol, in 1730. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Pisa by the Grand-duke of Tuscany; and afterwards invited to Florence by Leopold II., who made him his physician, and employed him to form a cabinet of natural history. To this he added a variety of anatomical figures in coloured wax, most exquisitely finished, which, with other objects of interest and curiosity, together form at present one of the attractions of the Florentine capital. He was the author of some important works on chemistry, physics, and physiology. He died in 1805.

FONTANA, GREGORY, a mathematician, and brother of the preceding, was born in 1735. He filled the office of mathematical professor at Pisa for more than thirty years, was elected a member of the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and died in 1805.

FONTANA, FRANCIS, a Neapolitan astronomer of the 17th century, to whom the invention of the telescope has been erroneously attributed, first studied jurisprudence and received the degree of doctor of laws, but afterwards devoted himself to astronomical and mathematical researches, and made improvements in several instruments. Died, 1650.

FONTANA, FRANCIS LOUIS, an Italian cardinal, who adhered to pope Pius VII., whom he accompanied to Paris, and was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes. Died, 1822.

FONTANA, GAETANO, an astronomer of Modena, who corresponded with Cassini, and was regarded by him as one on whose accuracy he could ever depend. He died, aged 74, in 1719.

FONTANELLE, JOHN GASPARD DUBOIS, a popular French writer; author of "Aventures Philosophiques," "Naufrage et Aventures de Pierre Vland," "Cours de Belles Lettres," several plays, &c. Born 1737; died, 1812.

FONTANES, LOUIS DE, an eminent French writer, was born in 1761. At the commencement of the revolution he edited a journal, called "The Moderator," and after the fall of Robespierre joined La Harpe and others in the publication of another, called "The Memorial," which with many others was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797, and the proprietors, editors, &c. included in one common sentence of banishment and confiscation of property. When the amnesty was granted on the elevation of Buonaparte to the consulship, he took a share in the management of the "Mercure de France," and soon after obtained a seat in the legislative assembly of which he became the president. He afterwards attained the rank of senator, and was one of the first in 1814, to propose the recall of Louis XVIII., who made him a peer and a privy-councillor. He died in 1821, having acquired the reputation of being a good orator and political writer, and a poet of no mean rank.

FONTENAY, PETER CLAUDE, a French Jesuit; author of a "History of the Gallican Church," 11 vols. Born, 1683; died, 1742.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a nephew of the great Cornelle, and an author of great and varied talents, was born at Rouen, in 1657. He studied the law at the request of his father, who was an advocate; but soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. At the outset of his career he met with little encouragement in his poems and dramas, but on the appearance of his "Dialogues of the Dead," and his "Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds," his fame was at once fully established. In 1699 he was made secretary to the Academy of Sciences, which post he held forty-two years, and of the proceedings of which body he published a volume annually. He continued to write on general subjects, agreeably combining a taste for the belles lettres with more abstruse studies, with little intermission, till he had almost reached the patriarchal age of 100 years. He died in 1757.

FOOTE, Sir EDWARD JAMES, a British vice-admiral, was the son of a clergyman in Kent, and entered the naval service when a boy. In 1799 he took charge of the blockade of the bay of Naples, by order of Lord Nelson; and whilst engaged on that service, in conjunction with Cardinal Ruffo, he signed a treaty with the insurgents. This was disapproved of and annulled by Nelson, and the circumstance gave rise to much animadversion at the time; some considering that Captain Foote had been the dupe of the cardinal, and others blaming the British admiral for having greatly exceeded his au-

thority. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821. Died at his residence, Highfield House, near Southampton, 1833, aged 60.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, a comic writer and actor (whose satiric wit and imitative powers, though perhaps never surpassed, were often indecent and personally offensive), was born, in 1721, at Truro, Cornwall; educated at Worcester College, Oxford; and intended for the bar. After a course of dissipation, to which his small fortune fell a sacrifice, he turned his attention to the stage, and appeared in "Othello," but having little success, he struck out an untrodden path for himself in the double character of dramatist and performer. In 1747, he opened the Haymarket Theatre with some very humorous imitations of well known individuals; and thus, having discovered where his strength lay, he wrote several two-act farces, and continued to perform at one of the winter theatres every season, usually bringing out some pieces of his own, and regularly returning to his summer quarters. In 1766, he was thrown from his horse, and fractured his leg in such a manner, that amputation was rendered necessary. He soon, however, recovered his health and spirits, and even improved the incident to the suggestion of characters for his own acting. This accident also proved of service to his fortune, as it induced the Duke of York to procure for him a patent for life of the Haymarket Theatre. In 1777, having been charged with an infamous crime by a discarded manservant, he was tried for the crime, and, though fully acquitted, it had such an effect upon his mind and health, that he died in a few months after. He wrote twenty-six dramatic pieces, all replete with wit, humour, and satire; but "The Mayor of Garratt" is the only one which at present keeps possession of the stage.

FOPPENS, JOHN FRANCIS, a learned Flemish divine and critic, was born about 1639, and died in 1761. He was professor of divinity at Louvain, and canon of Malines; compiler of the "Bibliotheca Belgica," 2 vols. 4to., containing an account of Flemish writers; and the author of various works, historical and theological.

FORBES, Sir CHARLES, bart., an eminent Indian merchant, was born in Aberdeenshire, 1773. He was for more than 40 years the head of the first mercantile and financial house in India; and his name stood in the highest repute in the commercial world for ability, foresight, and rectitude of character. He was returned to parliament in 1812 for Beverley; and during five parliaments, from 1818 to 1832, he sat for Malmesbury. Connected from early youth with India, and devoted to the welfare of its people, he was ardent in his advocacy for "justice to India;" and he had the happiness to see many of his benevolent schemes for the well-being of his numerous clients completely realised. On returning from India he was presented by the natives with a magnificent service of plate; and 27 years after his departure from Bombay, a statue from the chisel of Chantrey was erected to his honour

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in the town hall of Bombay. But it was in his private charities that the character of Sir C. Forbes was peculiarly manifested: they were distributed without reference to any other consideration than the necessities of the recipient; and so unostentatiously were they administered, that almost literally it ought to be said of him, that his right hand knew not what his left bestowed. He was created a baronet in 1823. Died, 1849.

FORBES, DUNCAN, an eminent Scottish judge, was born at Culloden, in 1685; studied at Paris, Utrecht, and Edinburgh; and rose to the rank of president of the court of session, discharging the functions of his high office with zeal, ability, and patriotism. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans; but so ungratefully was he treated by the government, that he was never able to obtain repayment of the various sums he had expended to uphold it. He was the author of "Thoughts on Religion," &c. Died, 1747.

FORBES, PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, descended of a noble family, was born in 1594, took orders in 1592, and was raised to the episcopal bench by James VI. in 1618. He was a munificent patron to the university of Aberdeen, which owes to him the revival of the dormant professorships of theology, medicine, and civil law. He was the author of an elaborate "Commentary on the Apocalypse." Died, 1615.

FORBES, ROBERT, an eccentric Scotchman, was born at Peterhead, about the year 1725. He completed his education at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of A. M. He was soon after appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Peterculber, where he continued for some time, but found it expedient to leave, on account of an intrigue, which he has humorously described in a well-known local poem, called the "Dominie Deposed," written in the Buchan dialect, published about 1750. He then removed to London, where he commenced the business of a hosier, in a shop on Tower Hill. Here he composed that celebrated travestie on "The Speech of Ajax to the Grecian Chiefs," also in the Buchan dialect, beginning with

"The Grecian chiefs upo' their doupes sat down,

A rangel o' the common folk in bou-racks a' Steed roun," &c.

The MS. having been shown to Ruddiman, the grammarian, he pronounced it the best he had ever seen on any subject. It was printed at Edinburgh, in 8vo., in 1754. Forbes is supposed to have died about the year 1783.

FORBES, WILLIAM, the first bishop of Edinburgh, to which see he was raised on its foundation in 1633, was born at Aberdeen in 1585; and died three months after he came to his episcopal dignity, early in 1634.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, lord Forbes of Pitligo, commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745; and after the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to

Scotland in 1749, and died in 1762. He was the author of "Moral and Philosophical Essays," and is said to have been the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardine in the novel of Waverley.

FORBES, Sir WILLIAM, born at Pitligo, in 1730, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. Although born to an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the commercial prosperity of his country, though without neglecting the study of elegant literature, to which he was greatly attached. He was an early member of the celebrated literary club, which numbered, amongst its illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. Some time previous to his death, which happened in 1806, he published an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie, which exhibits throughout sound judgment and discriminating taste. The support and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of his attention; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious.

FORBIN, CLAUDE, Chevalier de, a distinguished French naval commander, born in 1636. In 1685 he accompanied the French ambassador to Siam, where he remained two years, as high admiral, general, &c. to his Siamese majesty; and on his return to Europe he signalled himself on several occasions. In 1708 he was entrusted with conveying the Pretender to Scotland, but owing to the vigilance of Admiral Byng he could not effect a landing. Died, 1733.

FORCELLINI, GILES, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Treviso, in the Venetian States, in 1688, and died there in 1768. He was associated in his literary labours with Faciolati; jointly producing, among others of less note, that important work, "Lexicon totius Latinitatis."

FORD, JOHN, an English dramatic author of the 17th century, was born, in 1584, at Ilington, in Devonshire, where his father was a justice of the peace. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602, and died about 1630. His first tragedy, "The Lover's Melancholy," was printed in 1629; and he was the author of many other plays, besides some which he wrote in conjunction with Drayton and Decker.

FORD, Sir JOHN, was born at Harting, Sussex, in 1605; educated at Oxford; and knighted by Charles I., after having served the office of sheriff for his native county. During the civil wars he commanded a regiment of horse, and suffered much in the royal cause, being imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court; but owing to the interest of Ireton, whose sister he had married, he obtained his release. He was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity; and at the request of the citizens of London, he contrived machinery for raising the Thames water into all the high streets, which machinery was afterwards used to drain mines and lands in other parts of the country. He projected various other beneficial improvements, and died in 1670.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian of the 14th century; author of a history of Scotland, entitled "Scotichronicon," which would be a valuable document, were it not disfigured by much that is absurd and fabulous.

FORDYCE, DAVID, an ingenious writer, was born at Aberdeen, in 1711. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy, and on his return the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Elements of Moral Philosophy," &c.

FORDYCE, JAMES, brother of the preceding, was born, in 1720, at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Brechen, from whence he removed to Alloa; and having obtained the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow, he came to Monkwell Street Chapel, London, where he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. He published "Sermons to Young Women," 2 vols.; "Addresses to Young Men," 2 vols.; "Addresses to the Deity," a volume of poems; and some single sermons.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent physician, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1736; educated at the university of Aberdeen, and obtained the degree of M. A. at the age of 14. The year following he was placed with his uncle, who was a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He went from thence to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, where, in 1758, he took his doctor's degree. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced lecturer on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1776 a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the College of Physicians. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Dissertations on Fever," a "Treatise on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," &c. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." He died in 1802.

FOREST, JOHN, painter to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1712. His landscapes are much admired.

FORESTI, or FORESTA, JAMES PHILIP, usually called Philip of Bergamo, an Augustine monk, and author of a "Chronicle from the earliest Period to 1203," &c. Died, 1520.

FORKEL, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent writer on the history and theory of music, and director of music in the university of Gottingen, was born in 1749, and died in 1819. His "General History of Music," 2 vols. 4to., is reckoned the most valuable of his numerous works. He was also a composer and a good pianist, and a man of general and extensive knowledge.

FORSKAL, PETER, a young Swedish naturalist, the scholar and friend of Linnæus, who, after completing his studies at Upsal,

travelled into the East with Niebuhr, but died at Djerin, in Arabia, during the 2nd year of his travels, and before he had attained his 28th year. On Niebuhr's return he published, in 3 vols. 4to., Forskal's remarks on the productions of the countries through which he had passed.

FORSTER, GEORGE, an English traveller, was in 1782 engaged in the civil service of the East India Company. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, which rendered him a fit person to undertake a journey from Bengal to Persia, and thence through Russia to England. A full narrative of this was published in 1798, in 3 vols. 4to. Died at Allahabad, in 1792.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist and geographer, was born, in 1729, at Dirschau, in Polish Prussia; educated at Berlin and Halle; and officiated as minister of Dantzic, and afterwards at Nassenhuben. He then came to England, as teacher of the French and German languages, and natural history, at the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as naturalist to the expedition, and took his son with him as a companion. On his return, in 1775, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he seemed on the high road to preferment; but he was appointed professor of natural history, &c. at Halle, in Saxony, to which place he retired; and died in 1798. Besides his "History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North," he wrote several other original works, and translated many into German. He united great penetration and quick apprehension with astonishing powers of memory. He spoke or wrote 17 living and dead languages, and was well-acquainted with almost every department of literature; while in history, botany, and zoology, he stands among the first investigators of the last century.

FORSTER, JOHN GEORGE ADAM, son of the preceding, was born in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; was professor of natural history in Hesse Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna. He subsequently settled at Mentz as a bookseller, and entered warmly into the revolutionary principles of France; on which account he was nominated a deputy to the Rhenish convention, and sent to Paris, but Mentz being besieged and taken by the Prussians, Forster was obliged to remain at Paris, where he died in 1794, while preparing, as it is said, for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He was the author of several works on geography, natural history, philosophy, and politics.

FORSTER, NATHANIEL, a learned divine and writer, was born, in 1717, at Plymstock, Devon; educated at Eton and Oxford; obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Bristol, and the vicarage of Rochdale, in 1754; in the following year elected F. R. S., and appointed one of the royal chaplains; and died in 1787. He was the author of "Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt," "A Dissertation on Josephus's Account of Jesus Christ," and a "Hebrew Bible without points."

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, A. M.,

L.L.D., principal. He was minister. Isabel Syme. Mr. Syme. Roberts daughter. Henry Westm. Henry, complete. King's. A. M. toral church of August. he comm. of chem. fulminan compound to London government which he discovered longed to all but s at the o adopting of minis ments, o or propo to him to had been blish "w of beaut the percu now after is partial in the B the armie About a claims w who gave clergyma gentlemen secured f a wide c He died. FORSY turist, wa shire, in brated Ph the physi pany at superinte Kensington. FORT judge an Sir Henr Ireland. called to Justice of was a pr Henry VI arch he v under Ed Queen M where he during wh work, "De turning to for the res he was tak

L.L.D., "the discoverer of the percussion principle," was born 1st of January, 1769. He was the son of the Rev. James Forsyth, minister of Belhelvie, near Aberdeen, and Isabel Syme, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Syme, minister of Tullynessle. (A son of Mr. Syme married a daughter of Principal Robertson, of Edinburgh, whose only daughter, Eleonora Syme, was married to Henry Brougham, esq., of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, and was the mother of Henry, lord Brougham and Vaux.) He completed his education at the university of King's College, where he took the degree of A.M. He succeeded his father in the pastoral charge of the parish of Belhelvie, 24th of August, 1791. Soon after his settlement, he commenced for his amusement, a series of chemical experiments, principally on fulminating powders, and other explosive compounds. In the year 1805, he was called to London, to make experiments for the government on the percussion principle, which he had about two years previously discovered. His stay in London was prolonged to nearly a twelvemonth, and he had all but succeeded in convincing the officials at the ordnance office of the propriety of adopting the percussion lock, when a change of ministry, and the bustle of new appointments, or the contempt for every thing done or proposed by predecessors, led to an order to him to remove from the Tower, where he had been experimenting, and take his "rubbish" with him. That "rubbish" consisted of beautiful and ingenious applications of the percussion principle; a principle which, now after nearly half a century has elapsed, is partially, and will soon be generally, used in the British army, as it has long been in the armies of our continental neighbours. About a year previous to his death, his claims were acknowledged by government, who gave him an annuity of 200*l*. As a parish clergyman he was much esteemed, and by the gentleness and modesty of his demeanour secured for himself the warm attachment of a wide circle of friends and acquaintance. He died suddenly, 11th June, 1843, aged 74.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, an able horticulturist, was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1757. He was a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, and succeeded him at the physic-gardens of the apothecaries' company at Chelsea. In 1784 he was made superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's, and died in 1804.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge and writer on the law, was a son of Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief justice of Ireland. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and in 1442 was made chief justice of the court of king's bench. He was a principal counsellor in the court of Henry VI., and for his devotion to that monarch he was attainted by the Parliament under Edward IV.; and in 1463 he fled, with Queen Margaret and her suite, to Flanders, where he remained in exile several years; during which time he wrote his well-known work, "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*." Returning to England, to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, he was taken at the battle of Tewkesbury;

but obtained his pardon from Edward, and was allowed to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died, in his 90th year.

FORTESCUE. See ALAN.

FORTIGUERRA, NICHOLAS, an Italian prelate and poet, was born at Pistoia in 1674, and died in 1735. He was the author of a burlesque poem, entitled "*Ricciardetto*," a lively and elegant production, in which the style of Ariosto and Pulci is by turns very happily imitated.

FOSBROOKE, Rev. THOMAS DUDLEY, F.S.A., a learned and industrious antiquary and archaeologist, was born in 1770, and received his education at St. Paul's School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford. Mr. Fosbrooke commenced his literary career in 1796, with a poem entitled "*The Economy of Monastic Life*;" and in 1799 he produced his "*British Monachism*," 2 vols. 8vo., having previously applied himself with extraordinary diligence to the study of the Saxon language. His next great work was the "*History of Gloucestershire*," in 2 vols. 4to.; and in 1819 appeared his "*History of the City of Gloucester*." These were followed by the "*Wye Tour*," "*Ariconensia*," and the "*Berkeley Manuscripts*." In 1824 he published his most important work, the "*Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology*," 2 vols. 4to.; and, in 1828, a kind of sequel to it, called "*Foreign Topography*." "*The Tourist's Grammar*," and several other works, also appeared from his pen; and he was for many years a prolific contributor to the "*Gentleman's Magazine*." Mr. Fosbrooke's church preferment was as scanty as his literary industry was great. For 16 years he officiated as curate of Horsley, in Gloucestershire; during the next 20 years he was curate at Walford (on the banks of the Wye); and for the last 12 years of his life he was its vicar. Died on New-year-day, 1842.

FOSCOLO, UGO, a distinguished Italian writer, was born at sea, in 1778, in a Venetian frigate, lying near Zante, of which island his father was governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of "*Thyestes*" before he was 20. He was soon after employed as secretary to Battaglia, who was sent ambassador to Buonaparte, to endeavour to preserve the independence of the Venetian republic. The embassy was unsuccessful, and Foscolo retired into Lombardy, where he produced his celebrated "*Letters of Otis*," which established his fame. Having enlisted in the 1st Italian legion that was formed, he was shut up in Genoa during the famous siege of 1799, with General Massena, and while there he composed two of his finest odes. He remained in the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calabria with the troops professedly destined for the invasion of England; but he soon after quitted the service. He was appointed professor of literature at Pavia, in 1809; when the bold language of his introductory lecture is said to have offended Buonaparte, and the professorship was immediately suppressed. In 1812 he produced his tragedy of "*Ajax*," which was represented at the theatre Della Scala, at Milan; but it being supposed to convey a satire on the

character of Buonaparte, he found it necessary to withdraw to Florence. He is said to have subsequently engaged in a conspiracy to expel the Austrians from Italy; but a discovery taking place, he was obliged to decamp, first to Switzerland, from whence he shortly after removed to England, where he was well received by the most eminent literati, and noticed by people of distinction. Besides publishing his "Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," &c., he contributed to the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other reviews; and he might have enjoyed an easy competence, if he had not unnecessarily involved himself in pecuniary difficulties. Died, 1827.

FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, an eminent painter, was born at Paris, in 1640. He became successively professor, director, and chancellor of the academy of painting, and died in 1716.

FOSSE, ANTHONY DE LA, sieur d'Aubigny, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1653. He was secretary to the Duke d'Aumont, but he devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, and wrote several successful tragedies, of which the best is entitled "Manlius Capitolinus." Died, 1708.

FOSTER, HENRY, a naval officer who accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his voyages to the arctic regions; and, in 1828, had the command of the Chanticleer sloop of war, to prosecute a voyage of scientific research in the southern regions of the globe. After having visited various islands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, in order to determine points relative to the figure of the earth, meridians, &c., he was drowned, by falling out of a canoe which he had used in ascending the river Chagres, Feb. 5, 1831.

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister of the sect called Independents, was born at Exeter, in 1697; and commenced preaching there in 1718. He afterwards removed to Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he turned Baptist; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, of the chapel in Barbican, London, where he acted as a pastor nearly 20 years, and also as a lecturer at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. He was so eloquent a preacher that crowds flocked to hear him, and Pope has made honourable mention of him in his satires. In 1746 he attended Lord Kilmarnock to the scaffold, which is said to have made so strong an impression upon his own spirits as to afflict him with a settled melancholy, from which he never entirely recovered. He wrote a "Defence of Revelation," in reply to Tindal; "Tracts on Heresy," "Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," &c. Died, 1753.

FOSTER, JOHN, a learned divine, was born in 1731, at Windsor, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge. He was for a time head-master at Eton, and was appointed to a stall at Windsor, in 1772; but died in 1773 at Spa, whither he had gone for his health. He published an "Essay on the Nature of Accent and Quantity," &c.

FOSTER, Rev. JOHN, one of the most able writers and original thinkers of modern times, was born in Yorkshire, 1770. At an early age he entered the Baptist college at

Bristol, and on the completion of his theological studies, was successively settled as a preacher at various places, the last of which was Downend, near Bristol; but he afterward relinquished his pastoral duties, and the last 20 years of his life were chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He was a frequent contributor to the "Eclectic Review" (some of his articles have been collected and published separately); but his chief reputation is founded on his "Essays," which have gone through numerous editions, and whose popularity seems to increase with the lapse of time. Died, 1843.

FOSTER, Sir MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, in 1689, entered the Middle Temple, and in regular course was called to the bar. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol; and, in 1745, appointed one of the justices of the king's bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He published a tract against Bishop Gibson's Codex on Church Power, and a Report of the Trials of the Rebels in the year 1746. He was an independent and fearless asserter of the liberty of the subject.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, an eminent divine, was born in Westmoreland, in 1705, and educated at Kendal School, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund Hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He wrote 2 vols. of sermons, which were highly esteemed. Died, 1760.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1712, at Carr End, in Yorkshire, his parents being highly respectable members of the Society of Friends. He served his time to an apothecary, after which he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1740 made a tour of the Continent. On his return he settled in London; and in 1748 acquired much reputation, by a tract entitled "An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers." In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and in 1763 a fellow of the Royal Society. For 30 years he may be said to have stood at the head of the medical profession, and died in 1780. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in 3 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed.

FOUCHE', JOSERH, duke of Otranto, was the son of a captain of a merchant ship, and born at Nantes in 1763. It was intended he should follow the same profession as his father, but he adopted that of the law, and the events of the Revolution soon brought him into notice. He headed a popular society at Nantes, by which he was sent, in 1792, as their deputy to the National Convention; and on the trial of Louis XVI. he voted for his death. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collet d'Herbois, and the cold-blooded cruelties he there committed are recorded in his own letters and reports. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre, merely from the fear of becoming one of his victims. He, however, had several narrow escapes during the turbulent times that followed; but circumstances at

length placed him at the head of the Parisian police, in which office he was a useful instrument in the hands of Buonaparte, who thought it might be easy, through Fouché, to hazard a political stroke without compromising his own character. To the superintendence of police Buonaparte added the management of the Interior, and in 1805 he made him duke of Otranto. He then opened his drawing-room to the ancient nobility, many of whom he employed as spies; but the emperor grew suspicious of this minister, and after his second marriage he resolved on dismissing him, for which an opportunity soon offered. As they felt no confidence in each other, both employed a secret agent at the English court; which agents, not being known to each other, had no means of concerting measures together; consequently their communications did not agree, and the English minister concluded, from the want of coincidence in their proposals, that France was merely trifling, and complained loudly of the insult. This led to some investigation, when the contractor Ouvrard was proved to have been secretly employed by the Duke of Otranto. Immediately upon this, the Duke of Rovigo was made prefect of the interior, and Fouché was required to deliver up his papers. He was then sent into a sort of honourable exile, with the empty title of governor of Rome. In 1814 he returned to France, and was well received by the restored government. When Napoleon re-appeared in France, Fouché was suddenly called to the ministry, and filled his post with skill. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the provisional government, when he appeared as negotiator between the emperor and the allied powers; and seeing the uselessness of Paris offering a defence, he acted honourably in advising Napoleon to abdicate. Louis XVIII. continued Otranto as one of his ministers, until by the law of the 6th of January, 1816, he was obliged to quit France. After travelling some time in Germany, he took up his residence at Trieste, where he died in 1820. He was certainly one of the most celebrated, and, perhaps, the most designedly wicked of all the French revolutionists. One of his countrymen has summed up his character in this short sentence. "Fouché effected some good, and a great deal of evil."

FOULIS, ROBERT AND ANDREW, two eminent printers in Glasgow, distinguished for the beauty and accuracy of their books, particularly the Latin and Greek classics. They continued for 30 years to carry on business with great success; but having endeavoured to establish an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture, their resources were unequal to the undertaking, and it ultimately ruined them. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOUNTAIN, SIR ANDREW, an English antiquary, was born at Narford, in Norfolk, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's *Thesaurus*, entitled "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica." King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood,

and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the mint. Died, 1753.

FOUQUIER TINVILLE, ANTHONY QUENTIN, one of the most execrable monsters of the French revolution, was born in 1747. As director of Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal in 1793, he boasted of pronouncing only one word—"Death." It was he that accused Marie Antoinette of incest with the dauphin; to which infamous accusation she replied, "I appeal to all mothers whether the charge is possible." He called the guillotine the coining machine of the revolution; and to such a state of savage fury had his thirst for blood risen, that its repeated gratification appears to have produced a real insanity. At length, after the fall of Robespierre, in 1795, this human demon was denounced by Freron in these appropriate words, "I demand that Fouquier Tinville may wear off the remains of his drunken surfeit of blood in hell." Being tried and condemned to the guillotine, the people used his own death-dealing phrase as he went to execution, while he replied with hoarse curses and distorted gesticulations to their execrations, but his courage failed him at the foot of the scaffold, and he died like a coward.

FOUQUIERES, JAMES, a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. Died, 1659.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1755; and, having adopted the profession of medicine, he applied himself closely to the study of the sciences connected with it, especially to chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi; and about this period he became associated with Lavoisier, Berthollet, &c. in researches which led to vast improvements and discoveries in chemistry, and, in conjunction with them, he drew up the new "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique."

When the Revolution took place, he engaged in politics, and was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the committee of public safety, and, next year, passed into the council of ancients. In 1799, Buonaparte gave him a place in the council of state, when he was entrusted with the management of all affairs relating to public instruction, and acquitted himself in a manner highly meritorious. He was the author of many valuable works on chemical science and natural philosophy. Died, 1800.

FOURCROY, CHARLES RENE DE, an eminent French officer and engineer, who served with distinction in various campaigns, and attained the rank of *maréchal de camp*. Born, 1718; died, 1791.

FOURIER, CHARLES, the son of a Besançon clothier, is known as the author of the co-operative system, in which he proposed a division of profits proportioned to the labour, talent, and capital employed. He has left several works bearing on his favourite views, which, under the names of Socialism and Communism, have since taken

such deep hold of the French character, that it is to be feared nothing will eradicate them until the tremendous ordeal through which they must pass in the experiment shall prove them to be impracticable. Born, 1772; died, 1837.

FOURMONT, STEPHEN, an eminent linguist, was born, in 1683, at Herbelai, near Paris. He was member of many learned societies, and held the situation of secretary to the Duke of Orleans. Died, 1748.

FOURNIER, PIERRE SIMON, a Parisian type founder and engraver; author of "Manuel Typographique," and other works illustrative of his art. Born, 1712; died, 1768.

FOUVIER, Baron, a secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; who had been a priest of the Oratory, but devoted himself to the study of mathematics. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, but afterwards lost his favour, as he also did that of the Bourbon family; neither of the governments reposing confidence in his services. He published some discussions in the journal of the Polytechnic School, &c. Died, 1830.

FOWLER, EDWARD, a learned English prelate, was born, in 1632, at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire. Though at first a non-conformist, he was afterwards distinguished for his attachment to the Church of England; and, after enjoying several livings, he was raised to the see of Gloucester for his refusal to read the famous declaration of James II. in 1688, and his subsequent exertions in favour of the Revolution. He was the author of various theological tracts, and died in 1714.

FOX, EDWARD, an eminent English prelate and statesman in the 16th century, was born at Dursley, Gloucestershire; educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, at which latter he became provost; and was sent by Cardinal Wolsey on a mission to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to procure the divorce of Henry VIII. from queen Catharine. He was subsequently engaged in embassies to France and Germany; and, in 1535, he was promoted to the see of Hereford. He is said to have secretly promoted the cause of the Reformation; but though he might have used his influence in that cause as a politician, as a divine he never openly espoused it. Died, 1536.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the society of Friends, or Quakers, was born at Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624, and apprenticed to a grazier. At the age of 19 he persuaded himself that he had received a divine command to devote himself solely to religion. He accordingly forsook his relations, and wandered from place to place, leading a life of itinerancy, in which he fasted much, walked abroad in retired places, studying the Bible, and sometimes sat in a hollow tree for a day together. In 1648 he began to propagate his opinions, and commenced public preacher. At Derby, his followers were first denominated Quakers, in consequence of their tremulous manner of delivery. He was taken up in 1635, and sent a prisoner to Cromwell, who, being satisfied with his pacific intentions, set him at liberty.

In fact, he was more than once indebted to the Protector for his freedom, when committed to prison by the country magistracy for his frequent interruption of ministers while performing divine service. In 1666 he was liberated from prison by order of Charles II., and immediately commenced the task of forming his followers into a formal and united society. In 1669 he married the widow of judge Fell, and soon after went over to America, for the express purpose of making proselytes. On his return he was again thrown into prison, but was soon released, and went to Holland. Returning to England, and refusing to pay tithes, he was cast in a suit for the recovery of them, and again visited the Continent. His health had now become impaired by the incessant toil and suffering he had endured, and he again revisited his native land, living in a retired manner till his death, in 1690. He was sincere in his religious opinions, and a rigid observer of the great moral duties. His writings consist of his "Journals," "Epistles," and "Doctrinal Pieces."

FOX, Sir STEPHEN, a statesman, was born at Farley, Wilts, in 1627. From his attachment to Charles II., he was at the Restoration made clerk of the green cloth, and paymaster of the forces. By opposing the bill for a standing army, he lost the favour of King William, but was replaced in the reign of Anne. He built a new church at Farley, founded some almshouses, and was the first who projected Chelsea College as a military asylum. He was twice married, being father by his first wife to the first Earl of Ilchester, and by the second to the first Lord Holland, the subject of the following paragraph.

FOX, HENRY, the first Lord Holland, an eminent statesman, was born in 1705, and educated at Eton. After filling lower offices in the state, he was in 1748 appointed secretary at war; retired in 1756, to make way for Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, but returned to office the following year as paymaster of the forces; and in this situation his public conduct has been much unadverted upon. In 1763 he was created baron Holland of Foxley, and died in 1774.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, the second son of the preceding, was born Jan. 13th, 1748; and received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his proficiency in classical literature attracted considerable notice. It was the intention of his father, who had a high opinion of his capacity, that he should occupy a prominent station in the political world, and he accordingly procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst when he was only 19. He, however, prudently remained silent till he had attained the legal age of a member, and then we find him, in 1770, aiding the ministry, who rewarded him with the office of one of the lords of the admiralty; but he resigned that situation in 1772; and, in 1773, was nominated a commissioner of the treasury, from whence he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of some disagreement with Lord North. Mr. Fox now entered the lists of opposition, and throughout the whole of the American

war proved a most powerful antagonist to the ministers of that period. On the downfall of Lord North he was appointed, in 1782, one of the secretaries of state, which situation he resigned on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham; when the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived administration, he formed the coalition with Lord North (a coalition which was odious to the great mass of the people), and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India bill, which, after having passed the House of Commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the House of Lords, and occasioned the resignation of the ministry, of which he formed a part. Mr. Pitt then came into power; while Mr. Fox placed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest took place between these illustrious rivals. Worn out, and perhaps disgusted, with public business, he, in 1788, repaired to the Continent, in company with Mrs. Fox, and after spending a few days with Gibbon, the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. In consequence, however, of the sudden illness of the king, and the necessity of constituting a regency, he was soon recalled. The regency, the trial of Mr. Hastings, and, above all, the French revolution, and its relative effects on this country, gave ample scope to display his talents and eloquence, both of which he continued to exert against the administration of Mr. Pitt; inveighing against the war with France, and denouncing the measures of his great rival on every subject of importance. However men may differ as to the soundness of Mr. Fox's political views, no one denies that he was a sincere friend to the freedom and best interests of mankind, or that in private life he was a more amiable and pleasant companion could not be found. In the senate he was argumentative, bold, and energetic; in the domestic circle, no one was more ingenuous, bland, or courteous. His literary abilities were of the first order; and had he lived in less stirring times, there is every probability his country would have benefited by his writings. As it was, he left little behind him for our admiration but his eloquent speeches, and "The History of the early Part of the Reign of James II." On the death of Mr. Pitt he was again recalled to power, and set on foot a negotiation for peace with France, but did not live to see the issue of it. He died in the 59th year of his age, on the 13th of September, 1806.

FOX, JOHN, a celebrated church historian and divine, was born, in 1517, at Boston, Lincolnshire, and educated at Oxford. Applying himself closely to the study of theology, he became a convert to the principles of the Reformation, was expelled his college on a charge of heresy, and suffered great privation. A short time before the death of Henry VIII., he was employed as tutor in the family of the Duchess of Richmond, to educate the children of her brother, the Earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner. In the reign of Edward VI. he was restored to his fellowship; but when Mary ascended

the throne he found it prudent to retire to the Continent, where he gained a livelihood as corrector of the press for an eminent printer at Basle. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to his native country, and settled in the family of his former pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, where he remained till his death; and he also received a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury. He was the author of many controversial and other works; but the only one which now obtains perusal is his "History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," commonly called "Fox's Book of Martyrs." There is scarcely any book in existence, perhaps, concerning which such opposite opinions have been entertained; but, while we are ready to admit that a recital of horrid cruelties practised by persecuting bigots is repulsive to the feelings of humanity, and calculated to perpetuate the animosities arising from religious feuds, rather than to promote peace and good-will, these "Acts and Monuments" are in general too veracious in their details to be regarded as the fictions of a zealot. Fox died in 1587, aged 69.

FOX, RICHARD, an English prelate and statesman, was born about 1406, at Ropesley, near Grantham, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was in high favour with Henry VII., who employed him on various missions; and successively made him bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. But in the following reign he found himself supplanted by Wolsey, whom he had introduced and fostered; he therefore retired to his diocese, and passed the remainder of his days in acts of charity and munificence. He was a patron of learning, and the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and of the free-schools of Taunton and Grantham. Died, 1528.

FOX, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN, General, was a native of Ham, in Picardy, where he was born in 1775. He entered the army at 15 years of age, and made his first campaign under Dumouriez in 1792. He displayed his military talents to great advantage in Italy, Germany, and Portugal; and succeeded Marmont, as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca; where he conducted a skilful retreat to the Douro. He received his 15th wound on the field of Waterloo, but refused to quit his post until the close of that engagement. He was afterwards employed as inspector-general of infantry; and in 1819 was elected a member of the chamber of deputies at Paris; when he distinguished himself as an orator, and was a great public favourite. He died in 1825; and having left his widow and family in destitute circumstances, a most liberal subscription was immediately entered into, to provide for them, and to erect a monument to his memory. From his MSS. a "History of the Peninsular War" has been published by his widow.

FRA DIAVOLO, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, was born about 1769. He was at first a stock-maker, afterwards a friar, and in the latter capacity united himself as leader to a gang of outlawed banditti in Calabria. In his

double character of robber and priest, he offered his services, in 1799, to Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionary party in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For his services, although a price had been previously set on his head, he obtained pardon, distinction, and a pension of 3000 ducats, with which he retired to an estate which he purchased. On Joseph Napoleon becoming king, the expelled government again set him in motion. He made a descent in 1806, with a large body of banditti and recruits, at Sperlonga, threw open the prisons, and was joined by numerous lazzaroni; but, after a severe action, he was defeated and taken prisoner, condemned by a special commission, and executed. He died with disdainful indifference. He often, like Robin Hood, restored their liberty and property to captives who interested him, especially females, even making them presents, and affecting to protect the poor.

FRAMERY, NICHOLAS STEPHEN, an eminent French musician and dramatist; born at Rouen in 1745. He was the composer both of the poetry and music of several operas; wrote many critical tracts, &c., and for a time conducted the *Journal de Musique*. Died, 1810.

FRANCIA, FRANCESCO, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in 1450. He had been a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, it is said that he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority, that he fell into a desponding state. Died, 1518.

FRANCIA, Dr. JOSE GASPARE RODRIGUEZ, the celebrated dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in the country, and born at Assumption, in 1737. His mother was a Creole. Arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the university of Cordova, with a view to entering the church; but his plans underwent a change while he was still a student, and on his return to his native town with the degree of doctor of laws, he began his public career as a barrister. His high reputation for learning, but still more for honesty and independence, procured him an extensive practice; and he devoted himself to legal pursuits for thirty years, varying his professional avocations with a perusal of the French *Encyclopedian* writers, and with the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, to which he remained addicted throughout his life. In 1811, soon after the revolution of the Spanish possessions of South America became general, Dr. Francia, then in his 54th year, was appointed secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and such was the ability he displayed in this capacity, that on the formation of a new congress, called in 1813, he was appointed consul of the republic, with Yegros for his colleague. From this moment the affairs of his country underwent a favourable change; the finances were husbanded; peace was obtained in Paraguay, while the rest of the South American continent was a prey to anarchy; and the people's gratitude to their deliverer was characteristically exhibited in conferring upon him,

in 1817, unlimited despotic authority, which he exercised during the remainder of his life. Died, 1840.

FRANCIS I., king of France, ascended the throne in 1515, at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter to Valentine, duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignano. Francis then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. A war afterwards broke out between him and the emperor Charles V., in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, was made prisoner, and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing his claim to Naples, the Milanese, Flanders, and Artois. In 1535 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy; but a peace was hastily made up, which was soon after broken, and Francis again lost a considerable part of his own dominions. He died in 1547. He was the patron and friend of literature, and possessed a generous and chivalric spirit; and had he been content to reign in peace, France might have been happy under his rule. He founded the Royal College of Paris, and furnished a magnificent library at Fontainebleau, besides building several palaces, which he ornamented with pictures and statues, to the great encouragement of the fine arts. He is frequently termed "the Great," and "the Restorer of Learning;" and though, perhaps, not entitled to these appellations in their strictest sense, he may be fairly considered as one of the most distinguished sovereigns that ever swayed the sceptre of France.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government, and on the death of Charles VII. in 1745, he was elected emperor. Died, 1765.

FRANCIS, St., or **FRANCIS OF ASSISI**, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. He was the son of a merchant, and said to be of dissolute habits; but on recovering from a dangerous illness he became enthusiastically devout, and devoted himself to solitude, joyfully undergoing every species of penance and mortification. Thinking his extravagance proceeded from insanity, his father had him closely confined; and at length, being taken before the bishop of Assisi, in order formally to resign all claim to his paternal estate, he not only assented to it, but literally stripped himself. He was now looked upon as a saint; and great numbers joining him in his vow of poverty, he drew up rules for their use, which being sanctioned by pope Innocent III., the order of Franciscans was established. So rapidly did they increase, that in 1219 he held a chapter, which was attended by 5000 friars. After having made a fruitless effort to convert the sultan Meleddin, he returned to

Assisi, where he died in 1228, and was canonised by pope Gregory in 1230.

FRANCIS OF PAULO, a Romish saint, born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. He was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and in order to exceed the preceding saint in austerity of life, he retired to a cell on the desert part of the coast, where he soon obtained followers, built a monastery, and thus commenced a new order, called *Minims*. He enjoined on his disciples a total abstinence from wine, flesh, and fish; besides which they were always to go barefoot, and never sleep on a bed. He died in France, aged 91, in 1508, and was canonised by Leo X.

FRANCIS DE SALES, another saint of the Roman calendar, was born of a noble family at the castle of Sales, near Geneva, 1567. He obtained great praise for the success which attended his missions for the conversion of his Protestant countrymen. He was ultimately made bishop of Geneva; and he performed the duties of his station with exemplary diligence and charity. He died in 1622, and was canonised in 1665.

FRANCIS, **PHILIP**, son of the dean of Lismore, was a poet and dramatic writer, though much more celebrated for his translation of Horace and other classic authors, than for his original compositions. He was educated at Dublin; and having taken orders, first settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept an academy, and had Gibbon the historian among his pupils. He afterwards held the living of Barrow, Suffolk, and was chaplain to Chelsea Hospital. He wrote "Eugenia" and "Constantia," two tragedies, some controversial tracts, &c. Died, 1773.

FRANCIS, **SIR PHILIP**, a political character of some distinction, and a son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1740, and received his education at St. Paul's School. He entered into public life as a clerk in the secretary of state's office; after which he went out as secretary to the embassy to Portugal; and, in 1773, he became a member of the council of Bengal. He remained in India till 1780, during which time he was the constant and strenuous opponent of the measures of Governor Hastings; and his opposition savouring too much of personal hostility, a duel was the result. On his return to England he was chosen member for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; and, joining the opposition, he took a prominent part in most of their measures, particularly in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. He published many political pamphlets and speeches, all of which are imbued with considerable spirit and party feeling. The celebrated "Letters of Junius" have been attributed to him, and many circumstantial proofs are brought forward to support the opinion; he, however, always disavowed the authorship; the supposition therefore rests only on strong conjecture, founded on certain events of his life and a supposed similarity of style between them and his acknowledged productions. He died in 1818.

FRANCIS I., **JOSEPH CHARLES**, emperor of Austria, king of Lombardy, &c., was born in 1768, and succeeded his father, Leopold

II., in 1792. At that time he was styled emperor of Germany, by the name of Francis II.; but, in 1804, when France had been declared an empire, he assumed the title of hereditary emperor of Austria; and, on the establishment of the confederation of the Rhine in 1806, he renounced the title of Roman emperor and German king, and resigned the government of the German empire. At the age of 20 he accompanied his uncle, the emperor Joseph II., on a campaign against the Turks. From his position, he necessarily became a most important pivot upon which the mighty affairs of Europe turned during the continuance of the wars arising out of the French revolution. France declared war against him in 1792; and Prussia, though at first his ally, concluded a separate peace with the republic; but the emperor Francis continued the war with energy. In 1794 he put himself at the head of the army of the Netherlands, and defeated the French at Cateau, Landrecy, and Tournay. In 1797 he procured a temporary repose by the peace of Campo Formio; but in 1799 he entered into a new coalition with Russia and England against France; which was dissolved by Austria and Russia being compelled to conclude the peace of Lunéville in 1801. War again broke out between France and Austria in 1805; but, after the battle of Austerlitz, the terms of an armistice and basis of a treaty were settled in a personal interview between Francis and Napoleon, at the bivouac of the latter. This peace lasted till 1809, when the restless ambition of the French emperor induced Francis to declare war against him once more. A disastrous campaign followed; but a favourable peace was obtained, and, by the marriage of his eldest daughter, Maria Louise, to Napoleon, a strong tie seemed to be formed between the two imperial houses. This family tie, however, was not sufficient to appease the aggrandising ambition of his son-in-law. In 1813, Francis found himself again compelled to enter into an alliance with Russia and Prussia against France; and, to the close of the contest, he was present with the allied armies. He died, March 3, 1835, leaving a more extensive empire to his successor than any of his ancestors ever possessed.

FRANCKLIN, **DR. THOMAS**, was the son of the printer of the celebrated anti-ministerial paper called *The Craftsman*, and born in 1721. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; became Greek professor at Cambridge; obtained successively the livings of Ware, Thundridge, and Brasted, and was made king's chaplain, and died in 1784. He translated Lucian, Sophocles, and other classic authors; wrote a "Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy," four volumes of Sermons, "The Earl of Warwick," and various other dramas; and left behind him the character of a learned but eccentric man.

FRANCKS, or **FRANKEN**, **FRANCIS**. There were two eminent Dutch painters of this name, father and son; distinguished for the beauty of their scriptural pieces. The elder Francks died in 1616; the other in 1642.

FRANCO-BARRETO, a Portuguese poet, soldier, and churchman, was born in 1606, and died in 1664. After fighting against the Dutch in Brazil, he returned to Portugal, entered the church, and became vicar of Barreiro.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, *Ni-cholas*, was born in 1750, at Neufchateau, in Lorraine. He was bred to the law, and sent as attorney-general to St. Domingo in 1789; but returning at the commencement of the revolution, he espoused its principles, and obtained a seat in the legislative assembly. In 1797 he was chosen one of the five directors; and under the reign of Napoleon he became a count, a senator, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He was a man of great ability, both as a statesman and an author; and left various works in different branches of polite literature.

FRANK, PETER, a German physician, born in 1735; was director-general of the hospitals of Lombardy; but quitted Italy in 1795, to become clerical professor at Vienna. He afterwards went to Russia as imperial architect, but ill health compelled him to return; and after having refused to visit France, whither he was invited by Napoleon, he died in 1821. Professor Frank's most important works are, "Système de Police Médicale," 11 vols. 8vo.; "Choix d'Opuscules appartenant à la Médecine," 12 vols. 8vo.; and "De l'Art de Traiter les Maladies," 9 vols. 8vo.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an eminent philosopher and politician, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1706. His father, who had emigrated from England, was a tallow-chandler; and Benjamin, the fifteenth of seventeen children, was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer and publisher of a newspaper at Boston. His early passion for reading, which he had always manifested, was now gratified; and he was able also, through the medium of the newspaper, to try his powers at literary composition. Some political articles in this journal having offended the general court of the colony, the publisher was imprisoned, and forbidden to continue it. To elude this prohibition, young Franklin was made the nominal editor, and his indentures were ostensibly cancelled. After the release of his brother, he took advantage of this act to assert his freedom, and thus escaped from a severity of treatment which he thought savoured more of the rigorous master than the kind relation. He therefore secretly embarked aboard a small vessel bound to New York, without means or recommendations; and not finding employment there, he set out for Philadelphia, where he arrived on foot with a penny roll in his hand, and one dollar in his purse. Here he obtained employment as a compositor, and having attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, was induced by his promises to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing types, &c., to establish himself in business. Upon reaching London, in 1725, he found himself entirely deceived in his promised letters of credit and recommendation from governor Keith; and being, as before, in a strange place, without credit

or acquaintance, he went to work once more as a compositor. While he was in London (a period of about eighteen months) he became a convert to deistical opinions, and wrote a "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain;" wherein he endeavoured to show that there was no difference between virtue and vice. This he afterwards regarded as one of the grand errors of his life. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia; soon after which he entered into business as a printer and stationer; and in 1728 he established a newspaper. His habitual prudence, combined with activity and talents, soon raised him to the rank of a highly respectable tradesman; and, chiefly by his exertions, a public library, an insurance company, and other useful institutions were established in Philadelphia. In 1732, he published his "Poor Richard's Almanack;" which became noted for the concise and useful maxims on industry and economy with which it was sprinkled. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly at Pennsylvania, and, the year following, post-master of Philadelphia. In the French war, in 1744, he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province; which merits notice, as it served to unfold to America the secret of her own strength. About the same time he commenced his electrical experiments, making several discoveries in that branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning; and as practical utility was, in his opinion, the ultimate object of all philosophical investigation, he immediately applied his discoveries to the invention of iron conductors for the protection of buildings from lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America; but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity, as agent; and it was at this period that he was examined at the House of Commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies; and was sent to France, where, in 1778, he signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the definite treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council. He died in 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, he wrote several papers in the *American Transactions*, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself. He was a man of much practical wisdom, possessing a cool temper and sound judgment; and

though never inattentive to his own interest, he united with it a zealous solicitude for the advancement of the general interests of mankind.

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, the wife of Captain Franklin, the celebrated navigator, but known as an authoress as Miss Porden, was the youngest daughter of Mr. Porden, an architect; and born in 1795. In early youth she exhibited great talent and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, "The Veils," was written when she was seventeen. Her next was "The Arctic Expedition," which led to her acquaintance with Captain Franklin; but her principal work is the epic of "Cœur de Lion." She died in 1825, a few days after her husband had sailed from England on his second expedition.

FRAUENHOFER, JOSEPH VON, professor of philosophy in the Royal Bavarian Academy, was the son of a glazier at Straubing, and apprenticed to a glass-cutter. After struggling with many difficulties, he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics, constructed a glass-cutting machine, and ground optical glasses. His subsequent discoveries and inventions in optics, the excellence of the telescopes which he manufactured, and his "Researches concerning the Laws of Light," printed in Gilbert's *Annals of Physics*, all contributed to establish his fame; and he died in 1826, after having been raised to deserved celebrity as a man of science.

FREDERIC I., surnamed BARBAROSSA, emperor of Germany, born in 1121, was the son of Frederic, duke of Swabia, and succeeded his uncle Conrad on the imperial throne in 1152. His principal efforts were directed to extend and confirm his power in Italy, but the events of the war, which lasted almost twenty years, were not particularly favourable for him. Saladin having retaken Jerusalem from the Christians, the pope preached a new crusade, and Frederic, with an immense army, undertook it. The Greek emperor had secretly entered into an alliance with Saladin, and attempted to prevent the march of the Germans through his dominions; but Frederic, after gaining two great battles, penetrated into Syria, where he met his death in 1190, by being drowned while bathing. Independent of his military prowess, this monarch deserves notice for his political capacity and literary talent.

FREDERIC II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was born in 1194; elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized him. On this, Frederic returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but in 1236 he again excommunicated Frederic, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor. He was brave, bold, and generous; possessed enlightened views of government; and, for the age in which

he lived, was highly accomplished. Died, 1250.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, generally called the *great elector*, was born in 1620, and at the age of 20 years succeeded his father as elector of Brandenburg. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian greatness; and from him is derived much of that military spirit which is now the national characteristic. By affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, he gained, as citizens of the state, 20,000 industrious manufacturers, an acquisition of no slight importance to the north of Germany; and he also gave great encouragement to agricultural improvements. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and at his death he left to his son a country much enlarged, and a well supplied treasury. Died, 1688, aged 69.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., king of Prussia, son of Frederic I., and father of Frederic the Great, was born in 1688, and ascended the throne in 1713, having previously married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. His habits were entirely military; and his constant care was to establish the strictest discipline among his troops. But he had such a ridiculous fondness for tall soldiers, that, in order to fill the ranks of his favourite regiment, he would use force or fraud, if money would not effect his object, in order to obtain the tallest men in Europe. Being void of science and ornamental literature, he treated their professors with every kind of discouragement. He was rigorous in his punishments, and always showed an inclination to aggravate rather than mitigate them. He died in 1740, leaving an abundant treasury, and an efficient army of 60,000 men.

FREDERIC II., king of Prussia, commonly called the *Great*, and sometimes erroneously styled Frederic III., was born in 1712. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's predilection for military discipline, and his determination to check the strong inclination which he perceived in the heir-apparent to cherish literature. This led him, in 1730, to attempt an escape from Prussia; but the scheme being discovered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion, Katte, executed before his face. After an imprisonment of some months, a reconciliation was effected; and in 1733 he married the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in obedience to his father's command; but it is said the marriage was never consummated. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and it was not long before he added Lower Silesia to his dominions. In 1744 he took Prague, with its garrison of 16,000 men. In 1745 he defeated the Prince of Lorraine at Freidburgh, and then marched into Bohemia, where he defeated an Austrian army. Shortly after he took Dresden, laid it under heavy exactions, and there concluded a highly favourable peace. During the ten years of comparative tranquillity that followed, Frederic employed himself in bringing his troops into a state of discipline never be-

fore equalled in any age or country. He also encouraged agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, reformed the laws, and increased the revenues; thus improving the condition of the state, and rendering it more than a match for foreign enemies. Secret information of an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Saxony gave him reason to fear an attack, which he hastened to anticipate by the invasion of Saxony, in 1756. This commenced the seven years' war, in which he contended single-handed against the united force of Russia, Saxony, Sweden, France, Austria, and the great majority of the other German states; till at length, after various changes of fortune, he was left, in 1763, in the peaceful possession of all his paternal and acquired dominions. He now entered into a league with his former enemies, which in 1772 was cemented by the partition of Poland, an act which was then, as it is now, denounced by every lover of freedom and national security. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short demonstration of hostility towards Austria, which was terminated by the mediation of Russia, was passed in the tranquillity of literary leisure, and in an unreserved intercourse with learned men; among whom Voltaire and Maupertuis were for a long time his especial favourites. His own literary attainments were far above mediocrity, as may be seen by his "History of his own Times," "The History of the Seven Years' War," "Considerations on the State of Europe," "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," poems, &c. Frederic, on ascending the throne, found in his states a population of only two millions and a quarter, and left it with six millions, a result to which nothing but his talents as a general and a legislator contributed. His talents, his army, and his treasure were his sole means of government. His habits were singularly simple and unostentatious; he rose constantly at five, when he employed himself in reading despatches and reports, all of which were addressed to himself in person, and to each of which he marked an answer in the margin, consisting generally of no more than a single word; at eleven he reviewed his regiment, and dined at twelve; the remainder of the day was passed in literary pursuits, and in the enjoyment of musical performances; and at ten he invariably retired to rest. He was an avowed sceptic in matters of religion, yet he encouraged the observance of it among his subjects; and though he is justly chargeable with immoderate ambition, by which his subjects were continually involved in war, yet his vigorous understanding and undaunted courage rendered him equal to his position; while the splendour of his reign endeared him to the people, and they willingly accorded to him the epithet of "the Great." He died in 1786, aged 75.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM III., king of Prussia, was born in 1770, and ascended the throne, on the death of his father, in 1797. It is rather the province of history than of biography to describe the events, important though they be, which distinguish the reign

of a monarch: we shall therefore observe generally, that during all the extraordinary vicissitudes to which he and his country were subjected by the successes of Napoleon, his conduct ensured for him the confidence of his army and the regard of his subjects; though an impartial biographer feels himself called on to state, that the convulsions which shook the Prussian throne to its foundations in 1848 may in no small degree be traced to his refusal to grant those constitutional privileges which had long been promised to his people, and which they were well fitted to exercise. Died, June 7. 1840.

FREDERICK, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called King of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit, from the Duke of Wirtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1793. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse," a "Description of Corsica," &c.

FRELING, Sir FRANCIS, bart., secretary to the general post-office, was born at Bristol, in 1764, and commenced his official career in the post-office of that city. On the establishment of the new system of mail coaches by Mr. Palmer, in 1785, he was selected by that gentleman, on account of his superior ability and intelligence, to assist him in carrying his improvements into effect, and was introduced into the general post-office, in 1787, where he successively filled the offices of surveyor, joint secretary, and sole secretary, for nearly half a century. The unremitting attention which he bestowed upon the duties of his office, the skill with which he managed its most difficult transactions, and the unbounded confidence which he enjoyed both of his sovereign and the highest functionaries in the state, together with his unimpeachable character, enabled him to effect improvements of the highest importance and value to the interests of commerce and the prosperity of the country. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1823, and was the spontaneous act of George IV., from whom, as well as from his royal father, he had received many flattering testimonials of approval. Sir Francis was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the original members of the Roxburgh Club. He died July 10. 1836, aged 72.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM PIERRE WILLIAMS, Admiral, entered the service in 1757, and was, at the time of his death, the senior officer in the British navy. Though he distinguished himself in the American war, he was not employed during the late war with France, owing to his political principles being opposed to those of the Pitt ministry; but on the accession of William IV. to the throne, the situation of admiral of the fleet became vacant, and his majesty appointed him to it. He died in 1832, aged 90.

FREIND, JOHN, a learned physician and writer on medical science, was born in 1675;

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at Croton, in Northamptonshire. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work on diseases peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physiologist. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford; and in 1705 he accompanied the Earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return in 1707 he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. He then obtained his diploma of M.D., and in 1709 published his "Lectures on Chemistry." In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and the same year he accompanied the Duke of Ormond in his expedition to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1722 he was brought into parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. While in confinement, he wrote an epistle to his friend Dr. Mead, "De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus." He also formed the plan of his greatest literary undertaking, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The History of Physic," &c. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. Died, 1728.—Dr. ROBERT FREIND, his brother, was master of Westminster School, and died in 1754, aged 83.

FREINSHIEM, or FREINSHIEMIUS, JOHN, a learned German, was born at Ulm, in 1608, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of Upsal, and librarian to queen Christina of Sweden; but returned to Germany in consequence of ill health, and died at Heidelberg, in 1660. He showed himself a profound scholar, particularly by his celebrated supplements to the lost books and passages of Curtius and of Livy.

FREMNET, MARTIN, chief painter to Henry IV. and Louis XIII., was born at Paris, in 1567, and died in 1619.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, BERNARD, a French mathematician, celebrated for his skill in solving mathematical questions without the aid of algebra. He kept his method a secret during his life, but a description of it was found among his papers, and is called the method of exclusion. Died, 1675.

FRERE, Right Hon. JOHN HOOKHAM, a gentleman distinguished for his diplomatic talents, was born in 1769, and was educated at Eton, where, in conjunction with Canning, &c., he appeared as one of the youthful writers of the *Micromet*. He entered parliament in 1796 as member for West Loos; in 1799 succeeded his friend Mr. Canning as under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and subsequently filled various diplomatic missions in Spain, Portugal, and Prussia. Mr. Frere was a good scholar, and a man of great and varied talents; but most of his writings were of a fugitive kind, and have not been published in a collected form. He had resided at Malta many years, and there he died, of apoplexy, Jan. 7. 1846.

FRERET, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1688, and abandoned

his profession of law to devote himself to the study of history and chronology. His treatises and controversies on these subjects, among others with Newton, compose a great part of the memoirs of the academy at that time. His first work, "On the Origin of the French," wounded the national vanity so deeply, that it occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastille. Died, 1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHERINE, a French critic, was born at Quimper, in 1719, and was originally a Jesuit, but quitted the society at the age of 20. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 vols.; and, as he freely criticised the works and actions of others, it procured him some powerful enemies, among whom was Voltaire. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued till his death, in 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote *Miscellanées*, "Les Vrais Plaisirs," "Opuscules," &c.

FRERON, LOUIS STANISLAUS, son of the preceding, was one of the most violent of the French revolutionists. In 1789 he commenced an incendiary journal, called "L'Orateur du Peuple," associated himself with Marat, and was guilty of many enormities at Toulon and elsewhere. Born, 1757; died, 1802.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTINE JOHN, an experimental French philosopher, distinguished by his admirable experiments on the inflection and polarisation of light; was born at Broglie, in 1788, and died in 1827.

FRESCOBALDI, GIROLAMO, an eminent musician and composer, born at Ferrara, in 1601, and appointed organist at St. Peter's, Rome, in 1624. He is the first Italian who composed in fugue for the organ, which is a German invention; and is considered as the father of that species of organ playing known in England by the name of "voluntaries."

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German naturalist and divine, was born in Sulzbach, in 1686. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in that country. He was the author of a "German and Latin Dictionary," a "Description of German Insects," &c. Died, 1743.

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, a German writer, who distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and still more by his poetical satires. He was born at Ballingen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1547; studied at the university of Tübingen, where he obtained a professorship at 20 years of age; and wrote a critical work, entitled "Strigil Grammatica," which involved him in much angry controversy. Having written an abusive letter to the Duke of Wirtemberg, for refusing to grant him some pecuniary favour, he was arrested, and sent to the prison of Aurach; from which he attempted to escape, but fell down a frightful precipice, and was dashed to pieces. This happened in 1590.

FRISI, PAUL, a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Milan, in 1727; obtained professorships in several colleges; and ultimately was placed by the govern-

ment at the head of the architectural department in the university of his native city. He was the author of many useful treatises on electricity, astronomy, hydraulics, &c. Died, 1784.

FROBENIUS, or FROBEN, JOHN, a learned printer, was born at Hammelburg, in Franconia, in 1460. He established a press at Basle, at which Erasmus, who was his intimate friend, and lodged in his house, had all his works printed. Died, 1527.

FROBISHER, Sir MARTIN, a celebrated English navigator, was born near Doncaster, Yorkshire, and brought up to a maritime life. The discovery of a north-west passage to the Indies excited his ambition; and, after many fruitless attempts to induce merchants to favour his project, he was enabled, by the ministers and courtiers of queen Elizabeth, to fit out a private adventure, consisting only of two small barks and a pinnace. In this enterprise, he explored various parts of the arctic coast, and entering the strait which has ever since been called by his name, returned to England with some black ore, which being supposed to contain gold, induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second, and even a third voyage, but all of them proved fruitless. In 1585, Frobisher accompanied Drake to the West Indies; and, at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was honoured with knighthood for his bravery. In 1590 and 1592, he commanded squadrons successfully against the Spaniards; and in 1594, being sent with four ships of war to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, he was wounded in attacking fort Croizant, near Brest, and died on his return home.

FROISSART, JOHN, an early French chronicler and poet, was born at Valenciennes, in 1337. He was originally destined for the church; but his inclination for poetry was soon apparent, and was accompanied by a great passion for the fair sex, and a fondness for feasts and gallantry. In order to divert his mind from the chagrin attendant on an unsuccessful love-suit, or, what is more likely, a desire to learn from their own mouths the achievements of his cotemporary warriors, induced him to travel; and he visited England, where he was kindly patronised by Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward III., whose court was always open to the gay poet and narrator of chivalric deeds. In 1386 he accompanied Edward the Black Prince to Aquitaine and Bourdeaux. On the death of his protectress, Philippa, Froissart gave up all connection with England; and, after many adventures as a diplomatist and soldier, he became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Brabant, who was a poet as well as himself, and of whose verses, united with some of his own, he formed a kind of romance, called "Meliador." On the duke's death, in 1384, he entered the service of Guy, count of Blois, who induced him to continue his chronicles. He paid another visit to England in 1395, and was introduced to Richard II., but on the dethronement of this prince he returned to Flanders, where he died, in 1401. His historical writings strikingly exhibit the character and manners of his age, and are

highly valuable for their simplicity and minuteness.

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, a Roman author, of a patrician family. He was thrice consul, and commanded the Roman army in England as pro-consul. He died in the reign of Trajan, early in the 2nd century.

FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIUS, an orator and teacher of eloquence at Rome. He was a native of Crete, and received his education at Cirta, a Roman colony in Numidia. He lived in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, both of whom he instructed in oratory, and the former in ethics. All his works, except a few grammatical fragments, were supposed to have been lost, till so lately as 1815, when Angelo Maio, librarian of the Ambrose library at Milan, found several, and then first published them. A critical edition of his works, by Niebuhr, was published in 1816.

FRUGONI, CHARLES INVOCENT, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Genoa, in 1692. He originally belonged to one of the monastic orders, but obtained leave to quit it, settled at Parma, and was appointed court poet. He was a fertile and elegant writer, and his works include almost every variety of poetical composition. Died, 1768.

FRUMENTIUS, ST., usually called the Apostle of Ethiopia, was a native of Tyre, flourished in the 4th century, and established numerous churches throughout the empire.

FRY, Mrs. ELIZABETH, whose active exertions and pious zeal in administering to the moral and spiritual wants of the wretched will hand down her name to posterity as a benefactor of mankind, was the wife of Joseph Fry, esq., of Upton, Essex, and sister to Joseph Gurney, esq., of Earham Hall, near Norwich; also sister to Lady Buxton, widow of Sir Fowell Buxton. Mrs. Fry has been emphatically called "the female Howard;" and although she did not confine her sphere of observation to the unhappy inmates of the prison alone, but dispensed her blessings to the poor and helpless wherever found, her main object through life was the alleviation of the sorrows of the captive. "She took the gauge of misery, not as a matter of curiosity and philosophical speculation, but with the hope of relieving it. The lips that had been seldom opened but to blaspheme their Maker, were taught to praise him; the hands hitherto employed in theft were employed in honest labour. Infants, in a doubly-lamented sense, born in sin and bred in vice, were snatched from a destruction which had appeared inevitable, and put into a train of improvement. The gloomy mansion, which had lately been a scene of horror only to be exceeded by those more dreadful future mansions to which it was conducting them, changed its face. The loathsome prison, which had witnessed nothing but intoxication and idleness, and heard no sounds but those of reviling and of imprecation, gradually became a scene of comparative decency, sobriety, and order." Died, Oct. 12. 1845, aged 65.

FRYE, THOMAS, an artist, born in Ireland, in 1710. He is said to have been the

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first manufacturer of porcelain in England, but the heat of the furnaces having injured his health, he adopted the profession of a portrait painter and mezzotinto engraver. Died, 1762.

FRYTH, JOHN, a martyr to the Protestant religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the son of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks, in Kent, and educated in King's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he became acquainted with William Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, who converted him to Lutheranism. Avowing his opinions publicly, he was apprehended, examined, and confined to his college. After undergoing various hardships, he was apprehended for making proselytes, and sent to the Tower. Refusing to recant, he was burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

FUCA, JUAN DE, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, was a native of Cephalonia, and died at Zante, in 1632. For upwards of forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions; and, in 1592, he was sent by the viceroy of Mexico to explore the west coast of North America for an inlet which might lead to a communication with the Atlantic. But the account of his discovery was mingled with such romantic tales, that it remained disbelieved in modern times, until the trading vessels which frequent this coast, in the fur trade, having approached the shore from which Captain Cook had been driven by contrary winds, discovered the inlet mentioned by De Fuca between the 48th and 49th parallels. This strait was thoroughly explored by Vancouver, in 1792.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a Bavarian physician and botanist, was born in 1501, at Wemdingen, and educated at Ingolstadt. He settled at Tubingen, where he practised for 35 years, and was ennobled by the emperor Charles V. Besides works on medicine and anatomy, he was the author of "Historia Plantarum," and his name has been perpetuated by being applied to a genus of plants, of which the scarlet fuchsia is a well-known species.

FUCHS, THEOPHILUS, a German poet, born at Leppersdorf, in Upper Saxony, was the son of a poor peasant, whose labours he shared till he was 18. He afterwards studied theology at Leipsic, became a country clergyman, and wrote many lyrical pieces. Died about 1810.

FUENTES, DON PEDRO HENRIQUEZ D'AZEVEDO, Count of, a Spanish general and statesman, born at Valladolid, in 1560. He served his first campaign in Portugal, under the Duke of Alva, and greatly distinguished himself; as he also did in the Low Countries, under Alexander Farnese. He was afterwards sent on important embassies to foreign courts. In the reign of Philip III. he was made governor of Milan, and rendered himself formidable to the Italian states, by causing them to feel the superiority of the Spanish power. In 1643, when Spain wished to take advantage of the death of Louis XIII., and the minority of his successor, Fuentes, then 83 years of age, was sent with an army into Champagne. He laid siege to Rocroy; but the young and

brave Duke d'Enghien (afterwards the great Condé) attacked the besiegers with inferior forces, and, failing with his cavalry upon the Spanish infantry, destroyed nearly the whole army. The old general, who at the time was severely afflicted with the gout, caused himself to be carried, in a chair, into the midst of the fight, and there perished by the sword.

FUESSLI, JOHN GASPARD, a Swiss artist, born at Zurich, in 1706; author of a "History of the Artists of Switzerland," in 5 vols. &c. He died in 1781, leaving three sons:—**RODOLPH**, afterwards librarian to the emperor of Germany; **HENRY**, the eminent painter, better known by the name of **FUSELI** [which see]; and **CASPAR**, a skilful entomologist, who resided at Leipsic, and published several works on his favourite science.

FUGER, FREDERIC HENRY, an eminent painter, and director of the imperial picture-gallery in Belvidere, at Vienna, was born at Heilbron, in 1751. He began by painting miniatures while a mere child; but as he grew up, his passion for historical subjects led him to emulate the great masters in that branch of the art. In 1774 he went to Vienna, and was sent as a pensioner to Rome by the empress Maria Theresa. After a diligent study of seven years there, he went to Naples, and resided two years in the house of the imperial ambassador, Count Von Lamberg, where he had a fine opportunity of exerting his talents. On his return to Vienna in 1784, he was appointed vicedirector of the school of painting and sculpture at Vienna. He painted many large portraits, miniatures, and historical pieces; some of which are highly esteemed. His "St. John in the Wilderness," painted for the imperial chapel, in 1804, is a masterpiece, and for it he received 1000 ducats. Died, 1818.

FUGGER. The name of a rich and noble family, whose founder was John Fugger, a weaver, residing in a small village near Augsburg. His eldest son, John, likewise a weaver, obtained, by marriage, the rights of a citizen of Augsburg, and carried on a linen trade in that city, then an important commercial place. He died in 1449. His eldest son, Andrew, acquired such great wealth, that he was called the *rich Fugger*. He died without issue; and his three nephews, Ulrich, George, and James, married ladies of noble families, and were raised to the rank of nobles by the emperor Maximilian. Under the emperor Charles V. this family rose to its highest splendour. When Charles held the memorable diet at Augsburg, in 1530, he lived for a year and a day in Anthony Fugger's splendid house near the wine market. The emperor derived considerable pecuniary aid from him, and in return raised him and his brother Raimond to the dignity of counts and bannerets, invested them with the estates of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn, and granted them letters giving them princely privileges, and the right of coining money. Anthony left at his death 8,000,000 gold crowns, besides jewels and other valuable property, and possessions in all parts of Europe and the Indies. It was of him that

the emperor Charles, when viewing the royal treasure at Paris, exclaimed, "There is at Augsburg a linen weaver, who could pay as much as this with his own gold." And it was he also who did one of the most graceful and princely courtesies on record, as the following anecdote will show:—When Charles V. returned from Tunis, and paid Anthony a visit, the latter produced the emperor's bond for an immense sum of money with which he had supplied him; and on a fire made of cinnamon wood, which had been lighted in the hall, he nobly, though somewhat ostentatiously, made a burnt-offering of it to his imperial visitor. "This noble family," says the *Mirror of Honour*, "contained, in five branches (1619), 47 counts and countesses, and, including the other members, young and old, about as many persons as the year has days." Even while counts, they continued to pursue commerce, and their wealth became such, that, in 94 years, they bought real estate to the amount of 941,000 florins, and in 1762 owned 2 counties, 6 lordships, and 57 other estates, besides their houses and lands in and around Augsburg. They had collections of rich treasures of art and rare books. Painters and musicians were supported, and the arts and sciences were liberally patronised by them. Their gardens and buildings displayed good taste, and they entertained their guests with regal magnificence. But while the industry, the prudence, the honours, and the influence of the Fugger family is mentioned, we ought also to state that these were equalled only by their unbounded charity and their zeal to do good. In acts of private benevolence, and in the foundation of hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions, they were unrivalled.

FULDA, CHARLES FREDERIC, a Protestant divine, born at Wimpfen, in 1722; author of several learned treatises, viz. "On the Goths," "On the Cimbrs," "On the Ancient German Mythology," &c. Died, 1788.

FULLER, THOMAS, an eminent historian and divine of the church of England, in the 17th century, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. His first clerical appointment was that of minister of St. Bennet's parish, Cambridge, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He was afterwards collated to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, and obtained the rectory of Broad Winsor, Dorsetshire. His first literary production was entitled "David's heinous Sin, hearty Repentance, and heavy Punishment." In 1640 he published his "History of the Holy War;" soon after which he removed to London, and was chosen lecturer at the Savoy church, in the Strand. On the departure of Charles I. from London, previously to the commencement of hostilities, Fuller delivered a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on the anniversary of his majesty's inauguration in 1642, from 2 Samuel, xix. 30.—"Yea, let them take all, so that my lord the king return in peace;" which greatly offended the popular leaders of the day, and endangered the safety of the preacher. About this time he published his "Holy State." In 1643 he went to Oxford, and joined the king, became

chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English history and antiquities. In 1650 appeared his "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," and his "Abel Redivivus;" but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled "The Worthies of England"—a production valuable alike for the solid information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. In 1648, he obtained the living of Waltham, in Essex, which in 1658 he quitted for that of Cranford, in Middlesex; and at the Restoration he was reinstated in his prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived by the parliamentarians. He was also made D. D. and chaplain to the king. Dr. Fuller's writings possess much learning, wit, and humour, with an elaborate display of quaint conceit—a quality highly esteemed at the time he wrote, and one which appears quite natural to him. Many extraordinary stories are told respecting his prodigiously retentive memory, which we omit; but the following punning anecdote, old as it is, and though not strictly biographical, we take the liberty of here introducing. The "worthy" Dr. Fuller was, it seems, an inveterate punster; but once attempting to play off a joke upon a gentleman named Sparrowhawk, he met with the following retort:—"What is the difference," said the Dr. (who was very corpulent), "between an owl and a sparrowhawk?" "It is," replied the other, "fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over."

FULLER, ANDREW, an eminent Baptist minister, and secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, was born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His father was a small farmer, who gave his son the rudiments of education at the free school of Soham; and though principally engaged in the labours of husbandry till he was of age, yet he studied so diligently, that in 1775 he became, on invitation, the pastor of a congregation, first at Soham, and afterwards at Kettering. In the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society, by Dr. Carey and others, Mr. Fuller exerted himself with great energy, and the whole of his future life was identified with its labours. He was also an able controversialist. His principal works are, a treatise "On the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared as to their Moral Tendency," "Socinianism Indefensible," "The Gospel its own Witness," "Discourses on the Book of Genesis," &c. Died, 1815.

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer and projector, of considerable celebrity, was born in Little Britain, Pennsylvania, in 1765. Having acquired some knowledge of portrait and landscape painting, he came to England, and studied under his distinguished countryman, West, with whom he continued an inmate several years; and, after quitting him, he made painting his chief employment for some time. He afterwards formed an acquaintance with another fellow-countryman, named Rumsey, who was well-skilled in mechanics, and hence he ultimately adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He also

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became acquainted with the Duke of Bridge-water, so famous for his canals, and with Earl Stanhope, a nobleman celebrated for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1796, he published a treatise on "Inland Navigation;" and after making public some clever inventions and useful contrivances, in spinning, sawing, &c. Mr. Fulton went, in 1797, to Paris, where he lived seven years, and studied the higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, and perspective. It was there, in 1800, that he projected the first panorama ever exhibited; and there also that he perfected the plan for his submarine boat, or torpedo. Returning to America in 1806, he immediately engaged in building a steam-boat, of what was then deemed very considerable dimensions, and which began to navigate the Hudson river in 1807, its progress through the water being at the rate of five miles an hour. He had meditated on this experiment since 1793, and was the first who applied water-wheels to the purpose of steam-naviga-tion; and though he claimed the invention, he certainly was not the real inventor—that credit being due to Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire. (See the Scots Magazine, for Nov. 1788.) It is said that vexation at being denied the merit of this discovery, and prevented from deriving the whole benefit of it, preyed on his mind, and hastened his death.

FUNES, GREGORIO, a patriot of La Plata, in South America. He was dean of the cathedral church of Cordova, in which station he employed all his influence in support of the revolution. In 1810 he was sent as a deputy from Cordova to the congress of Buenos Ayres, and on various subsequent occasions he took a prominent part in the political transactions of his country. He was also distinguished as an historical writer, especially by his "Essays de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman." Died, 1829.

FURETIERE, ANTHONY, abbot of Chalivoy, was a French philologist, born in 1620. He distinguished himself by various literary productions, and was a member of the French academy, but was expelled from it on a charge of having pillaged the unpublished lexicographical labours of his colleagues to enrich a dictionary of his own; and his ex-pulsion gave rise to a virulent paper war between him and his former associates. Besides this "Dictionary," which served as the basis of the "Dictionnaire de Trevoux," he published "Gospel Parables," "Five Satires," "Le Roman Bourgeois," &c. Died, 1683.

FURIETTI, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, a car-dinal, born at Bergamo, in 1685; author of a treatise on the mosaic art of painting. Died, 1764.

FURIUS, FREDERIC, surnamed Coriola-nus, was a learned Spaniard, whom the em-porer Charles V. sent into the Netherlands, and placed with his son Philip, who made him his historian, and with whom he re-mained during his life. He wrote some es-teemed works, and died in 1692.

FURNEAUX, PHILIP, a Nonconformist divine, born at Totness, Devon, in 1726. In 1753 he was appointed pastor of the congre-gation at Clapham, where he continued till

1777, when he retired in consequence of an illness, which ended in mental derangement, and he died in 1783. He was the author of "An Essay on Toleration."

FURST, WALTER, was a native of Altorf, Switzerland, by whose means, aided by the heroic William Tell and Arnold of Melchthal, the liberty of his country was established, in 1307.

FURSTEMBERG, FERDINAND DE, an eminent prelate, born at Bilsdern, in West-phalia, in 1623. He was raised to the bishop-ric of Paderborn in 1661, by pope Alexander VII., who afterwards made him apostolical vicar of all the north of Europe. He collected a number of MSS. and other monuments of antiquity, and published them under the title of "Monumenta Paderbornensia;" he also published a valuable collection of Latin poems. Died, 1683.

FUTRADO, ABRAHAM, a French Jew, who was one of the leading members of the Sanhedrim, convoked by Buonaparte in 1808, at Paris. He wrote several works, and is said to have possessed great eloquence. Born, 1759; died, 1817.

FUSELI, HENRY, or FUESLI, the more correct way of spelling the family name, was the second son of Gaspard Fuselli, and born at Zurich, about 1739. He was originally in-tended for the church; but he had employed himself, while under his father's roof, in making copies from the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and this had inspired him with an insurmountable desire to devote himself to the profession. While at the Humanity College, in Zurich, he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated La-vater, and became enamoured with literature. He studied English, read the best authors in that language, and translated the tragedy of Macbeth into German. In 1763, Fuseli came to England; he was then in his 22nd year; and on his showing his specimens of painting to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the latter expressed himself in terms of high commendation, and advised him to go to Rome. This he did; and after eight years spent in studying the Italian masters, he returned to England. Having suggested to Alderman Boydell the idea of forming his "Shakespeare Gallery," for which he painted eight of his best pic-tures, that splendid design was accordingly executed. In 1790, Fuseli became a royal academician; and during the next nine years he painted a series of 47 pictures, afterwards exhibited as the "Milton Gallery." In 1799 he was appointed professor of painting, and, in 1804, keeper of the Royal Academy. Fu-seli was an excellent scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary cotemporaries. His imagination was lofty and exuberant; but, in aspiring to the sub-lime, which he often reached, he occasionally fell into extravagance and distortion. His anatomical knowledge was extensive; and so predominant is it in some of his paintings, that while admiring the grandeur of his con-ceptions, the thoughts of the spectator are involuntarily carried to the dissecting-room. Fuseli experienced the unchanged attach-ment of the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, who was on all occasions his sincere and generous friend; and the artist was on a visit to Lady

Gulldford, when he was seized with his short, but fatal illness; and he died at her house, Putney Hill, on the 16th of April, 1825, in the 84th year of his age.

FUSS, NICHOLAS VON, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Basle, in 1755. He first studied under Bernouilli, then professor of mathematics at the university of that place, who procured him a situation, when he was 17, with his friend, the celebrated Euler, at St. Petersburg, who wished to obtain a young man of talent in the prosecution of his philosophical inquiries. Here he soon obtained distinction and preferment. In 1776 he was appointed adjunct of the Academy of Sciences for the higher mathematics. In 1784, Catherine II. gave him a professorship in the corps of noble land cadets; and in 1792 he was appointed secretary to the free economical society. In 1800 he was raised to the dignity of a counsellor of state; in 1805 he was constituted one of the council for the organisation of military schools; and, continuing to advance the interests of science in the various honourable stations to which he was promoted, he was rewarded with the order of Vladimir and a pension. He was a regular contributor to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg during a period of 50 years, and published various works, chiefly on mathematics and astronomy. Died, 1836.

FUX, JOHN JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer during the reigns of the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., was born in Styria, about the year 1660, and held the office of imperial chapel-master for about 40 years. He composed several operas, and had great influence on the musical taste of his time. His Musical Gradus and some of his sacred pieces are still highly esteemed. Died, 1750.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a French dramatic poet; born, 1672; died, 1752. He wrote a number of operas, light comedies, and other theatrical pieces, some of which are still occasionally performed.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, CLAUDE, Count de Boesjan, almoner to Louis XIV., and an honorary counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, was born in 1680, and died in 1721. He was abbot of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Dijon, of which abbey he wrote a history, and founded and endowed a seminary for the education of young ecclesiastics there.

FYT, JOHN, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp, in 1625. His pencil was so prolific, that almost every important collection of paintings has some of his productions. His subjects are chiefly game, beasts, birds, fruit, and flowers; and they are remarkable for their fidelity to nature in the drawing, and for their rich and glowing colours. The year of his death is unknown.

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GABBIANI, ANTONY DOMINIC, an Italian painter; born at Florence in 1652, and accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold, while employed in painting the large cupola of Castello, in 1726.

GABRIEL, SEVERUS, a Greek bishop in the 16th century, born at Monembasia in the Peloponnesus. He was consecrated bishop of Philadelphia, and was afterwards bishop of the Greek church at Venice.

GABRIEL, SIONITA, a learned Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome and at Paris, where he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubensis."

GABRIELLI, JULIO, a Catholic prelate and a cardinal, who held the office of secretary of the holy see, during the period of discussion between the pope and Buonaparte, and was driven into exile by the latter. He returned to Rome in 1814, and attained his 74th year, dying in 1822. An interesting account of the proceedings, which were conducted by Cardinal Gabrielli, are to be found in "Correspondance authentique de la Cour de Rome avec la France."

GACON, FRANCIS, a French satirist, who wrote against Bossuet, Rousseau, and Le Motte. He was born at Lyons, in 1686, and became a priest of the Oratory; gained the

prize for poetry of the academy in 1717, and died at his priory of Baillon in 1725.

GADBURY, JOHN, an astrologer, who, in the latter part of the 17th century, attracted considerable notice. He was originally a tailor; afterwards became an assistant to Lilly the fortune-teller (the Sidrophel of Butler); and, like his master, he published astrological almanacs and other works of a similar description. He was a Roman Catholic, and having made some ambiguous remarks in his almanacs, he was taken up as an accomplice of Titus Oates, but afterwards liberated. He is said to have perished by shipwreck, in a voyage to Jamaica.

GADD, PETER ADRIAN, a Swedish chemist and natural philosopher; professor of chemistry in the university of Abo, in Finland. He wrote several treatises on geology, &c.; and died about the end of the 18th century.

GADDESSEN, JOHN OF, an English physician of high repute in the 14th century. He was appointed physician to Edward III., and was the first Englishman that held that office. He wrote a work on the practice of physic, entitled "Rosa Anglica," which is replete with absurdities and superstitious ceremonies, proving how low medical science in this country must have been at that time; yet it appears he was acquainted with the mode of procuring fresh water from salt by

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GAELEN, ALEXANDER VAN, a Dutch painter, was born in 1670, and died in 1728. He settled in London, and painted some battle pieces, particularly one of the Boyne.

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, an eminent German naturalist, was born at Calu, in Suabia, in 1732. Having graduated in the university of Gottingen, he travelled through a great part of Europe in the pursuit of his botanical studies. In 1759 he went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. With this view he visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1768 he went to Petersburg, and was appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that place with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine for botanical discoveries, he returned to his native place in 1770. Died, 1791.

GAFFARELLI, JAMES, a French writer, who applied himself to the study of the Hebrew language and rabbinical learning, was born at Mantes, in Provence, about 1601. He adopted the doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin. He became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, who gave him several preferments. He died at Sigonce, of which place he was then abbot, in 1681. Besides the above, he wrote a book, entitled "Unheard-of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians, the Horoscope of the Patriarchs, and the Reading of the Stars."

GAFURIO, FRANCHINO, an eminent Italian composer and professor of music, was born at Lodi in 1451. He was in orders, and became head of the choir in the cathedral of Milan, where also he was appointed musical professor. He died about 1520. His works are, "Theoricum Opus Musice Discipline," "Practica Musice utriusque Cantus," "Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musice," "De Harmonica Musicorum Instrumentorum," &c. His works were highly esteemed at the time, and his rules generally adopted.

GAGE, THOMAS, a native of Ireland, who, travelling into Spain, assumed the tonsure in a convent of Dominican monks, whence he was sent as a missionary to the Philippines, in 1625. He contrived to amass a good property during his journey; and on his return to Europe, he settled in England, abjured the Romish religion, and obtained the living of Deal, in Kent. In 1651 he published "A Survey of the West Indies."

GAGER, WILLIAM, a dramatist of the 16th century, and vicar-general to the diocese of Ely. His dramatic works are written in Latin.

GAGNIER, JOHN, a celebrated orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman Catholic, entered into holy orders, and became a canon in the church of St. Genevieve; but turned Protestant and settled in England. He was patronised by Archbishop Sharp and many other eminent persons, and received the degree of M. A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes.

In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford; and died in 1740.

GAILLARD DE LONGJUMEAU, bishop of Apt, in Provence, was the first who projected a universal historical dictionary, and employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the work. Died, 1695.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRY, a French historian, born at Ostel, near Soissons, in 1728, and died in 1806. He was the author of "Histoire de Charlemagne," "Rhétorique Française," "Histoire de Francis I.," and many other works of a similar character.

GAILLARD, JOHN ERNEST, a musical composer of considerable merit, was born at Zell, in 1687, and became a pupil of Farinelli. He came over to England with George, prince of Denmark, the husband of queen Anne, and was appointed chapel-master to the queen dowager. At that time the whole musical world was occupied with the rivalry between Handel and Buononcini, and Gaillard was glad to enter into an agreement with Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to compose the music for his operatic and pantomimic entertainments, some of which were very popular. Died, 1749.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, a celebrated landscape painter, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1737. He was self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native county. From Sudbury he came to London, and commenced portrait painter, in which line he acquired great eminence. His chief excellence, however, was in landscape, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the precision and simplicity of Ruysdael. He was highly esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bestowed on him a high but well-merited compliment in one of his academical discourses. Died, 1788.

GALAR, MATTHEW, one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany, and rendered eminent services to the emperor Frederic II. and Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, but was restored, and died at Vienna in 1647.

GALATEO, ANTONIO, a learned physician, was descended from a Greek family, and born, in 1444, at Galatino, in the territory of Otranto. He was appointed physician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, in his native province, in 1516. He wrote "De Situ Iapygiæ," "De Situ Elementorum," "De Situ Terrarum," "De Mari et Aquis," &c.

GALATIN, PETER, a Franciscan monk, who flourished about 1530. He wrote "De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis," a work of considerable reputation.

GALBA, SERVILIUS SULPICIUS, emperor of Rome, was descended from the ancient family of Sulpicii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his

death, Galba revolted against the emperor; and Gaul declaring for him, Nero put a period to his own existence. Galba gave himself up to the government of 3 obscure men, whom the Romans called his school-masters; and he was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, A. D. 69.

GALE, JOHN, an eminent Baptist divine, was born in London, in 1680. At the age of 17 he was sent to Leyden, where he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. The History of Infant Baptism by Mr. Wall, published in 1708, attracting his notice, he wrote a reply to it; which, however, did not appear till 1711. About this time he was chosen minister of the Baptist congregation in Barbican, where he continued till his death, in 1721. His sermons, in 4 volumes, were subsequently published.

GALE, THEOPHILUS, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born, in 1628, at King's Teignton, in Devonshire, and in 1647 entered as a student of Magdalen College, Oxford. He commenced as a preacher at Winchester to a congregation of Independents, from which he was ejected in consequence of the act of uniformity, in 1661. He then became tutor to the sons of Lord Wharton, with whom he went to Caen in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England, and was pastor of a dissenting congregation, and master of a seminary at Newington. He died in 1678. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his "Court of the Gentiles," 3 vols. 4to.; in which he proves that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were borrowed from the scriptures.

GALE, THOMAS, a learned English divine, was born in 1636 at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1666 he was chosen Greek professor, and in 1672 master of St. Paul's School. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York, where he died in 1702. He published a collection of the Greek Mythologists, "Historia Poetica antiqui Italiciarum Græcæ et Latine," "Herodoti Italiciarum Græcæ et Latine," "Historia Britannica, Saxonica, Anglo-Danica," &c. Dr. Gale corresponded with some of the most eminent scholars on the Continent, by whom his abilities were highly esteemed.

GALE, ROGER, the eldest son of the preceding. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's Commentary on Antoninus. Died, 1744.—SAMUEL, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. Died, 1754.

GALEANO, JOSEPH, a physician of Palermo, was born in 1605, and died in 1675. Besides several works on medical subjects, he published a collection of the Sicilian poets, in 5 vols.

GALEN, CHRISTOPHER BERNHARD VAN, the warlike bishop of Munster, first entered the military service, which he afterwards left for the church. In 1660 he was chosen prince-bishop of Munster, but was obliged to besiege the city on account of the opposition of the citizens; he, however, conquered it, and built a citadel to secure his power. In 1664

he was appointed one of the leaders of the imperial army against the Turks in Hungary. He afterwards fought against the Dutch, first in alliance with England, and then with France, taking from them several cities and fortresses. After this he joined the Danes against the Swedes, and made new conquests; and in 1764 he formed an alliance with Spain, and again gave battle to his old enemies the Dutch. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, one of the greatest generals of his time, and an adroit diplomatist. Died, 1678, aged 73.

GALEN, CLAUDIUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was born at Pergamus in Asia, in 131. After studying philosophy and general literature, he travelled through Egypt and other countries in the East for the purpose of acquiring medical and anatomical knowledge. On his return, he practised 4 years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the intrigues of his jealous rivals, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamus; but was recalled by an especial mandate of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died at Rome, in about the 70th year of his age. A part only of his very numerous writings has been preserved; but even that part forms 5 folio volumes, and affords undoubted proofs of his practical and theoretical skill.

GALERIUS, CAIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, a Roman emperor. Entering the army as a common soldier, he rose to the highest ranks by his bravery, and was adopted by Dioclesian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He ascended the imperial throne in 305, and died in 311. He was naturally of a cruel disposition, and during his reign the Christians suffered great persecution.

GALILEI, GALILEO, an illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and born at Pisa, in 1564. He was intended by his father for the medical profession; but his love for mathematical studies was so decidedly evinced, and his aversion for the other so strong, that he was allowed to pursue the former, which he did with such unwearied diligence, that at the age of 24 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. There he was constantly engaged in asserting the laws of nature against the Aristotelian philosophy, which raised up such a host of enemies against him, that, in 1592, he was obliged to resign his professorship. He then went to Padua, where he lectured with unparalleled success, and students flocked to hear him from all parts of Europe. After remaining there 18 years, Cosmo III. invited him back to Pisa, and soon after called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke. Galileo had heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen; and making one for himself, a series of most important astronomical discoveries followed. He found that the moon, like the earth, has an uneven

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surface; and he taught his scholars to measure the height of its mountains by their shadow. A particular nebula he resolved into individual stars; but his most remarkable discoveries were Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's ring, the sun's spots, and the starry nature of the milky way. The result of his discoveries was his decided conviction of the truth of the Copernican system; though the blind and furious bigotry of the monks charged him with heresy for it, and he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, first in 1616, and again in 1633. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; but it is said, that in the last instance, when he had repeated the abjuration, he stamped his foot on the earth, indignantly muttering, "yet it moves!" The latter years of his life were spent at his own country-house near Florence, where he devoted himself to the perfecting of his telescope; and he died, at the age of 78, in 1642, the year in which Newton was born.

GALL, JOHN JOSEPH, the celebrated phrenologist, was born, in 1758, at Teiffenbrunn, Württemberg. He studied medicine under Professor Shermann, and settled in Vienna, where he attracted much attention by his "Anatomical and Physiological Inquiries respecting the Brain and Nerves," on account of the principles it contained, that certain talents and tendencies depend on the position of certain parts of the head,—that, each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by elevations or protuberances on the cranium. He afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures; and, in 1807, established himself in Paris, thinking France the most likely part in which to circulate his doctrines. Prince Metternich consulted him as his physician, and, in 1810, guaranteed the expense of publishing the work of Gall and Spurzheim on phrenology. Dr. Gall died at Paris in 1828. He directed that no clergyman should attend his funeral, and that his head should be dissected and placed in the museum he had collected.

GALLAND, ANTHONY, an able orientalist, was born, in 1646, at Rollot, in Picardy. He was employed to travel on account of the French government; and his zeal and industry are evinced by several treatises, which he published on his return, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Mohammedan empire and religion. He is now principally known by his "Mille-et-un Nuits," a curious collection of eastern romances, translated into all the languages of Europe, and known to us as the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Galland was Arabic professor to the college of France, and antiquary to the king. Died, 1715.

GALLIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian abbé, celebrated for his writings, was born at Chieti, in the province of Abruzzo, Naples, in 1723. He made a rapid progress in his studies, and was no less remarkable for playful wit than for more solid acquisitions. Having made a collection of specimens of the various volcanic productions of Vesuvius, he sent them to the pope in a box, thus la-

belled, "Beatissime Pater fac ut lapides isti panes fiant!"—"Holy Father, command that these stones be made bread," which the pope virtually attended to by giving him the canonry of Amalfi, worth 400 ducats per annum. One of his earliest productions was a volume written on the death of the public executioner, in order to ridicule the academical custom of pouring forth lamentations, in prose and verse, on the death of great personages. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy, and soon took a lead among the wits and literati in Paris. He wrote a number of able works; among which are a "Treatise on Money," "Annotations upon Horace," "Dialogues on the Corn Trade," "On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutral and Belligerent Princes," &c. He held several important offices under the Neapolitan government, and died, greatly esteemed, in 1787.

GALLIENUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, who reigned in conjunction with Valerian, his father, for seven years, and became sole ruler in 260. In his youth he gave fair promise to become an excellent sovereign, but he grew indolent and sensual; and was at length assassinated, at Milan, in 268.

GALLOIS, JOHN, a French critic of the 17th century, celebrated for the universality of his knowledge. He was one of the projectors of the "Journal des Savans," and its conductor for many years. Died, 1707.

GALLOWAY BEY, second son of Alex. Galloway, esq., engineer of London. This young man had devoted his talents and energies in the service of the pacha of Egypt, whose chief engineer he had been for 12 years; and in reward for his services, and as a high token of his esteem, the pacha was pleased to confer on him, in 1824, the title of bey. Died, July, 1834.

GALLUS, CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS, emperor of Rome, was an African by birth; but holding a command in Moesia, under Decius, at the time that monarch was slain in a battle with the Goths, he was proclaimed emperor by the army, in 251. He proved unworthy of his station, and he fell by assassination in 253.

GALLUS, CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, was born, B. C. 70, at Forum Julii, and was intimate with Virgil, whose tenth eclogue is inscribed to him. He was employed by Augustus in his war with Antony, and rewarded for his services with the government of Egypt. He was there guilty of excessive tyranny; and being charged with peculation and conspiracy, he was condemned to exile; upon which he committed suicide, aged 42. His works are lost.

GALT, JOHN, a voluminous author on a great variety of subjects, but chiefly known as a novelist, was born in Ayrshire, 1779. The scene of his novels is in general laid in Scotland, and his intimate acquaintance with every light and shadow of Scottish life, makes them really important to all who would know Scotland—especially the Scotland of middle and lower life—as it really is. The list of his works is remarkably long; perhaps the best of them are, "The Entail,"

"The Annals of the Parish," "The Ayrshire Legatees," and "Rinnan Gilhaize." Independent of his numerous novels, he published tragedies, minor poems, voyages, and travels, and several biographies. He was for some time editor of the *Courier* newspaper, and it is asserted that he gave up that appointment rather than allow the insertion, though at the request of a minister, of an article which he considered objectionable. For several years previous to his death he suffered very severely from paralysis of the limbs. Died, 1839.

GALUPPI, BALDESSARO, a distinguished composer, was born near Venice, in 1703. His operas, about 50 in number, are almost all of the comic kind, and had, at one time, the chief run throughout Italy. He died in 1785.

GALVAM, ANTHONY, a Portuguese, who in 1527 was appointed governor of the Moluccas. With 500 men he defeated a native army of 20,000. He governed well, and used his efforts to convert the natives; but on his return to Portugal, in 1540, he was treated with such ingratitude, that he sunk into abject poverty, and died in the hospital of Lisbon, in 1557.

GALVANI, LOUIS, an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of galvanism, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer in anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered, that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a system of physiology, which has excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy; and died in 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

GAM, DAVID, a native of Wales, and an officer in the army of Henry V. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the evening preceding the battle of Agincourt, he reported, that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was killed defending his sovereign, who was exposed to imminent danger, and was knighted by him on the field.

GAMA, VASCO or VASQUEZ DE, an illustrious navigator, was born at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by sea. Having under his command 4 vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, Gama set sail, July 9th, 1497; in the beginning of the next year reached the eastern coast of Africa, and, holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May, at Calicut, a city inhabited by Hindoos, where the ruler over the country, called the *zamora*, or king, had his residence. He returned to

Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out; and the result of this expedition promised such great advantages, that, in 1502, he went out with 20 ships, but he was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the *zamora*, which he defeated, and returned the following year with 13 rich vessels which he had captured in the Indian Seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525. The *Lusiad* of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his last voyage.

GAMBARA, VERONICA, an Italian poetess, born of a noble family in 1485. On the death of her husband, Giberto, lord of Correggio, whom she survived many years, she devoted much of her time to the cultivation of literature; and her poems possess originality and spirit. Died, 1550.

GAMBIER, the Right Hon. JAMES, Lord, a British admiral, was born, in 1756, at the Bahama Islands, his father being at that time the lieutenant-governor. He entered the naval service at an early age, was actively engaged on various occasions, and was rewarded by different gradations of rank, till he reached that of post-captain, with the command of the *Raleigh*, of 32 guns, in 1788. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French in their attempt upon Jersey, in 1781; he afterwards served on the American coast, was present at the reduction of Charlestown, and captured the *Mifflin*, an American ship of war, mounting 20 guns. When hostilities commenced with France in 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the *Defence*, of 74 guns, and had the merit of sharing in Earl Howe's celebrated victory. On the first anniversary of that battle (June 1. 1795), he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. Passing over minor events, we find him, in 1807, entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to Copenhagen to co-operate with Lord Cathcart in demanding possession of the Danish navy; which, though at first resisted, ended in the surrender of 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates, sloops, &c. For his share in this important service, his lordship was created a baron of the united kingdom, and offered a pension of 2000*l.*, which he declined. He was next appointed to the command of the Channel fleet; and in 1809, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, who commanded the fire-ships, an attack was made on a French squadron in the Aix Roads, which, though successful to a considerable extent, was considered by Lord Cochrane, as inefficiently performed, and caused a serious misunderstanding between them. A court-martial on Lord Gambier, and his honourable acquittal, were the results of this disagreement. His lordship occupied a seat at the admiralty for many years, and on the accession of William IV. he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. He was pious and benevolent; and is memorable for his zeal in inculcating moral and religious principles among the seamen. Died, April, 1833.

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greatly distinguished as a preacher, was born about 1760. He was a controversialist, and published "A Defence of the Ancient Faith," in 1811; and "A full Exposition of the Christian Religion," in 1813; but a sermon "On the Relations between Spiritual and Temporal Authority," exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, in 1816. He appealed to Rome, and made an able defence of his opinions; but the affair caused him to quit his situation as missionary at the Catholic chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died at East Sheen, Surrey, in 1821.

GANDON, JAMES, an eminent English architect, and the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. His reputation was much enhanced by his editorial labours in producing the "Vitruvius Britannicus;" after which he went to Ireland, and remained there till he died, in 1824, aged 84. He designed the custom house, the four courts, and many other elegant structures in Dublin.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, a celebrated French engraver and letter-founder, was born at Paris towards the close of the 15th century. He brought the art of letter-founding to such perfection, that all parts of Europe were supplied with his types. Among his works are some beautiful specimens of Greek, and it was he who brought the Roman character to perfection. Died, 1661.

GARASSE, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, born at Angoulême, in 1585. He became a very popular preacher, but is chiefly remembered for the wit and asperity of his controversial writings. His principal work was entitled "A Theological Summary of the Truths of the Christian Religion," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He died of the plague which he caught at Poitiers, while attending a person afflicted with that disorder, in 1631.

GARAT, D. J., a French metaphysician and philosopher. He was one of the best-intentioned men of the revolution, and yet, such was the force of circumstances, appearing to sanction its worst crimes, and acting with men whom his heart abhorred. He succeeded Danton as minister of justice. He was ennobled by Buonaparte, on becoming emperor; but his liberal steadiness gave offence, and he did not re-appear on the political stage till the hundred days. He was in consequence dismissed from the academy by the Bourbons. He is the author of "Mémoires sur M. Suard." Born, 1760; died, 1821.

GARAY, JOHN DE, a brave Spanish officer, born at Badajoz, in 1541. He went to America, as secretary to the governor of Paraguay; where he displayed so much enterprise and talent, that he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general and governor of Assumption. He founded Santa Fé, rebuilt and fortified Buenos Ayres, and endeavoured by kindness to civilise the Indians. He was killed on the banks of the Paraná, about 1592.

GARAY, DON MARTIN DE, a Spanish statesman, who acted a conspicuous part in the management of public affairs from 1808 till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. He

was made minister of finance in 1816, dismissed in 1818, and died in 1822.

GARCIA, MANUEL, a distinguished musical performer and composer, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1782. He showed great proficiency at an early age, and appeared as a public singer at the opera-houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London. He was engaged as principal male singer at the king's theatre, London, in 1824; and his abilities attracted much attention, both as a vocalist and as an actor. His dramatic compositions are too numerous for insertion here, and many of them possess great merit. Madame Malibran de Beriot was his daughter. Garcia died in 1832.

GARCIA DE MASCARENHAS, BLAISE, a Portuguese, who figured both as a soldier and poet, was born in 1596, at Avo. In 1614 he entered into the military service, and went to Brazil, where he remained twenty-six years, and on his return to Lisbon was appointed governor of Alfayates. Having been falsely charged with treason and imprisoned, and being denied the use of pens and ink, he composed a letter in verse to the king, in the following ingenious manner:—he procured a printed book, cut out the words he wanted, and pasted them on a blank leaf; this he threw from his window to a friend, who delivered it, and it procured his liberation. Died, 1656.

GARCIA LASSO, or GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, called the prince of Spanish poets, was born at Toledo, in 1503. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, wrote several pathetic pastorals and sonnets, and did much towards reforming that taste for bombast, which, at the period in which he flourished, disfigured the productions of his countrymen. Garcilaso followed the profession of arms, and attended Charles V. in many of his expeditions, and fell in battle, in 1536.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, surnamed the Inca, because, by his mother's side, he was descended from the royal family of Peru, was born at Cusco, in that country, in 1530. Philip II. dreading the influence of Garcilaso among the natives, summoned him to Spain, where he died. He wrote an interesting and faithful History of Peru, and also a History of Florida.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was born in Scotland, in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charlestown, South Carolina, where he engaged in botanical researches, and was very successful in the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America. He opened a correspondence with Linnaeus, which was attended with many reciprocal advantages. After a residence of 20 years in America, he returned to England, where he died in 1791.

GARDINER, JAMES, a Scotch military officer in the reign of George II., distinguished for his bravery and his piety. He was born, in 1688, at Carriden, Linlithgowshire; entered the army when only 14, and obtained a commission in the Dutch service. He afterwards distinguished himself at the

battle of Ramillies; and at the breaking out of the rebellion, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, and fell at the battle of Preston Pans, being cut down by a blow from a Lochabar axe, in sight of his own house, Sept. 21. 1745. Dr. Doddridge, his biographer, says, that in his youth he was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a book, entitled "Heaven taken by Storm," made him serious, and from that time he became as distinguished for his piety as he had before been for the absence of all religion and a course of vice. It is also said that he received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII., to whom he was serviceable in procuring his divorce from Queen Catharine; he also defended the king's supremacy, and for these services he was promoted to the see of Winchester. Gardiner drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of the reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, but artful, dissembling, ambitious, and proud.

GARDINER, WILLIAM, an Irish engraver, of talents rarely excelled, born in 1760; who, after a life of great vicissitude and distress, during which he had been alternately jockey, bookseller, painter, priest, and actor, wrote a paper on the miseries of life, and destroyed himself in 1814.

GARDNER, ALAN, Lord, an English naval officer. At the age of 13 he became a midshipman, and, passing through various promotions, was made post-captain in the Preston, of 50 guns, in 1766. In the action with the French fleet on the 12th of April, 1782, he commanded the Duke, of 98 guns, in which ship he first broke the French line. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station; and in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, he so ably supported Lord Howe, that he was rewarded with a baronetcy and further promotion. During the mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, it was with difficulty that he escaped with his life, in consequence of his endeavours to quell it by severe measures. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer, and in 1807 succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet. He sat in three

successive parliaments, was finally raised to the English peerage, and died in 1809.

GARNERIN, JAMES ANDREW, a celebrated French aeronaut, to whom belongs the merit (if it can be called such) of first making the daring experiment of descending in a parachute. His first attempt was made at St. Petersburg, in 1800; and he successfully repeated it in England on the 21st of September, 1802. Died, at Paris, 1823.

GARNET, HENRY, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot. He was executed in 1606.

GARNET, THOMAS, an English physician, was born in 1766, at Casterton, in Westmoreland; received his education at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire; and went to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. He commenced professional practice at Bradford, removed to Knaresborough, and afterwards to Harrogate; but his practice being small, he went to Liverpool, with a view of emigrating to America. From this scheme he was diverted at the request of some of his friends, who persuaded him to commence a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy. He repeated this course at Manchester; after which he was chosen Anderson's lecturer in the university of Glasgow. On the foundation of the Royal Institution in 1800, he was chosen professor of chemistry, but was obliged to resign the situation on account of ill health, and he died, in 1802, aged 36. Dr. Garnet was the author of "An Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate," a "Tour through Scotland," 2 vols. 4to.; "Outlines of Chemistry," several papers and essays on medical and physical subjects; and "Zoonomia," which was published after his death.

GARNIER DE LANDE, born in 1770. As deputy to the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI.; joined the Girondists; vainly tried to save Danton; and, in the sitting of the 9th Thermidor, 1795, when Robespierre, being impeached, could not speak through fear and rage, he addressed that falling tyrant with the words, "*It is Danton's blood which suffocates you!*" He retired into private life when Buonaparte abolished the republic.

GARNIER, Count GERMAIN, a French statesman, was born, in 1721, at Auxerre. He became prefect of the department of Seine and Oise, and president of the senate; and was known as the translator of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and other English works on political economy. Died, 1821.

GARNIER, JEAN JACQUES, historiographer of France, was born in 1729, at Goron-sur-Maine, and at the breaking out of the revolution was professor of Hebrew in the university of Paris. He was the author of "The Man of Letters," 2 vols.; a treatise on "The Origin of the Government of France," a "Continuation of Velly's History of France," a treatise on "Civil Education," &c. During the reign of terror he fled from the French capital to Boujival, where he died in 1795.

GAROFALO, BENVENUTO, an artist of Ferrara, born in 1481. During his stay in

Rome he formed an intimacy with Raphael, and frequently assisted him. His works unite the grace and clearness of Raphael with the rich colouring of the Lombard school, and his Madonnas and angels are full of beauty and expression. Died, 1550.

GARRICK, DAVID, the most celebrated actor that ever appeared on the English stage, was descended from a French family, who, being Protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a recruiting party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he first came to London, in 1736, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The death of his father, however, disturbed this arrangement; and having been left 1000*l.* by his uncle, he went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. A love for the stage had long been deeply rooted in his mind, and, abandoning the wine trade, he resolved on being an actor. His first attempt was at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with induced him to make his appearance at the theatre, Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard III. The effect of this was immediate and decisive. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury Lane, where his reception was equally flattering. In the summer of 1743 he visited Dublin; and in 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violette, a sketch of whose life forms the subject of our next article. The remainder of his career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close, which took place in 1776, when he determined upon a retreat, and sold his moiety of the concern for 37,000*l.* The last part which he performed was Don Felix, in "The Wonder," for the benefit of the theatrical fund. At the conclusion of the play, he addressed a brief farewell to the audience. The general feeling with which this was delivered and received, rendered it truly impressive; and few persons ever quitted the stage with plaudits so loud and unanimous. In 1769 he projected and carried into effect the famous Stratford Jubilee, a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakspeare. It occupied three days there, and its representation at the theatre lasted for 92 nights. He died, Jan. 20th, 1779, his remains being interred, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey. As an actor, Garrick seems never to have been equalled for truth, nature, variety, and facility of expression, though perhaps surpassed by some of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental eloquence. He wrote or adapted for the stage nearly 40 pieces, besides producing a great number of prologues and epilogues. The style of acting introduced by Garrick was the very opposite of that formal declamation practised before his

time; it was natural, vigorous, and impassioned; the plays of Shakspeare grew into greater repute; and a reform both in the conduct and licence of the drama, honourable to his taste and genius, was effected by his example.

GARRICK, EVA MARIA, wife of the preceding, was born at Vienna, in 1725. Her maiden name was Viegli, which she changed to that of Violette, by command of the empress-queen, Maria Theresa, whose notice she had attracted as an opera dancer. In 1744 she arrived in England, bringing with her a recommendation from the Countess of Stahremberg to the Countess of Burlington, who received her, on her obtaining an engagement at the opera-house, as an inmate of Burlington House, and ever after treated her with maternal affection. A mutual attachment having been formed between her and Garrick, their nuptials were celebrated June 23, 1749, and the Earl of Burlington gave the bride a marriage portion of 6000*l.* From this circumstance a notion prevailed that she was the earl's natural daughter; such, however, was not the fact. Died, 1829, aged 97.

GARTH, Sir SAMUEL, an eminent physician, and a poet of no mean rank, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where, in 1691, he took his degree. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the following year, and soon attained the first rank in his profession. His taste for general literature, his companionable talents, and his attachment to the principles of the house of Hanover, acquired him patrons of rank and influence; and on the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. His principal poem is "The Dispensary," which contains much lively and polished satire. Died, 1718.

GARTH, THOMAS, an English general, and colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons. From the year 1762 to that of 1814, when he attained the rank of general, this officer was employed in active service. It had long been whispered that he was the husband of one of the royal princesses of England, though the circumstance was never made public during his life; but certain unfortunate events which occurred in 1830 caused the subject to be much alluded to. Died, 1829, aged 85.

GARZI, LOUIS, a painter, was born at Rome in 1640. He was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi, and considered by many as equal, if not superior, to Carlo Maratti. Died, 1721.

GARZONI, THOMAS, an Italian writer, born in 1549, at Bagnacavallo, near Ferrara, and died in 1589. He was the author of several works; the chief of which is entitled "La Piazza universale di tutti le Professioni del Mondo;" a work of great labour, and one of infinite utility at the time it was written.

GAICOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, of Walthamstow, Essex, and is said to have been disinherited by his father. He studied at Cambridge, from whence he

removed to Gray's Inn, which he soon left for a military life in Holland, where the Prince of Orange gave him a captain's commission; but having a quarrel with his colonel, he resigned it soon afterwards. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied the queen in some of her progresses, during which he wrote masques for her entertainment. Besides his original and translated dramas, he wrote "The Steel Glass," a satire, and other poems. Till of late, when it became the fashion to search after the relics of old English literature, the works of Gascoigne were quite neglected, but his poems will repay perusal. Died, 1577.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent judge in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. He was born at Gawthorpe, in Yorkshire, in 1350; became serjeant-at-law in 1398; and on the accession of Henry IV. was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly for refusing to pass sentences upon Archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more remarkable by committing the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him when on the bench. Like many other prominent events in English history, this has furnished Shakespeare with materials for a most effective scene. Sir William died in 1413.

GASCOIGNE, WILLIAM, an ingenious natural philosopher of the 17th century, was born in 1621, and is considered as the inventor of the micrometer, though the merit of that invention was claimed long after his time by M. Azout. Gascoigne was killed while fighting in the royalist army at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644.

GASPARINI, FRANCESCO, one of the ablest musical composers of the last century, was a native of Lucca, and born in 1650. His works are not numerous, but possess much merit. Died, 1724.

GASSENDI, PETER, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1622, at Chantiersier, in Provence. Before he was 20 years of age he became professor of philosophy at Aix; but he soon resigned the chair, and gave himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. In 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college-royal of Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. In fact, he was distinguished as an astronomer, naturalist, theologian, and mathematician. Gassendi combated the metaphysics of Descartes, and divided with that great man the philosophers of his time, almost all of whom were Cartesians or Gassendians. Gibbon calls him the most philosophic among the learned, and the most learned among the philosophic of his age. He died in 1655, leaving nine volumes of his philosophical works.

GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS CADET DE, a modern French philosopher and advocate, was the son of an apothecary at Paris, and first attracted notice by a pamphlet, published in 1797, on the Theory of Elections; which he followed up by a variety of

essays on political subjects, viz. "On the Private Life of Mirabeau," "On the Influence of the Masonic Societies in the Process of the Revolution," "The Four Ages of the National Guard," &c. On the death of his father, who was himself a man of scientific pursuits, and the personal friend of Buffon, Lalande, and Condorcet, he turned his attention somewhat from politics to chemistry and physics; and in 1803 appeared his new "Dictionary of Chemistry," afterwards introduced into the Polytechnic School. He followed the French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote a history of the campaign. The modern plan for the organisation of the French board of health owes its origin to him, and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it eagerly adopted, but that of obtaining the appointment of reporting secretary, which situation he held till his death, in 1823. Besides many other productions not here enumerated, he was the author of a series of epistles on London and the English nation; and a treatise "On the Application of the Physical Science to Military Purposes."

GASTRELL, FRANCIS, an English bishop, was born in 1682, at Slapton, in Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1797 he preached the Boyle's lectures, which he published as one discourse; to which he afterwards added another, on the "Necessity of a Christian Revelation." In 1792 he was promoted to a canonry of Christchurch, at which time he published "Considerations concerning the Trinity." In 1707 he printed his excellent scriptural manual, entitled "Christian Institutes;" and in 1714 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester. He was a sound scholar and an able polemic. Died, 1725.

GATAKER, THOMAS, an English divine, was born, in 1674, in London, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1611 obtained the rectory of Rotherhithe. In 1619 he published a curious treatise on the "Nature and Use of Lots," which occasioned considerable controversy. He was also the author of "Opera Critica," and other eminent works, chiefly of biblical criticism. In 1620 he made a tour through the Low Countries; and, in 1624, published in London a work, entitled "Transubstantiation, declared by the confession of the popish writers to have no necessary foundation in God's word." He wrote also a defence of this discourse. In 1642 he was chosen one of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster; but he disapproved of the introduction of the covenant, and declared in favour of episcopacy. He zealously opposed the trial of Charles I. Died, 1654.

GATES, HORATIO, an American officer who greatly distinguished himself in the war of independence, was born in England, in 1728. After serving in the army, and obtaining considerable promotion, he purchased an estate in Virginia, and resided on it until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when congress appointed him adjutant-general; and during the struggle which followed, he rendered many brilliant

services to his adopted country. On the 8th of October, 1777, he totally defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 18th, was compelled to surrender his whole army, which was considered the most important achievement of the whole war, and had the greatest effect in obtaining the result that followed. He was, however, unfortunate after he had obtained the chief command of the southern districts, being signally defeated at Camden, by Lord Cornwallis. Died, 1806, aged 77.

GATTERER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned German historian; author of a "History of the World to the time of Cyrus," "An Essay towards a General Universal History," &c. His treatises display a spirit of deep research and sound criticism. Died, 1799.

GATTEY, F. C., born in 1758; a French royalist bookseller, sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1795. His only sister, on hearing his sentence, repeatedly exclaimed "*Vive le Roi*," and was guillotined with him.

GAUBIL, ANTHONY, a learned French missionary in China, was born at Caillac, in 1708, and died at Peking in 1759, where he was interpreter to the court. He wrote the history of Genghis Khan, and an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy."

GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID, a celebrated physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. After studying medicine under his uncle, a physician at Amsterdam, he went to Handeryok, and from thence to Leyden, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, whom he succeeded as lecturer in botany and chemistry; and in 1734 he obtained the medical professorship. His treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts," contains the best rules on that important subject. But his greatest work is his "Principles of Nosology." Died, 1780.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English divine, born at Mayland, in Essex, in 1605; though he professed reforming principles, and was even nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and presented with a living, yet as soon as he saw the king was in personal danger, he changed sides, and strongly protested against his trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Icon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." In 1659, he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles II. was restored he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1622 to that of Worcester, where he died soon after.

GAUDENTIO, an historical painter of Milan, was born about 1480. He painted in fresco and oil a number of pictures for the churches in his native city.

GAUDENTIUS, Sr., bishop of Brescia, in the 5th century. He was sent to Constantinople to hold a general council in that city, in 405; and died about the year 427.

GAULTIER, LOUIS, a French abbé, whose life was laudably spent in rendering education a scientific amusement rather than a task, was born about the year 1745. He had observed that the ordinary course of scho-

lastic discipline deprived children of that portion of happiness so necessary to the development of their moral and physical faculties, and he endeavoured to smooth the rugged path of education by inventing various games which should combine amusement with instruction. The horrors of the revolution drove him from France; and he retired to the Hague, where he became tutor to the children of the British ambassador, whom he accompanied to England. After the peace of Amiens he returned to France, and continued to teach according to his system until his death, which took place in 1818, the abbé being then in his 75th year. His works are well known, and very popular.

GAUTHEY, EMILIAN MARIE, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Chalons-sur-Saone, in France, in 1732. He filled several important posts; and under his direction many public works of magnitude were undertaken and completed. He conceived the idea of forming a canal from Chalons to Dijon, which is termed the "canal du centre," and is 23 leagues in extent. This was completed in 1791. He also executed the junction canals of the Saone, Yonne, and Doubs; and built several bridges and quays. He wrote several professional treatises, the principal one of which is entitled "Traité complet sur la Construction des Ponts et des Canaux navigables." Died, 1806.

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, one of the most able anatomists of the 18th century, was born at Montmelian, in 1753, and was a pupil of Desault. He published treatises on osteology, myology, and splanchnology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised. Died, 1802.

GAY, JOHN, an eminent English poet, was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in 1688, and was apprenticed to a silk-mercator in London; but, showing a marked aversion to trade, his indentures were cancelled by mutual agreement, and he devoted himself to literature. In 1711 he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; a compliment that introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. The year following he was appointed secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London;" which was succeeded, in 1714, by the "Shepherd's Week, a series of Pastorals," in ridicule of Phillips. The same year he went to Hanover with the Earl of Clarendon, as secretary to the embassy; but though he had great expectations from the court, they were never realised. In 1720 he published his poems, in 2 vols. 4to., by subscription; which produced him a considerable sum, but he lost it all in the South Sea scheme. After producing many ingenious and agreeable works, some instances of court favour encouraged him to employ himself in his well known "Fables," written professedly for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726; but though they were popular, they failed to serve him at court. He thereupon wrote "The Beg-

gar's Opera," which was first acted in 1737, and ran for 63 successive nights; but it so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced his friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l*. The cause of Gay was taken up by the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died, Dec. 11. 1732. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and a monument was erected to his memory.

GAY-LUSSAC, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS, whose important discoveries in numerous branches of physics and chemistry have placed him in the foremost ranks of science, was born at St. Leonard, in France, 1788. At an early age he distinguished himself by his aerial voyages for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights; and the numerous experiments he made in conjunction with Humboldt, Renard, and Berthollet, on an infinite variety of subjects connected with the general laws that regulate the composition of bodies, have proved of eminent practical utility. He closed a long life of almost unparalleled scientific industry, May 9. 1850.

GAY VERNON, J., a French military officer and mathematician, was born at St. Leonard, in the Limousin, in 1760. He entered the army, and, having obtained a captaincy, greatly distinguished himself, in 1793, on the Rhine and in Flanders. He was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School, and acted as second director of it for 17 years. In 1813 he defended the fortress of Torgau with great gallantry, but was made prisoner, and died in 1822.

GAYOT DE PITAVAIL, FRANCIS, a French writer, was born at Lyons, in 1673. He was at first an ecclesiastic; next he entered into the army; and, at the age of 50, he became an advocate. He compiled the "Causes Célèbres," in 20 vols. 12mo. Died, 1743.

GAYTON, EDMUND, was born in London, in 1600, and educated at Merchant-Tailors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became superior beadle of the university, but was ejected, in 1647, by the parliamentary visitors. However, he recovered his place at the Restoration, and died in 1666. He wrote several books, the chief of which is entitled "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote."

GAZA, THEODORE, one of the chief revivers of Greek literature in the 15th century, was born at Thessalonica, in 1398. On the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, he went to Italy, where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Bessarion, to whom he presented a manuscript of the *Iliad*. He was afterwards employed at Rome in translating Greek authors into Latin; but, on presenting one of his finest performances to Sixtus IV., who gave him a trifling sum for it, he threw the money into the Tiber, exclaiming, "It is time to return home, since these asses have no reliish for anything but thistles." He then went to Ferrara, whence he removed to Calabria;

but it appears that he again went to Rome, and died there in 1478.

GEBER, an Arabian philosopher of the 8th century, whose skill in astronomy and alchemical researches obtained for him in that dark age the character of a magician. He is said to have been a Greek by birth, and to have apostatised from Christianity to Mahometanism. His works, under the title of "Lapis Philosophorum," prove that his knowledge of chemistry was by no means so limited as that of many who wrote subsequently to his time.

GEBHARDI, LOUIS ALBERT, a voluminous historical writer; author of the histories of Denmark and Norway, the Wendes and Selavonians, Courland, Hungary, the Sovereign Houses of Germany, and various portions of the Universal History published at Halle. He was librarian at Hanover, where he died in 1802.

GED, WILLIAM, the inventor of the art of stereotyping, which he practised in 1725, was a goldsmith of Edinburgh. In 1729 he entered into partnership with Fenner, a stationer of London, but no advantage to him resulted from the connection, and he returned to Scotland. Died, 1749.

GEDDES, Dr. ALEXANDER, a Roman Catholic priest, born in Ruthven, Banffshire, in 1737. He had the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, where he remained 10 years; and in 1779 the university of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D., being the first Catholic since the Reformation to whom it had been given. About this time he removed to London, and began to devote himself to a translation of the Bible into English. In 1786 he published his prospectus of that work; and in its progress he was liberally supported by Lord Petre. The first volume of it appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; and in 1797 appeared the second volume; after which he published "Critical Remarks," in vindication of his work, and an "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." He died in 1802. Dr. Geddes was a man of learning; but he assumed so many new views in respect to scriptural authority and doctrine, that he was regarded with suspicion by orthodox Christians of all denominations.

GEDDES, JAMES, an ingenious writer, was born in Tweeddale, Scotland, in 1710; educated at Edinburgh; entered on the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. He was the author of "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato." Died, 1749.

GEDDES, Dr. MICHAEL, an eminent English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the Inquisition in 1686, and interdicted from officiating in his ministerial capacity; on which he returned to England, and was made chancellor of Salisbury. He wrote the "History of the Church of Malabar," the "Church History of Ethiopia." Died, 1741.

GEDOYN, NICOLAS, the translator of Quintilian and Pausanias into French, was born at Orleans in 1667, and died in 1744.

He was abbot of Beaugency, and a member of the academy.

GEER, CHARLES DE, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was born in 1720. He studied at Utrecht and Upsal, and at the latter place had Linnæus for his master. He possessed a share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which mines he improved by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting houses. By these means he gained great wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes, in feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. He was appointed marshal of the court, knight of the polar star, and created a baron. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," &c. 7 vols. Died, 1778.

GEILEN, ADOLPHUS FERDINAND, a German chemist, and a member of the academy at Munich. He was one of the conductors of the Journal of Chemistry, published at Berlin, and the author of some original treatises on the science. Died, 1815.

GEHLER, JOHN SAMUEL, an eminent natural philosopher and a senator of Leipsic; author of a "Dictionary of Natural Philosophy," 6 vols. Died, 1795.

GELASIUS, bishop of Caesarea in the 4th century, was the author of a history of the church, of which some portions are still extant. Died, 394.

GELASIUS I., was elevated to the papal chair on the death of Felix III. in 492. He had a contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and by his arrogance prevented a union between the two churches. He condemned the practice of communicating only in one kind, though that practice became afterwards a standing rule in the Roman church as far as relates to the laity. Several of his works are extant. He died in 496.

GELASIUS II., a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, who was in the interest of the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome; and he retired to the abbey of Clugny, where he died in 1119.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar, was born in 1777, and graduated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he had been a fellow. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and published "The Topography of Troy," "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," "The Itinerary of Greece," "The Itinerary of the Morea," "The Topography of Rome," and, lastly, his interesting and beautiful work, entitled "Pompeians, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii;" by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, esq. For many years Sir William had resided in Italy; first at Rome, and afterwards at Naples. He was knighted on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands in 1803; and in 1820 the late Queen Caroline appointed him one of her chamberlains. Died, 1836.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FÜRCHTEGOTT, a German poet and writer on morals, was born at Haynichen, in Saxony, in 1715. He received his education at Leipsic, and acquired great celebrity by his tales, fables, and essays. He was appointed extraordi-

nary professor of philosophy at Leipsic, where he read lectures on poetry and eloquence, which were received with great applause. His complete works were published in 10 vols. Died, 1769.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN EHRHART, brother of the preceding, was a celebrated metallurgist. He introduced very important improvements into the method of separating metallic substances by amalgamation, and wrote on the arts. Born, 1718; died, 1795.

GELLI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian poet and dramatic writer, born at Florence, in 1496. He was bred to some low trade, but became a member of the academy of Florence, and had a high reputation in his day. Besides his original works, consisting of comedies, poems, and remarks on the Italian language, he translated the "History of Euripides," into Italian. Died, 1563.

GELLIBRAND, HENRY, a mathematician, born in London, in 1507, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1627, he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham College; but, in 1631, he was brought into the high commission court for publishing an almanac, in which the names of the saints were changed for the Protestant martyrs. As, however, similar almanacs had been printed, the information was dismissed. He wrote several useful works on the longitude, the variation of the magnetic needle, on trigonometry, and on navigation. Died, 1636.

GELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer, born in 130. He studied at Athens, and is the author of "Noctes Atticæ," a work full of interesting observations, critical and philological.

GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, an eminent musical composer, was born at Luca, in 1686, and completed his studies under Corelli. In 1714, he came to London, and was patronised by George I. He published various compositions, all of which are remarkable for the excellence of their style, and for the skill necessary for their proper execution. His chief work is entitled, "Guida Harmonica, or a sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation." Died, 1762.

GEMISTUS PLETHO, GEORGE, a philosopher, born at Constantinople, in 1390, but who resided chiefly in the Peloponnesus, where he acquired great fame for his wisdom and virtue. He was a zealous defender of the Platonists against the Aristotelians, and of the Greek Church against that of Rome. On going to the council of Florence, 1433, his zeal and eloquence gained him the admiration of all parties. He contributed to the revival of Platonism in Italy; and was the means of laying the foundation of the academy in that city. He died in his native country, at the age of 101. His works are chiefly controversial and theological.

GENDEBIEN, a distinguished Belgian, born in 1753; took part, in 1789, in shaking off the yoke of Austria; in 1790, sat as a deputy for the Belgian republic, when united with France in the council of five hundred. In 1815 he was nominated one of the commission for drawing up the constitutional act, uniting Belgium and Holland as the kingdom of the Netherlands. As a member

of the second chamber, he steadily opposed the arbitrary acts of the royal authority, especially those which emanated from Van Maanen, the minister of justice; and took a decided part in the Belgic revolution of 1831, by which Belgium again separated itself from Holland, and declared its independence.

GENGHIS-KHAN, or **JINGHIS-KHAN**, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, was born in Tartary, in 1163. After a species of intestine warfare with various Tartar tribes, this renowned conqueror invaded China, the capital of which was taken by storm, in 1205, and plundered. The murder of the ambassadors whom Genghis-Khan had sent to Turkestan, occasioned the invasion of that empire, in 1218, with an army of 700,000 men; and the two great cities of Bokhara and Samarcand were stormed, pillaged, burnt, and more than 200,000 individuals destroyed with them. He continued his career of devastation for several years; and in 1225, though more than 60 years old, he marched in person, at the head of his whole army, against the king of Tangut, who had given shelter to two of his enemies, and refused to surrender them. A great battle was fought on plains of ice, formed by a frozen lake, in which the king of Tangut was totally defeated, with the loss of 300,000 men. This ambitious warrior, whose ravages had cost the human race upwards of 5,000,000 human beings, by dint of successive victories, became monarch of a territory extending 1,500 leagues, including Northern China, Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. He died in 1227, in the 64th year of his age, and in the 52nd of his reign; having, before his death, divided his immense territories between the four princes whom he had by the first of his four wives.

GENIIS, **STEPHANIE FELICITE**, Countess de, celebrated for her literary talents, and by many for the independent principles which prevail through all her writings, was born near Autun, in 1746. Her maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, and the connection of her family with that of St. Aubin procured her admission, at four years of age, to enter as a canoness into the noble chapter at Aix; from which time she was called *La Comtesse de Laucy*. At 17, a letter of her writing having fallen into the hands of the Count de Genlis, he was so fascinated with its style as to make her the offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. By this marriage she became niece to Madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the Duke of Orleans; and his son, the Duke de Chartres, chose her, in 1762, to superintend the education of his children. It was, soon after, rumoured that an improper attachment existed between her and the duke; and Pamela, afterwards the wife of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald [which see], was supposed to be the issue of that connection. At that period, Madame de Genlis wrote several excellent works, producing, in rapid succession, "*Adela* and *Theodore*," "*The Evenings of the Castle*," "*The Theatre of Education*," and "*Annals of Virtue*," all of which were highly popular. In 1791 she came to England with

her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orleans; and on their return to France, the following year, both were ordered to quit the territories without delay. After some time, they went to Switzerland, but were not permitted to reside there; and General Montesquieu obtained them an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800, she returned to France; and in 1805, Napoleon gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, and allowed her a pension of 5000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons, she seemed to forget her old patron, and her love of republicanism gave way to admiration for the restored dynasty. When her old pupil, Louis Philippe, ascended the throne, both he and his family paid the kindest attention to the comforts of Madame de Genlis; and her pen was actively employed to the last day of her existence. So numerous are her works, amounting altogether to about 90 volumes, that the mere enumeration of their titles would occupy too much of our space. They embrace nearly all subjects, and are characterised by fertility of imagination and a pleasing style. Died, 1830.

GENNARI, **CÆSAR** and **BENEDICT**, two painters, who were the nephews and disciples of Guerino. After working together some years, Cæsar established himself at Bologna, and Benedict went to England, where he became painter to James II., on whose expulsion he returned to Italy. He died in 1715, aged 82.

GENNARO, **JOSEPH AURELIUS**, a civilian, was born at Naples, in 1701. He became chief magistrate in his native city; and his works, which are all on legal subjects, are remarkable for purity of style and depth of erudition. Died, 1762.

GENOVESI, **ANTHONY**, an Italian philosopher and metaphysician, was born at Castiglione in 1712. He read lectures in philosophy at Naples with great reputation for some time; but at length he was attacked by numerous enemies for publishing his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The king of Naples, however, protected him, and made him professor of political economy and moral philosophy in the Neapolitan university. He was the author of "*Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality*," a "*System of Logic*," "*Humorous Letters*," and "*Italian Morality*," which last is accounted his principal performance. Died, 1760.

GENSONNE, **ARMAND**, fatally distinguished in the French revolution, was born in 1758. He was one of the best and most eloquent of the Girondist party, who struggled first to save Louis XVI., and next to arrest the sanguinary violence of Robespierre and the Jacobins of the "*Mountain*," by which they were finally overwhelmed. The 10th of August, 1792, which established the republic on Louis XVIth's destruction, was fatal to Gensonné; for Robespierre then became paramount, and never forgave his bitter witticisms on him. Gensonné refused to fly, and he and his 28 Girondist colleagues were guillotined, on the 31st October, 1793. A tranquil heroism characterised his death. "*Respect the laws*,"

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GENT, THOMAS, a native of York, and by trade a printer in that city. He was author of "An Ancient and Modern History of York," "The History of Kingston-upon-Hull," and other similar publications. Born, 1691; died, 1778.

GENTILIS, or GENTILI, ALBERICO, an Italian civilian, born at Ancona, in 1550. His father, who was a physician, embraced the reformed religion, and came to England, where Alberico became professor of law at Oxford; and died in 1608. He wrote "De Jure Belli," and other works on jurisprudence.—His brother SCIRIO, who was professor of civil law at Altdorf, and died in 1616, was the author of "De Jure Publico Populi Romani," &c.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, a dramatic writer and actor; born in Ireland, in 1728. Besides some theatrical pieces, he was the author of "The Dramatic Censor," in 2 vols., and a volume of "Royal Fables, in imitation of Gay." Died, 1784.

GENTZ, FREDERIC VON, a distinguished publicist and an uncompromising antagonist of revolutionary France, was born at Breslau, 1764; studied at Königsberg; and after a short sojourn in England, where he gained the good will of Pitt, he repaired to Vienna in 1803, where he entered into the Austrian civil service, under the most favourable auspices and hopes. Here his skillful and facile pen was soon turned to account. His able manifestoes and pamphlets proved almost as formidable obstacles to the invasions of Napoleon as the combined forces that opposed him; and Austria and Prussia hastened to do honour to the man who could so vigorously support their views and defend their cause. He was appointed one of the secretaries at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and at Paris in 1815, and he took an active part in the various congresses that sprung out of the restoration. A selection from his various works, comprising political questions, a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and numerous articles written for the *Journal Historique*, was published in 1838. Died, 1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, a British historian who flourished in the 12th century. He was a native of Monmouth, became its archdeacon, and was raised to the see of St. Asaph; but, in consequence of the disturbed state of the north of Wales, he left his bishopric, retiring at first to the monastery of Abingdon, and then taking up his abode at the court of Henry II. His chief work is entitled "Chronicon sive Historia Britonum," and is full of legendary tales respecting the early British monarchs.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN FRANCIS, a French physician, and professor of chemistry at Paris, where he was born in 1672. He was the author of a Pharmacopœia, called "Le Code Médicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris," and was a member of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1731.

GEOFFROY, JULIAN LOUIS, a French critic, remarkable for the severity of his dramatic censures. He conducted the *Literary Annals* after the death of Freron, and

published a "Course of Dramatic Literature," in 5 vols.; a "Commentary on Racine," &c. Born, 1743; died, 1814.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN LOUIS, an eminent French physician and naturalist; author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine for Surgeons," a "Dissertation on the Organ of Hearing," a "History of Insects," &c. Born, 1725; died, 1810.

GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, ETIENNE, a distinguished zoologist and comparative anatomist, sprung from a family well-known in science, was born at Etampes, 1772. He was originally destined for the church, but he preferred dedicating himself to the science of nature, a taste for which he had imbibed from the instructions of Brisson, at the college of Navarre, and in the company of Hatty his colleague at the college of Cardinal Lemoine. During the massacres of September, 1792, he saved, at the risk of his life, several priests, and among others Hatty, who had been imprisoned for recusancy. This act of devotion so endeared him to his teachers, especially Daubenton, that he was through their instrumentality in 1793, appointed to an office in the Jardin des Plantes, where he founded the vast zoological collections, which are one of the glories of Paris. In 1798 he formed one of the great scientific expeditions to Egypt, explored all the conquered countries, and was one of the founders and most active members of the Institute, of which he afterwards became professor. In 1803 he went on a great scientific mission to Portugal; in 1805 he was a member of the chamber during the hundred days; but, on the return of the Bourbons, he retired from political life, and thenceforward devoted himself solely to study. The great merit of Geoffroy Saint Hilaire as a naturalist consists in his discovery of the law of unity that pervades the organic composition of all animal bodies—a theory glanced at by Euffon and Goethe, and in his having founded the theory of "Analogues," or the method by which the identity of organic materials is determined in the midst of all their transformations. With him too originated the doctrine of "development," which has found so able a supporter among ourselves in the author of the "Vestiges of Creation." His chief works are "Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères," "Philosophie Anatomique," "Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique," "Etudes Progressives," &c. Died, 1844. His "Life, Works, and Theories" has since been published by his son, who bids fair to emulate his father's scientific zeal and ability.

GEORGE, LEWIS, I., king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector-palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. He was born in 1660; was trained to arms under his father; married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682; served in three campaigns with the emperor's army, against the Turks in Hungary; and succeeded to the electorate in 1700. In 1706 he was created Duke of Cambridge, and succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, but

this was soon entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The new family, however, was by no means popular; and the Whigs, with a view to support it, introduced septennial parliaments; while the king, who probably considered the British crown precarious, endeavoured to increase his continental power by the purchase of Bremen and Verden. This involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII. of Sweden, who, in conjunction with the czar Peter, meditated an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender; but the death of Charles XII., in 1717, put an end to this alarm. The same project was afterwards attempted by Spain, whose minister, Cardinal Alberoni, had formed the celebrated quadruple alliance to carry it into effect. This was met on the part of England by the sailing of a naval expedition under Sir George Byng, who nearly destroyed the whole of the Spanish fleet, and recovered Sicily and Sardinia, which the Spaniards had seized. In 1720 the famous "South-sea Bubble" was the source of great calamity to thousands of families, and produced such disturbances, that the king, who had gone to visit his German possessions, was suddenly recalled. In 1722 a new conspiracy against the government was discovered, but no serious result occurred from it. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the emperor excited the jealousy of the king, who deemed it necessary to counteract it by another between Great Britain and most of the other European powers. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar; but all disputes being arranged by negotiation, the British monarch set out on a journey to the Continent, where he was seized with a paralytic attack, and died at Osnaburg, June 11. 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his taste and appearance; though grave and sedate in public, he was gay and familiar with his intimates; combining a good share of sense with natural prudence, and showing much skill in the management of his hereditary dominions. His marriage was an unhappy one, and he had repudiated his wife many years before his death.

GEORGE, AUGUSTUS II., son of George I., was born in 1683; married, in 1705, the Princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737; came to England with his father at the accession of the latter; was created Prince of Wales; and in 1727 succeeded to the throne. The country was at this time in the most flourishing condition both at home and abroad, and had a powerful influence in all the courts of Europe, Spain excepted; but peace being restored in 1729, great attention was given to the private safety and welfare of the subjects. At length, owing to an infraction of the late treaty by the Spaniards, and their repeated encroachments on our foreign trade and settlements, war was declared against Spain in October, 1739; and Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the Continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the Pre-

tender's eldest son, Charles Stuart, called the young Pretender, landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining various successes, the rebels were finally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, in 1746. During these events the king received numerous demonstrations of attachment to his person and family; and it was obvious that the majority of the nation were satisfied that, by supporting the House of Hanover, they, in fact, maintained the interests of civil liberty. In 1748, the war, which had produced no good to England, was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died, universally lamented, Frederic, prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never was any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; but soon after Mr. Pitt (first Earl of Chatham) took the helm of state, public affairs wore a different aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia. The French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America, Louisburg was taken; and the capture of Quebec was followed by the conquest of Canada. The island of Gaudaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken by the English. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. Amid these triumphant successes, George II. died suddenly, Oct. 25. 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign. He was a plain, blunt man; of an ingenuous disposition, but hasty, obstinate, and parsimonious; and wholly regardless of science or literature. Still he was not unpopular; for dying in the midst of a successful war, the blaze of national glory would have been strong enough to eclipse his personal defects, had they even been much more glaring.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain, eldest son of Frederic, prince of Wales, and grandson of George II., was born June 4. 1738, being the first sovereign of the Hanoverian line that could boast of England as the place of his nativity. On the death of his father, in 1751, his education was entrusted to the Earl of Harcourt and the Bishop of Norwich; though he was greatly indebted to the princess-dowager, his mother, for the formation of his mind and character. He ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760, being then in his 23rd year; his reputation was unspotted; and the first speeches he delivered to his council and parliament were hailed as ominous of a patriotic regard for the liberties of the people, over whom he was destined to rule. A highly prosperous war had made the existing administration exceedingly popular, and no immediate change was thought necessary; but the Earl of Bute had always possessed great influence with the king, while Prince of Wales; and when Mr. Pitt (who had been outvoted in the cabinet on the subject of a war with Spain) resigned, and was raised to the peerage as earl of Chatham, Lord Bute was made prime minister. On the 8th of Sept. 1761, he married the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strellitz. The new administration, formally

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headed by Lord Bute, having entered into negotiations with France and Spain, preliminaries of peace were signed Nov. 3. 1762, at Fontainebleau. In 1763, the country was kept in continual agitation by political pamphlets and libels of various kinds; foremost among which was the memorable "No. XLV. of the North Briton," by Wilkes; the result of which is said to have been favourable to the interests of civil liberty. Be that as it may, there was at the time a sort of infatuation in favour of licentious and abusive writings, ill calculated to benefit public morals, or to afford satisfaction to a well-intentioned king. In 1764, Lord Bute retired, and Mr. George Grenville, the new premier, began those measures in relation to the American colonies, the consequences of which proved so momentous, and the American stamp act was passed the following year. The most alarming irritation prevailed among the colonists. In the lower house of representatives at Virginia, Patrick Henry, a popular orator, exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—cries of "Treason!" here interrupted the speaker; but, after a moment's pause, he continued, "and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." Early in this year, the king was attacked by an illness of six weeks' duration, which is supposed to have been similar in its nature to, though less in its degree than, the malady which obscured his latter days. Soon after his recovery, he went down to the House of Peers, and, in a speech from the throne, proposed a legislative enactment, by which he might be enabled, under his sign manual, from time to time, to appoint the queen, or some other member of the royal family, guardian to the heir apparent, and regent of the kingdom. The bill was soon afterwards brought into parliament, and eventually passed; although it met with so much opposition in its progress, even from some of the ministry, who wished the term "royal family" to include only the descendants of the late king, to the exclusion of the princess dowager, that another change in the administration ensued, and the Marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the treasury. The Rockingham party repealed the obnoxious stamp act; yet, notwithstanding this and some other popular measures of the new cabinet, it was dissolved in July, 1766. The Duke of Grafton succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham as first lord of the treasury, and the Earl of Chatham once more took office; but in 1768, being disgusted with the conduct of his colleagues, he resigned the privy seal, and was succeeded by Lord Bristol. The same year was distinguished by the return of Mr. Wilkes for Middlesex, and the popular tumults attending upon his imprisonment and outlawry. The aspect of affairs in America grew more serious every day, and public discontent was at its height; when, at the close of the year 1769, Junius published his famous letter to the king. At the beginning of 1770, Lord North succeeded the Duke of Grafton, and increased rather than alleviated the national calamities. Popular clamour kept pace with

ministerial folly; blood had been already spilled in America; and the city of London delivered a bold and spirited address and remonstrance to the king, which the king replied to in terms expressive of his displeasure. In 1772, at the express recommendation of his majesty, who felt highly indignant at the recent union of his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, the royal marriage act was passed, whereby all members of the royal family are prevented from marrying before the age of 25, without the king's approbation; as also, subsequently, if disapproved of by both houses of parliament. The public events which followed, important as they undoubtedly are, hardly fall within the province of the biographer; we shall accordingly mention them only incidentally, where they are necessary to connect and render the narrative more complete; suffice it to say, therefore, that after a long war, during which France, Spain, and Holland hostilely interfered in behalf of America, the independence of the United States was formally acknowledged. In 1782, Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party went into office; but the new administration soon afterwards broke up, on account of the sudden death of the premier, and Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the state, with Mr. Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, as chancellor of the exchequer. In 1783, the memorable coalition ministry between the parties respectively headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North was formed, and they soon succeeded in forcing themselves into office. To this the king was decidedly hostile; and as soon as Mr. Fox's famous India bill had been rejected by the lords, he sent a message to him and Lord North, commanding them immediately to return him their seals of office, by a messenger, as a personal interview with them would be disagreeable to him. On the following day Mr. Pitt became prime minister; and the firmness which the king had displayed in the affair, and the intrepidity with which he opposed the coalition faction, gained him considerable popularity. On the 2nd of August, 1786, a woman, named Margaret Nicholson, attempted to assassinate his majesty, at the garden entrance of St. James's Palace. While he was in the act of receiving a paper from her, she struck at him with a knife, which pierced his waistcoat; but, fortunately, did him no injury. She was about to repeat the thrust, when a yeoman of the guard caught her arm, and at the same moment a footman wrenched the knife from her grasp. The king, with extraordinary coolness, said, "Don't hurt the woman: poor creature, she is mad!" which proved to be the case, and she was at once consigned to Bedlam. In 1789, the king was afflicted with mental aberration, which lasted from the beginning of November till the following February; when on the 22nd, to the surprise and joy of his minister, he received a note, stating that "the king renewed, with great satisfaction, his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse;" and when Mr. Pitt waited on him at the appointed time, he found him quite rational. On the 23rd of April, the king, accompanied

by his family, proceeded to St. Paul's, in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators, to return solemn thanks for his recovery; and so extravagant was the loyalty of the public at this period, that the congregation were with difficulty restrained from bursting out into plaudits. A war with revolutionised France now appeared inevitable; and it was evident that the views of ministers met with the king's full concurrence in regard to its vigorous prosecution. But it was an awful time for the sovereign; for though he could depend on the loyalty of the great body of his subjects, there were not a few who were infected with the regicidal mania of France, and who thought that a republic would be cheaply purchased by the blood of a king. On the 29th of Oct. 1795, an attempt was made to assassinate him while he was proceeding to the House of Lords, to open parliament in person. In 1798, public distress appeared to have reached its climax; but we must pass over these scenes, as well as the Irish rebellion, which broke out during this year, and the events of the war, as matters which pertain to the history of our country, rather than to that of the king; and proceed to the narration of another attempt on his life. On the 13th of May, while his majesty was present at a review in Hyde Park, a gentleman standing near him was wounded by a musket-ball, and carried off the ground. Whether this was the effect of accident or not, no one could tell; but it produced a great sensation in the minds of the king's attendants, and they endeavoured to persuade him to forego his intention of visiting Drury Lane Theatre that evening. However, the royal visit had been publicly announced, and his majesty was determined not to disappoint those who expected him. The king and queen, with some of the princesses, accordingly went. A moment after the king had entered his box, and while he was in the act of bowing to the audience, a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired off a horse-pistol at him; but the assassin's arm having fortunately been a little elevated by a person near him, who had observed his intent, the charge lodged in the roof of the royal box. The culprit was immediately seized, and the pistol, which he had dropped, was found beneath the seat. Terror and indignation were depicted on every countenance, except that of the king, who stepped back, with the greatest composure, to the box door, saying to the queen and princesses, who were at that moment entering, "Keep back, keep back; they are firing squibs for diversion, and perhaps there may be more." The loyalty of the spectators was raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his majesty's firmness. The audience rose, and, amid repeated cheers, "God save the king!" was three times sung by the whole house, with the following stanza, supplied impromptu by Sheridan:—

"From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend:
God save the king!"

On interrogating the man who had committed this outrage, it was found that his name was Hatfield, and that he had formerly belonged to the 15th light dragoons; but, having received eight sabre wounds in the head, he had been discharged on account of insanity, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He was, notwithstanding, subsequently indicted for high treason; but the jury being satisfied that he was of unsound mind, he was transferred to the custody of the keepers of Bethlehem Hospital. Some time after, when Sheridan was complimenting his majesty on the extraordinary resolution he had displayed, and observing what an awful confusion would have taken place had he abruptly quitted the theatre, the king replied, "I should have despised myself for ever had I stirred a single inch: a man, on such an occasion, should need no prompting, but immediately feel what is his duty, and do it." This year (1800) the act of union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; and in order to bring those over who opposed the measure, the ministers allowed a tacit understanding to prevail, that it would be followed by certain political concessions. George III., however, could never be persuaded that he could admit the Catholics to political power, without violating the spirit of his coronation oath; the consequence of which was, the retirement from office of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in 1801, and the formation of a new ministry, headed by Mr. Addington. Negotiations were now speedily entered into, and preliminaries of peace signed, which led to the treaty of Amiens. The king, however, considered that peace at that time was impolitic, unsafe, and unwise; and he consented to it with great reluctance. It was, in fact, very unpopular; and when the resumption of hostilities took place in 1803, there was an evident demonstration of public satisfaction throughout all ranks. The Addington administration proved incompetent to the task they had undertaken, and Mr. Pitt, with his friends and adherents, in 1804, again took the helm of state; but this highly gifted statesman died in 1806, and the Grenville party, which Fox had joined, went into office. In 1807, Lord Grenville and his colleagues attempted to change the king's opinions with regard to Catholic emancipation; but his majesty was inflexible, and declared, "that although he had firmness sufficient to quit his throne and retire to a cottage, or place his neck on a block, if his people required it, yet he had not resolution to break the oath which he had taken, in the most solemn manner at his coronation!" This led to the ejection of the Fox and the Grenville party, and the Perceval administration succeeded them. On the 25th of October, 1809, the venerable monarch commenced the 50th year of his reign; and a jubilee took place on the occasion, which, from its universality, its splendour, and the large sums which were raised by subscription for the benefit of the poor, reflected the highest credit on the national character for loyalty and true benevolence. The rapid decay of the king's sight at this period was very apparent, and considerably affected his

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spirits; and the death of his youngest and darling child, the Princess Amelia, which happened towards the close of 1810, gave him a shock from which he never recovered. His former malady returned, and, early in December, it had assumed so violent a character, that but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. A regency bill was there-fore passed, similar to that proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1788. The remaining years of the king's life are little more than a blank in biography; for his lucid intervals were "few and far between;" but, it is said, that in 1814, when the allied sovereigns visited England, he evinced indications of returning reason; and on being made acquainted with the astonishing events which had recently occurred, he appeared greatly delighted, and even expressed a wish to see the royal visitors—a wish which it was not deemed proper to indulge. At length deafness was added to his other calamities; and his manner and appearance are described as pitiable in the extreme. On the 17th of November, 1818, the queen died; but the king never became acquainted with her death, or the subsequent appointment of the Duke of York to the office of custos of his person. At the latter end of 1819, his appetite began to fail; his weakness rapidly increased; and on the 29th of January, 1820, he breathed his last, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 59th of his reign. The political character of George III. may be deduced from the course of policy pursued during his long and eventful reign, for no limited monarch ever had a more decided influence on public affairs. He lived in perilous times, when thrones and states tottered around him; but he was firm and consistent; and, rather than give up any opinion he had conscientiously formed, or deviate from what appeared to him to be the strict line of duty, he would have descended from the throne, though it were to mount the scaffold. If his obstinacy were censurable on some occasions, his unflinching firmness, even in the face of danger, was admirable on others; and he certainly merits the credit of having formed his principles upon just grounds, and of steadily adhering to them. His deportment as a father and a husband accorded with the strictest notions of propriety; and the morality and decorum of his court afforded a happy contrast to the lewdness and profligacy of many others, and had a decided tendency to discountenance the shameless practices which were elsewhere notoriously prevalent. He was religious, temperate, and sincere; and, in all his tastes and amusements, so plain and practical, that he may be said to have approached almost to patriarchal simplicity. Without being a patron of literature and the arts, in the most extensive sense of the word, George III. was favourable to their advancement. He was particularly fond of music, and afforded considerable encouragement to its professors. He granted a charter to the society of artists; knighted its first president, Reynolds; and patronised his successor, West; who, in the course of thirty years, painted sixty-four pictures for the king, and received for them 34,187l. He also aided the cause of science by the en-

couragement he afforded to Cook, Byron, and Wallis, the navigators; Herschel, and other men eminent for their professional attainments. But it is for the qualities we have before enumerated, and not for brilliant attainments, or his patronage of the learned and scientific, that the name of George III. will be transmitted to posterity.

GEORGE IV., AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, king of Great Britain, &c., the eldest son of George III. by Queen Charlotte, was born, Aug. 22. 1762. His education, together with that of his brother Frederic, was entrusted to Dr. Markham, subsequently archbishop of York, with the assistance of Dr. Cyril Jackson, as sub-preceptor; and after, 1776, to Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Arnold of St. John's College, Cambridge. The prince was by no means deficient in natural abilities; and under his tutors he acquired a competent knowledge of literature and science. Nor was the ornamental part of education neglected; and, as he possessed a handsome person, buoyant spirits, and agreeable manners, he soon became the idol of the world of fashion, and attained considerable popularity among all classes. It was, however, apparent that, great as his talents might be, his love of dissipation, which preys on the intellect while it debases the heart, was still greater, and, apparently, unconquerable. Up to his eighteenth year, the prince had been restricted as much as possible to the society of his relatives and tutors; but he now associated with the Whig nobility, and formed political connections with Lord Moira, Fox, Sheridan, &c., while he figured in the annals of intrigue and gallantry as the protector of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Robinson. This lady, although only three years older than the prince, had for some time been married; and, as an actress, had first attracted his notice when performing *Perdita*, in the *Winter's Tale*. The public prints for a time teemed with minute details of this "romantic attachment;" novels "founded on fact" were written, and "sentimental histories" invented; when, on a sudden, some new beauty presented herself, and "the lovely *Perdita*" was doomed to weep over the faithlessness of princely love. At length these evanescent amours gave way to a more permanent connection with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of good family, and a professed Catholic; who, although seven years older than himself, still retained a good share of personal beauty, and, to use the prince's own expressive term, was "fat, fair, and forty." It was understood at the time, and it has never been disproved, though denied, that a private marriage actually took place. This circumstance not only seriously displeased the king, but also became the subject of public animadversion; such a contract being a violation of the act of settlement, which seated the House of Hanover on the throne, and a direct opposition to the more recent royal marriage act. His dissipated mode of life, and the building of Carlton House, had loaded him with a debt of more than 250,000l. sterling, his annual income being at this time 50,000l. He adopted a variety of expedients to raise sufficient funds for the satisfaction of his creditors;

all of which having apparently proved fruitless, he, at length, applied to his majesty. The king, however, was so irritated by his extravagance, that he refused to afford him any aid whatever. He therefore adopted a system of retrenchment, which he persevered in for nearly a year. He sold off his stud of racing horses, discharged many of his servants, and intimated his resolution of living in a state of retirement, so that he might be enabled to save such a portion of his income, as would, in time, liquidate his debts. At length, in 1787, his case was brought before parliament; and the king having announced his intention of adding 10,000*l.* per annum to his son's income out of the civil list, the house voted 161,000*l.* to satisfy the prince's creditors, and 20,000*l.* for the completion of Carlton House. This for a time patched up his credit; but his habits of expense frustrated all hopes of his living within his income. A sumptuous residence had been prepared for Mrs. Fitzherbert at Brighton, which place he had previously raised from obscurity into fashionable importance, by making it his usual place of abode during the summer months: her furniture and equipages were magnificent; and in diamonds she is said to have been almost as rich as the queen. But though attached to Mrs. Fitzherbert, he was not wholly hers. Many demireps of fashion fluttered round him, and shared his attentions, the most notorious of whom was the Countess of Jersey. Yet in the midst of his dissipation, foppery, and extravagance, many traits of noble-mindedness were seen; and hopes were entertained that the blandishments of beauty would ere long cease to lead him from companions and pursuits so degrading to the princely character, and so inimical to the welfare of those over whom he might soon be called to govern. The king and his ministers were anxious that the heir-apparent should marry; but he had repeatedly expressed his aversion to a royal union, and even said, that he would willingly forfeit his right to the throne, rather than agree to it. At length, being encumbered with debts, he was induced by the conditional promise of their liquidation, together with an increase of his income, to consent to a match with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. She arrived in this country, April 5. 1795; their marriage was celebrated on the 8th, and on the following day they proceeded to Windsor, whither they were accompanied by Lady Jersey, for whose establishment in his household the prince had peremptorily provided. The princess soon discovered his close intimacy with her ladyship, and also found that Mrs. Fitzherbert had procured from him a superb mansion in Park Lane, a magnificent outfit, a pension of 10,000*l.* per annum, and an assurance that, notwithstanding his marriage, the attention he had previously shown her should still be continued. By degrees the whole of the mortifying circumstances were disclosed to her—his debts and dissipation, his reluctant consent to the marriage, and the true object of it,—and, lastly, the neglect with which he treated her, while he lavished his caresses

on others—all tending to wound her pride and rouse her just resentment. But it is needless to particularise the scenes of domestic discord. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter (the Princess Charlotte) in January, 1796; and the prince, shortly after, sent her proposals for a separation, to which she promptly assented. Little else occurred to disclose to the public their mutual aversion till the year 1804, when the right to the guardianship and charge of their daughter was maintained on both sides with much acrimony. The result was that George the Third undertook the care of the young princess, and her mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath, where she remained, subject to many indignities and mortifying suspicions, till she quitted the country in 1814.

When Napoleon threatened England with an invasion, the prince, then only colonel of a regiment of dragoons, while his brothers were generals, and the Duke of York was commander-in-chief, desired to be placed in a more ostensible situation; but the ministry coolly declined his request. He accordingly appealed to the king, imploring permission "to display the best energies of his character," and, if necessary, "to shed the last drop of his blood in support of his majesty's person, crown, and dignity;" to which his father briefly answered that if the enemy should land, his royal highness would have an opportunity of showing his zeal at the head of his regiment. In consequence of George the Third's incapacity, through mental derangement, to exercise the regal functions, the prince was appointed regent, with certain restrictions, in February, 1811; but in the following year the restrictions were taken off, and he entered into all the substantial attributes of royalty. The state of public affairs had long been truly critical; but our repeated victories in the Peninsula had rendered the prospect more cheering; and, at length, its final abandonment by the French, and the failure of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, made way for the restoration of Louis XVIII., who declared himself indebted for his crown, under God, to the prince regent of England. Soon after (in 1814), the prince received a visit from the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign princes, heroes, and statesmen, whom he entertained with dignified hospitality. The battle of Waterloo gave a successful issue to the long and desperate struggle between the allied powers and the ambition of Napoleon; who, hurled from the pinnacle of greatness, supplicated the prince regent for an asylum in this country, in the following words: "Like Themistocles, I throw myself upon the protection of the most persevering, but the most generous, of my enemies." Whatever inclination the regent might have had to comply with this request, certain it is that he had not the power individually to grant it; and the French emperor was accordingly sent to his solitary and distant exile. In May, 1816, his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, was united to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg (now king of Belgium); and when, in the following year, she died, it threw her father into such a paroxysm of grief, as to

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bring on a serious illness. Notwithstanding the war had been splendidly terminated, peace did not bring with it its usual attendant, plenty; a spirit of discontent, for several years, pervaded a large mass of the people; and an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the prince regent, as he was going to Westminster, January 28. 1817, to open the session of parliament. In 1819 and 1820, very serious riots occurred in the large manufacturing towns; and in the metropolis, a few desperate men, known afterwards as the Cato Street conspirators, were tried and executed for plotting to assassinate the prince and the leading members of the administration. On the 29th of January, 1820, George IV. succeeded to the throne on the death of his father; and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, with great pomp, July 19. 1821. Previous to this, a process was instituted in the House of Lords, against the queen, for the purpose of depriving her of the rights and privileges of the queen of England. [See CAROLINE.] In the August of 1821, the king visited Ireland; in September he went to Hanover; and in 1822, he paid a similar visit to Scotland. On his return, he sent the Duke of Wellington to the congress of Verona; and, at the earnest solicitation of Lord Liverpool, he appointed Mr. Canning to succeed Lord Londonderry as secretary of foreign affairs, although his opposition to the proceedings against the queen had greatly offended him. Lord Liverpool still continued premier, but the new secretary made a considerable alteration in the system pursued by government, by the introduction of more liberal measures, and the secession of England from the Holy Alliance. In 1825, our army in India gained great advantages over the Burmese, by which our empire in the East was materially augmented. In April, 1827, the Earl of Liverpool became totally incapacitated for office, owing to a paralytic affection, and Mr. Canning was appointed premier; but in less than four months this enlightened and popular minister expired. Lord Goderich succeeded him; but he retained office only till the following January, when most of the leading Tories, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, returned to power. The most remarkable event in the latter part of the reign of George IV. was the bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, passed in April, 1829. During the latter period of the king's life he had suffered much from the gout and other infirmities of age; on which account, in some measure, but principally, it is said, owing to his excessive dislike of being exposed to public gaze, he was seldom seen out of his own circles; till at length he held his courts entirely at Windsor, and passed nearly the whole of his time in comparative seclusion at the royal cottage. He lingered for a long time, and suffered greatly; at length, on the 26th of June, 1830, a blood-vessel burst in his stomach, and he almost instantly expired, faintly exclaiming "This is death." As regent and sovereign, George IV. held the sceptre of Great Britain twenty years; and the mighty events which took place during the early part of that period were such as cannot fail

to give him a prominent situation in the annals of his country. In the spirit of impartial biography we have been compelled to notice a long course of dissipation and extravagance, which, whatever be the age or station of him who indulges in it, inevitably tends to degrade the manly character, and to debase the noblest faculties. But let us not, in closing this article, omit to state, that he had many redeeming points of character, and possessed some splendid qualities; that he was naturally kind and generous; that his whole life was sprinkled with acts of private benevolence; that he encouraged the literature of his country; that he was the munificent patron of our public institutions, whether for charitable objects, or for the advancement of science; and that, in short, had he quaffed less from the intoxicating cup of pleasure, he might have been every way worthy of the age in which he lived, and the people over whom he ruled.

GEORGEL, JOHN FRANCIS, originally a Jesuit, but on the suppression of the order he became secretary to the French ambassador at Vienna. In the early part of the revolution he was compelled to emigrate, but returned in 1800, and refused a bishopric. He wrote a work, entitled "Memoirs towards a History of Events from 1760 to 1803," 6 vols. Born, 1731; died, 1813.

GEORGES, Chevalier DE ST., a violinist and musical composer. He was a native of Guadaloupe, and usually resided in Paris, where, as well as in England, he was equally celebrated for his skill as a sword-player as for his performances on the violin. Died, 1801.

GEORGIADES, ANASTASIOS, a modern Greek author, born in 1770, at Philippolis. He published at Leipsic a work in modern Greek, called "Anthropology," and another on the pronunciation of Ancient Greek. He was a physician at Bucharest.

GERAMB, BARON FERDINAND, born in 1770; an adventurer (descended from a Hungarian noble family), who headed a corps of partisans against France, when she invaded Austria in 1805 and 1806. On the revolution breaking out in Spain, he offered his services to the Cortes; and was employed till the unfavourable results of the campaign urged him to visit England, in 1811, to obtain supplies and assistance. In this he failed; but being pursued by his creditors, and hunted by bailiffs, he distinguished himself by a defence of his villa against the latter, who besieged him for 15 days. The alien act was now, however, brought to bear on him, and he was deported, as a *mauvais sujet*, to Denmark. There he was claimed by Napoleon, who shut him up in Vincennes, in 1812. The first abdication set him free, 1814; and he finished his career by becoming a monk of La Trappe. His letters to Earl Moira, on the affairs of Spain, and to Sophia, in 1810, made some noise; and he was for some time the "lion" of the fashionable circles.

GERANDO, BARON DE, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, was born at Lyons, 1772; educated by the Oratorians, took part in 1793 in the defence of his native city against the troops of the Convention,

was forced to flee in consequence, returned in 1796, and was present at the battle of Zurich, 1799. But in the heart of the camp he had found time to cultivate literature; for his "Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy" (first published as a small tract, and gradually augmented till, in 1847, it extended to eight volumes) attracted the notice of Lucien Buonaparte, who made him secretary-general to the minister of the interior in 1804; and in 1805 he accompanied Napoleon to Italy, where he remained for some years endeavouring to introduce the French system of administration. The rest of his life was spent chiefly in promoting schemes upon the moral and physical improvement of the people. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage. Died, 1842.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and writer, was born at Garloch, Aberdeenshire, in 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and in 1752 he became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College. In 1759 he was appointed professor of divinity, took his doctor's degree, and in 1771 he obtained the theological professorship in King's College, Aberdeen. He was the author of "An Essay on Taste," "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity," "An Essay on Genius," two volumes of sermons, and a "Discourse on the Pastoral Care."

GERARD, FRANÇOIS, a French historical painter, of the highest merit. He became, at the early age of 14, a pupil of the celebrated David, and is thought by many good judges to have equalled, if not in some cases to have surpassed, his master. His battle-pieces are extremely grand; but probably his portraits of the Buonaparte family and of the allied sovereigns are his finest achievements. Born, 1770; died, 1837.

GERARD, LOUIS, an eminent French physician and botanist, born in 1733. He was distinguished for his researches in various branches of natural science; and he first noticed the natural affinities of plants, in his "Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis." Died, 1819.

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, JOSEPH MATTHIAS, a French diplomatist, who for a long series of years was employed as secretary in political missions, and subsequently became chief of the division in the office of foreign affairs. He greatly distinguished himself both by his diplomatic talents and his published opinions. Born, 1736; died, 1812.

GERARD THOM, or TENQUE, founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born at Amalfi, about the year 1040. He first visited Jerusalem for commercial objects; but in 1100 he took the religious habit, and associated with others, who made the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience: the object of their institution being to defend Christian pilgrims in their journey to and from the Holy Land. Thus arose the powerful order of Knights hospitalers of St. John, who afterwards became the knights of Malta, and acquired such distinguished fame. Died, 1120.

GERARDE, JOHN, an English botanist and surgeon, born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1645, and died in 1697. He was the author

of "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum," and the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," a work which contributed to diffuse a taste for botany.

GERARDEN, SEBASTIAN, an eminent French naturalist; author of "Tableau Élémentaire de Botanique," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1816.

GERARDS, MARK, a painter of Bruges, was born in 1561. About 1580 he came to England, and was appointed painter to queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portraits, and landscapes; and died in 1635.

GERBAIS, JEAN, a French civilian, doctor of the Sorbonne, professor of rhetoric at the royal college of Paris, and principal of the college of Rheims, died in that city in 1669. He wrote "De Causis Majoribus," "A Letter on the Ornaments and Luxury of Female Dress," &c.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, professor of jurisprudence at the university of Strasburg; author of the "Life of Cuspinian," a treatise on the "Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists," &c. Died, 1560.

GERBERT, MARTIN, a dignified ecclesiastic, born in the Austrian states in 1790. He was prince-abbot of the Benedictine monastery at St. Blais, in the Black Forest; and was eminent for his knowledge of, and taste for, the fine arts, particularly music. He travelled throughout the Continent for the materials of a work on the history of church music, and in 1774 it appeared under the title of "De Cantu et Musica Sacra prima Ecclesiæ Etate usque ad presens Tempus." A still more valuable one, now very scarce, appeared in 1784, entitled "Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musica Sacra potissimum." Died, 1793.

GERBIER, Sir BALTHASAR, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592. He came to England with Reubens, and was knighted by Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in different negotiations. At the Restoration he prepared the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. Died, 1667.

GERBILLON, JOHN FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit missionary in China, born in 1654. He wrote "Observations on Great Tartary," and an account of his travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed the Elements of Geometry, and was his instructor in mathematics and philosophy. He was also allowed to preach the Christian religion in China, and finally became superior-general of all the Jesuit missionaries sent from France. He died at Peking in 1707.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMUND, an Italian cardinal, was born at Samone, in Piedmont, in 1718. He entered the Barnabite order, and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata; from which place he went to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal, and removed to Rome, where for many years he lived in comparative retirement; but he strenuously opposed the negotiations with the consular government of France in 1801, and treated the concordat proposed by Buonaparte as a

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GERLACH, STEPHEN, a German Protestant divine, was born in Suabia in 1546. He was educated at Tübingen, and became chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople, where he resided five years. On his return he was appointed professor of divinity and dean of Tübingen, and died in 1612. His works are, "An Epitome of Ecclesiastical History," "Journal of the Embassy to the Porte," "Dissertations," &c.

GERLE, A. C., a French revolutionary ecclesiastic, born in 1769, who in the states-general, in 1789, pronounced against his order. He subsequently connected himself with a prophetic, named Suzannel, who proclaimed the political millennium; and in 1793, he was head of the sect of the prophetic, Catherine Theor, who called herself the Mother of God, and was believed in and protected by Robespierre.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, the son of Claudius Drusus Nero, and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was adopted by Tiberius, his paternal uncle. He was at the head of the Roman armies in Germany when Augustus died; and after gaining many great victories there, Tiberius, jealous of his nephew's glory, called him home under pretence of granting him a triumph. In order, however, to get rid of a man whose popularity appeared dangerous, he sent him, invested with almost absolute power, into the east, where he died, under strong suspicions of being poisoned, A.D. 19, aged 34. His death was regarded at Rome as a public loss, and all the houses were closed on the day of his funeral.

GERMANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 8th century, was a zealous defender of image-worship, for which he was degraded, in a council held at Constantinople, in 730.

GERSON, JOHN CHARLIER DE, an eminent French divine, born at Gerson, in Champagne, in 1363. He was chancellor of the university of Paris, and canon of Notre Dame; and he distinguished himself by his piety, his writings, and his defence of the council of Constance against the authority of the pope. Died, 1421.

GERSON, JOHN, abbot of Vercel, in the 12th century, by whom the book entitled "De Imitatione Christi," which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis, was, as it now appears, really written.

GERSTEIN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Giessen, in 1701; appointed to the professorship of mathematics there in 1733; but was afterwards deprived of it for not submitting to the decision of a court of justice in a lawsuit. He died in 1762. He wrote some Latin works on barometrical observations; a "New Method of calculating Eclipses," &c.

GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANCIS, a French ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites. He abridged the works of St. Cyprian, and wrote his life. He was also the author of the lives of Abelard, and Héloïse, and other biographical and theological works. Died, 1744.

GERVAISE, NICHOLAS, brother of the preceding. He went to Siam, where he remained 4 years as a missionary; and on his return published the natural and civil history of that kingdom; also a description of Macassar. After a time he was consecrated bishop of Horren, in Gulana, and went thither; but was murdered, with all his clergy, by the natives, in 1720.

GESENIUS, FREDERIC HENRY WILLIAM, one of the most distinguished orientalisks of modern times, was born at Nordhausen, 1786. He was professor of theology at Halle; and during the 30 years that he lectured in that university, he published numerous works, which have made a new era in oriental literature. His "Hebrew Grammar" and many analogous productions enjoy a universal reputation, and some of them are translated into most European languages. Died, 1842.

GESNER, CONRAD, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516, and was professor of philosophy there for 24 years. His fame as a botanist was spread over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote numerous able works on different branches of natural history; of which his "Historia Animalium" is reckoned his greatest performance, and procured him the appellation of the *Pliny of Germany*. His "Bibliotheca Universalia," a full catalogue of all writers extant in three languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, is a monument of immense learning and industry. He otherwise rendered much service to science, and, for his various and great merits he was ennobled. Died, 1561.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a poet and painter, was born at Zurich in 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin, but soon eloped from his master, and employed his time in painting and poetry. On his return to Zurich he published "Daphnis," which was followed by "Inkle and Yarico," but his fame was established by his *Idylls* and *Pastorals*. He next added to his celebrity by the very popular piece of "The Death of Abel," which appeared in 1758, and made his name known throughout Europe. He then published his "First Navigator," "Moral Tales," "Dramas," &c.; and afterwards turned his attention more particularly to painting and engraving, and produced several landscapes; at the same time instructing with his pen, while he pleased the eye, and contributed to the progress of art. Died, 1783. As a pastoral poet, Gesner, if he has been equalled, has never been excelled.

GESSNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a profound scholar and critic, was born at Roth, in Anspach, in 1691. His most esteemed works are, editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin Thesaurus, 4 vols. folio.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS ANTONIUS, second son of the emperor Severus, and brother of the infamous Caracalla, whom he joined in the government on the death of his father. Caracalla, who envied his virtues and was jealous of his popularity, after having endeavoured to effect his death by poison, murdered him, and wounded their mother, who was attempting to save him from the

worthless fratricide. He was born, A.D. 180; and had not reached his 23rd year when the Romans had to lament his untimely death.

GEZELIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo, the capital of Finland, was the author of a "Pentaglot Dictionary," an abridged "Encyclopedia of the Sciences," &c. Born, 1615; died, 1690. His son John, who succeeded him in the bishopric, was also a learned scholar, and translated the Bible into the Finnish tongue. Died, 1718.

GEZELIUS, GEORGE, a Swedish divine, and almoner to the king. He was the author of a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Swedes." Born, 1736; died, 1789.

GHEHT, HENRY OF, archdeacon of Tournay in the 13th century, was a German by birth, and is said to have excelled all his contemporaries in knowledge of the Scriptures, and to have been intimately acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. Died, 1293.

GHERARDESCA, UGOLOINA DELLA, immortalised in the "Inferno" of Dante, under the appellation of Count Ugolino, was a Neapolitan, who in the 13th century endeavoured to usurp the government of Pisa, and found a new principality, after the example of Della Scala at Verona. After a time he succeeded, but governed his countrymen with great despotism; and Roger d'Ubal dini, the archbishop of Pisa, who was as cruel and ambitious as himself, formed a conspiracy against him; the result of which was, that Count Ugolino was attacked in his palace, and, after a brave resistance, taken prisoner, with three of his sons and one of his grandsons; all of whom were imprisoned, and left to die of starvation.

GHEZZI, SEBASTIAN, JOSEPH, and PETER LEO, father, son, and grandson; three Italian artists, of the 17th and 18th centuries, each of whom was more or less eminent in ornamenting churches and palaces.

GHIRBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated sculptor, born in 1378, at Florence, who early learned the arts of drawing, modelling, and casting metals. At Florence he executed two bronze doors, which still adorn the baptistry of St. John, and, according to the hyperbolic praise of Michael Angelo, were worthy of decorating the entrance to paradise. It contains 24 panels, representing various subjects from the New Testament. Died, 1455.

GHIRLANDAIO, DOMENICO, one of the elder Florentine painters, was distinguished for fertility of invention, and has therefore been imitated by later artists. He was born in 1449, and had the honour of being teacher to Michael Angelo. — His son **RIDOLFO** was also an excellent artist, and highly esteemed by Raphael. He died in 1560.

GIAMBERTI, FRANCESCO, a Florentine architect of the 15th century, who made the designs for many buildings in Florence and Rome, composed a work containing the drawings of ancient monuments remaining in the Roman territory and Greece. — His son, **GIULIANO**, was architect, sculptor, and engineer to the house of Medici; built a magnificent palace for the Grand-duke Lorenzo, besides many other palaces, churches,

and fortresses; in short, he was one of the first architects of the age. Born, 1443; died, 1517.

GIANNI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was born at Rome about 1700; and for a time exhibited as an improvisatore in the cities of Italy. He was nominated the imperial poet by Napoleon, whose victories he sung in the true laureate style. Died, 1823.

GIANNONE, PETER, a fearless historian, was born at Ischitella, in Apulia, in 1676, and became an advocate at Naples. He wrote a valuable "History of Naples," in 4 vols. 4to., which, for its dauntless exposure of papal usurpation, gave great offence to the court of Rome, and exposed him to its fury. His book was prohibited, himself excommunicated, and, after having been driven into exile, he died at Turin, in 1748.

GIARDINI, FELIX, a Piedmontese musician, who in 1750 came to England, where he met with great encouragement, and remained about 30 years. He afterwards went to Russia, where he died in 1793.

GIBBON, EDWARD, the celebrated historian, was born at Putney, in 1737; sent to Westminster School, but soon transferred to a private tutor; then to Magdalen College, Oxford, for a short time, and finally to Lausanne, where he renounced the Roman Catholic faith, without embracing any other, and became a confirmed sceptic. On returning to England, he entered upon the duties of active life, but read much, and prepared himself for authorship. In 1763 he went on his travels; and while sitting amidst the ruins of the capitol at Rome, he formed the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the mean time, he joined M. Deyverdun in a journal called "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne," which met with no success. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," the 1st vol. of which, in 4to., appeared in 1776; the 2nd and 3rd in 1781; and the concluding 3 vols. in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, Mr. Gibbon was chosen into parliament for Liskeard; and when hostilities commenced between this country and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion; for which he was made commissioner of the board of trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he continued till the French Revolution obliged him to return to England; and died in 1794. Mr. Gibbon's celebrated history abounds with proofs of unexampled learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of almost unrivalled talents for ridicule. Upon Christianity, however, he has inflicted a serious injury, by unsettling the faith, or offending the feelings of many who, influenced by the philosophical spirit of the writer, or captivated by his style, gave a too ready assent to his specious infidelity.

GIBBONS, GUINLING, an eminent sculptor and statuary, was born in London about the middle of the 17th century. His flowers and foliage carved in wood have almost the lightness of nature; and he executed several fine pieces also in marble and bronze.

Among his works are St. Paul's and Windsor choirs, the wooden throne at Canterbury, the monument of Viscount Camden, at Exton, in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's Church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing Cross, and that of James II. in Privy Gardens. He died in 1721.

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, an eminent musician, was born at Cambridge, in 1583. He became organist of the chapel royal at the age of 21, and in 1663 was created doctor of music. He was the best church composer of his time; and he also published madrigals. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians; the latter, Dr. Christopher Gibbons, was organist to Westminster Abbey.

GIBBS, JAMES, an architect, was born at Aberdeen, in 1683. He designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary-le-Strand, London; the senate-house, and the new buildings of King's College, Cambridge; the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, &c. Died, 1754.

GIBBS, Sir VICARY, chief justice of the common pleas, was born in 1752, at Exeter, in which city his father was a surgeon. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; entered at Lincoln's Inn; and, through the friendship of Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, he obtained briefs in abundance. On the death of Mr. Richard Burke, he was appointed recorder of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. In 1813, he was appointed a pulse judge of the common pleas; and, the year following, lord chief justice. After discharging the duties of this office about four years, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of infirmities, and died in 1820.

GIBSON, EDMUND, a learned prelate and antiquary, who was born at Knipe, Westmoreland, in 1669. After receiving a grammatical education at a free-school in his native county, he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's *Polemio Middiana*, and James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*; translated the Saxon Chronicle and Camden's *Britannia*; and produced several original works, the principal of which was his "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," in 2 fol. vols. In 1716, he was made bishop of Lincoln; was transferred to London in 1730, and died in 1748.

GIBSON, RICHARD, known by the name of the dwarf, an English painter in the time of Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn, for instruction. He was page to Charles I., and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride.

They were of equal stature, each measuring 3 ft. 10 in. They had 9 children, 5 of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, a Baptist minister, and a learned antiquary, was born in 1700. He was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years, and died in 1784. He bequeathed his library to the Baptist academy at Bristol.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was JOHN RICHARD GREEN, was born in 1758; educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was intended for the law; but having dissipated his property, he went to the Continent, and assumed the name of Gifford, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French Revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the *British Critic*, and afterwards of the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. He also wrote (besides many pamphlets), "*The History of France*," 5 vols. 4to.; "*The History of the French Revolution*," 4to.; and "*The Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt*," 3 vols. 4to. Died, 1818.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, a celebrated critic and satirist, was born at Ashburton, Devon. His father, who was a plumber and glazier, at South Molton, died when he was 12 years old. The widow soon followed her husband to the grave; and the orphan was at first sent to sea in a coasting vessel, but shortly after apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native town. There he remained till he was in his 20th year; but being disgusted with his employment, and evincing talents of a superior order, Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of the town, proposed to some of the inhabitants to raise a subscription, with a view of purchasing his freedom, and giving him an education. This being effected, he was sent to Oxford, to pursue studies more congenial to his mind. While at the university he was fortunately introduced to the late Lord Grosvenor, who engaged him to accompany his son, Lord Belgrave, on his travels over the Continent. On his return to England, he settled in London, devoting his time to literature; and thenceforward fortune smiled on his career. In 1791, he published "*The Baviad*," a poetical satire, in which he severely lashed the poets and poetasters of the day; and, in 1794, appeared "*The Mæviad*," a satire on the degraded state of the drama. In 1797, Mr. Gifford became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, a weekly paper, established by the late Mr. Canning, and others of brilliant talents and high connections; and in which a corner was reserved for the insertion of a critical notice of the misrepresentations displayed by contemporary editors—which it was Gifford's peculiar province to detect and expose. This publication, which continued only one year, involved him in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcott, against whom he published a poetical squib, entitled "*An Epistle to Peter Pindar*." In

1802, appeared his translation of Juvenal; in 1805, an edition of Massinger's plays; and, subsequently, the works of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley; but it was in his capacity of editor of the Quarterly Review, (which he conducted from its commencement in 1809 till 1824), that he was most generally known. He died in 1823; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gifford held the office of paymaster of the band of gentlemen pensioners, with a salary of 300*l.* a year; and for a time he was comptroller of the lottery, with 800*l.* a year. He also enjoyed an annuity from Lord Grosvenor. His poetical satires are caustic and powerful; his prose writings, vigorous and correct; and his criticisms are generally distinguished by sound judgment and good taste.

GIL, FATHER, a Spaniard, born in 1748, who took an active part in the insurrection of 1808; greatly contributed to the surrender of Baylen; and is generally supposed to have originated, or greatly effectuated, the guerilla warfare carried on by order of the juntas of Seville and Cadiz, of which he was a member.

GILBERT, DAVIES, an eminent man of science, vice-president of the Royal Society, and member of numerous other learned and scientific societies, was born at St. Erth, in Cornwall, 1767. His family name was Giddy, but having in 1808 married the daughter of a wealthy Sussex gentleman named Gilbert, he assumed his name and arms in 1817. Endowed with large wealth, Mr. Davies Gilbert did not content himself with aiding the advance of science by his own most indefatigable exertions, but took every opportunity of bringing forth talent from obscurity, and of affording its possessor those advantages which his own poverty might otherwise have denied him, to the utter destruction of his hopes and prevention of his usefulness. He it was to whom the great Sir Humphry Davy mainly owed it, that his great talents were not lost to himself and society in the obscurity of a Cornish apothecary's shop; and several less distinguished, but able and useful, men were equally indebted to him. He contributed several papers to the Transactions of scientific societies, and published "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," but he seems to have been far less ambitious of bringing his own abilities before the public, than of indirectly exerting them for the public good. It may be said, indeed, that he communicated largely to the wants of others from his own great stores of knowledge, and shone more by those reflected lights, than by the direct diffusion of his rays. He represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament from 1806 to 1832. Died, 1840.

GILBERT, FRANCIS HILARY, a French writer on veterinary medicine and rural economy, was born at Chatellerault, in 1757. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the system of cultivation, and to the management of sheep; and the French directory, in 1797, employed him to go to Spain for the purchase of a flock of Merinos; but they neglected to supply him with sufficient means, and the disappointment he experienced on that account caused

him to destroy himself, while residing in Castile, in 1800.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY, an enterprising English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Dartmouth, in 1539. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey received his education at Eton and Oxford; after which he went, in a military character, to Ireland, where, for his services, he was knighted in 1570. He returned soon after to England, and married a rich heiress, but lost great part of his property in a speculating concern with Sir Thomas Smith, for converting iron into copper. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a north-west passage to China; and in 1578 he himself sailed on a voyage of discovery to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered on her return to England, and all on board perished.

GILBERT, NICHOLAS PETER, an eminent French physician. After serving as a naval surgeon, and practising at Rennes as a physician, he was appointed chief physician to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and subsequently held a professorship at the hospital of instruction formed at Paris, in 1796. He was chief physician to the army of St. Domingo, in 1802, and held a similar post in the grand army from 1806 to 1812. He was the author of several medical works. Died, 1814.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, a physician, and experimental philosopher, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was born at Colchester, in 1540; educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became physician to queen Elizabeth. He was a strenuous advocate for the inductive mode of philosophical matters, and was the first who asserted the theory of a great central magnet in the earth, afterwards applied by Dr. Halley to the explanation of the variation and dipping of the needle in the mariner's compass. Died, 1603.

GILCHRIST, JOHN BORTHWICK, a distinguished orientalist, was born at Edinburgh, 1759. He was for many years professor of Hindostanee and Persian at the college of Calcutta, whence he returned to England with a large fortune, and he subsequently taught these languages in Edinburgh and London. His works gave a great impetus to the study of Eastern languages. Died at Paris, where he had long resided, 1841.

GILCHRIST, OCTAVIUS, a distinguished literary character, was born at Twickenham, in 1779; and received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford. His writings consist of essays, &c. relating to the rise and progress of the British stage, and of the respective merits of the elder dramatists. Died, 1823.

GILDAS, surnamed *the Wise*, a British ecclesiastic and historian of the 6th century, was the son of Caw, a British prince, who emigrated to North Wales, in order to avoid submission to the Anglo-Saxons. He

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appears to have been a monk; and, after residing in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, retired to the abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. A book, ascribed to Gildas, has been repeatedly published, entitled "Epistola de Excidio Britannicæ, et Castigatio Ordinis Ecclesiastici;" but it exhibits so frightful a picture of the depravity of manners, which pervaded all classes of Britons, that its authenticity has been questioned by some critics, who presume it must have been the work of a foe rather than of a friend to their race. Died, 870.

GILL, ALEXANDER, a famous school-master, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1564. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1606 he became master of St. Paul's School, where he brought up many eminent persons, and among the rest John Milton. Dr. Gill wrote a "Treatise concerning the Trinity in Unity," "Logonomia Anglicæ," "Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture," &c. Died, 1635.—His son ALEXANDER, who succeeded him in the head-mastership of St. Paul's School, had also the honour of having Milton for his scholar while he was at Trinity College, Oxford; and it appears that the pupil had a great esteem for his preceptor in after life. Died, 1642.

GILL, JOHN, a divine of the Baptist persuasion, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1697. His education was limited, owing to the contracted circumstances of his parents; but, by application, he became a good classical and oriental scholar. He commenced as a preacher at Higham Ferrers, from whence he removed to a congregation at Horsleydown, Southwark. He wrote an "Exposition of the Song of Solomon," and "The Cause of God and Truth," 4 vols. 8vo. But his great work was an "Exposition of the Bible," 10 vols. 4to.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Jan. 18. 1747, and received his education at the university of Glasgow. When quite a young man he came to London, with the view of making literature his sole pursuit, and was engaged as travelling tutor by the Earl of Hopetown. Dr. Gillies was appointed historiographer for Scotland on the death of Dr. Robertson; and he continued his literary labours to a late period of his life. His chief works are, "A History of Ancient Greece," 4 vols. 8vo.; "The Reign of Frederic II.," "History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus;" translations from Aristotle, Isocrates, &c. Died, Feb. 15. 1836, aged 90.

GILPIN, BERNARD, one of the English Protestant reformers, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland, in 1517, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he afterwards removed to Christchurch, where, by reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the Reformation. In 1556 he was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and, in

his capacity of archdeacon, made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where his labours in promoting the Protestant faith were so remarkable, that the sanguinary Bishop Bonner threatened to bring him to the stake in a fortnight, and sent a messenger into the north for that purpose. On the road, however, Mr. Gilpin broke his leg, and, while he lay in the hands of the surgeon, the queen died; so that, instead of being carried to London, he returned to his parishioners. In the reign of Elizabeth he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, and the provostship of Queen's College; but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he died, deeply lamented by his parishioners, in 1583. His piety, unwearied exertions, and benevolence, earned him the glorious titles of the Apostle of the North, and the Father of the Poor.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, and an elegant writer, was born in 1724, at Carlisle, and received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. For many years he kept a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1804, aged 80. Mr. Gilpin published the "Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above-mentioned; the "Lives of Latimer, Wickliff, Huss, and Archbishop Cranmer," an "Exposition of the New Testament," 2 vols.; "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty," 8vo.; a "Tour to the Lakes," 2 vols.; "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Sermons to a Country Congregation," 2 vols.; "Moral Contrasts," &c. And it is especially worthy of note, that he left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.

GILPIN, SAWREY, brother of the preceding, was born at Carlisle in 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. But it was principally as an animal painter that he acquired his reputation, though his historical subjects were above mediocrity. Died, 1807.

GIL POLO, GASPAR, a Spanish poet and advocate, was born at Valencia, in 1516, and died there in 1572. He is the author of "Diana Enamorada," so highly extolled by Cervantes, as combining elegance, sweetness, and purity.

GILRAY, JAMES, a celebrated caricaturist, unrivalled in his art for the rich broad humour and keen satire of his ready pencil. Died, 1815.

GIL VICENTE, a Portuguese dramatist of the 16th century, who wrote nearly fifty plays, and excelled all the dramatic writers of that period in elegance of style and fertility of invention. He was born at Barcellos, in 1485, and died at Evora, in 1557.

GINGUENE, PETER LOUIS, a French writer, born in 1748, at Rennes, in Brittany, was descended from an ancient but impoverished family, and obtained a small government office. At the revolution, in which he took an active part, he associated himself with the more moderate writers upon the

affairs of the times, and narrowly escaped the scaffold during the reign of the Jacobins. The Directory appointed him ambassador at Turin, and Buonaparte gave him a seat in the senate. Upon being removed from this he applied himself wholly to literature. The work to which he is chiefly indebted for his fame is his "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie," in 9 vols. He died in 1818.

GIOCONDO, or **JOCUNDUS**, **JOHN**, an Italian architect and antiquarian, born at Verona about the middle of the 15th century. He built the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris, and various other edifices both there and in Italy; fortified the city of Treviso; and was summoned to Rome by Leo X. after the death of Bramante, to assist in the building of St. Peter's. He belonged to the Dominican order; and as an antiquary and a literary character, he also greatly distinguished himself.

GIOJA, **FLAVIO**, an Italian mathematician of the 14th century. He was a native of Pasitano, near Amalfi, and is considered as the inventor of the mariner's compass, in consequence of his having properly applied it; but that valuable instrument seems to have been known in Europe before his time.

GIORDANI, **VITAL**, a mathematician, was originally a soldier in the papal galleys, where he studied arithmetic, and on going to Rome, was made keeper of the castle of St. Angelo. Louis XIV. appointed him teacher in the academy which he founded at Rome; and he was also made engineer to the castle of St. Angelo, and mathematical professor in the college La Sapienza. Born, 1633; died, 1711.

GIORDANO, **LUCA**, a Neapolitan painter, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Peter of Cortona, who imitated the style of Titian so closely that his pictures are not easily distinguished from the works of that great master. In fact, he imitated the best artists so successfully, that even connoisseurs were often deceived; while his celerity of execution was wonderful. Born, 1632; died, 1704.

GIORGI, **AUGUSTINE ANTHONY**, a learned Italian ecclesiastic, was born, in 1711, at St. Maur, in the diocese of Rimini; entered the Augustine order; and became an eminent orientalist. In 1746, he was invited to Rome by pope Benedict XIV. to fill the theological chair of La Sapienza; he also made him librarian del Angelica. The emperor Francis I. gave him repeated invitations, and the most liberal offers, to settle at Vienna, all of which Giorgi declined. He wrote an able work, entitled "Alphabetum Thibetanum," relating to the geography, mythology, and antiquities of Thibet; besides several others on antiquities, subjects of oriental criticism, and polemics. Died, 1797.

GIORGIONE, or **GEORGE BARBARELLI**, was an eminent painter of the Venetian school, born in 1477, at Castelfranco. He received his first instructions from John Bellino; but studying afterwards the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he soon surpassed them both, and became the first colourist of his time. He died of the plague, in 1511. Giorgione excelled in fresco painting, and was the first of the Lombard School who found

out the effects of properly contrasting strong lights with strong shadows.

GIOTTO, or **ANGIOLOTTTO**, an ingenious painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence, was born in 1270. He was the son of a peasant, and his real name was Ambrogio Burdono; but being observed by Cimabue drawing figures on the ground while feeding his sheep, he took him, and instructed him in the art of painting. He soon surpassed his master, and acquired such a reputation, that Benedict IX. sent a person to Tuscany to make a report of his talents, and to bring a design from each of the Florentine artists. When the messenger came to Giotto, and informed him of his business, the painter took a sheet of paper, and, with one stroke of his pencil, drew a circle as perfect as if it had been performed by a pair of compasses. On presenting this, the man said, "I want a design;" to which Giotto replied, "Go about your business; his Holiness asks nothing else of me." The pope on being made acquainted with this, sent for him to Rome, where, besides painting many pictures, he made a ship of mosaic, which is over the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church, and still known by the name of Giotto's vessel. In 1334 he undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence, for which he was made a citizen, and rewarded with a pension. Among the men of genius with whom he was intimate, he could number Dante and Petrarch as his particular friends. Died, 1336.

GIRALDI, **LILIO GREGORIO**, better known by his Latin name of **GYRALDUS**, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was born at Ferrara, in 1479; and has been considered by Casaubon and other authorities as one of the most learned men whom modern Italy has produced. At the sacking of Rome by the troops of Charles V. he lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence; but he wrote numerous works, the principal of which is a "History of the Heathen Deities," and eventually triumphed over his adverse fortune, having accumulated 10,000 crowns before his death, which took place in 1552.

GIRALDI-CINTIO, **JOHN BAPTIST**, a relative of the preceding, was an Italian poet and physician, born at Ferrara, in 1504. He was secretary to the Duke of Ferrara, and professor of philosophy and medicine in the university of his native city, and afterwards professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian, but his principal work is entitled "Hecatommiti," which consists of 100 tales, in the manner of Boccaccio. Died, 1573.

GIRARD, **GABRIEL**, an ingenious French ecclesiastic, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1678. He was the author of a celebrated work, entitled "Synonymes François;" was almoner to the Duchess de Berri, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. He also wrote a work, entitled "Principes de la Langue Française." Died, 1748, aged 70.

GIRARDON, **FRANCIS**, a sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes, in 1628. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and the Rape of Pro-

serpine, in the gardens of Versailles. Died, 1715.

GIRODET, THIBSON NICHOLAS, the most original, versatile, and scientific of the modern school of French painters, was born at Montargis, in 1767; was first a pupil of Regnault, and afterwards studied under David. His subjects are distinguished for fulness and beauty, and his colouring is rich, transparent, and harmonious. Among his principal works are *Endymion sleeping*, *Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes*, *the Deluge*, *the Burial of Attala*, &c. He also painted Napoleon receiving the keys of Vienna; full-length portraits of the Vendean leaders, Bonchamp and Cathelineau; and St. Louis in Egypt, which was his last work. Died, 1824.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, was born in London, in 1775. He was a pupil of Dayes; after which he studied the works of Canaletti, and the colouring of Rubens. He first introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge paper, and he also painted excellently in oil colours. He took many beautiful views in Scotland, Wales, and various parts of England and France. He also painted a panorama of London, which was exhibited in Spring Gardens. Died, 1802.

GISBORNE, Rev. THOMAS, prebendary of Durham, an eminent philosophical, theological, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Derby, 1758. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, and on soon after entering holy orders, in 1792, he obtained the living of Barton in Stafford, and the same year removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, where he ever after resided. It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate the long series of works which Mr. Gisborne gave in succession to the world. Many of them have attained great and lasting popularity; among which may be mentioned the "Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated," &c., "An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," "A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History," &c., besides sermons, and two volumes of poetry, which, under the title of "Walks in a Forest," and "Poems, Sacred and Moral," gave him no inconsiderable poetic fame. Died, 1846.

GIULIO ROMANO, the most distinguished of Raphael's scholars and assistants, was born at Rome, in 1490. He resided principally at Mantua, and there found a wide field for the exercise of his powerful genius, both in architecture and in painting. He was unequalled for the boldness of his style, the grandeur of his designs, and the loftiness of his poetical conceptions. Died, 1546.

GIUSTINIANI, POMPEY, by birth a Corsican, was an eminent general in the Spanish service, and obtained the name of Iron-arm, by having one of iron made to replace the arm he lost at the siege of Ostend. He was governor of Candia, where he was killed, in 1616; and the Venetian senate erected an equestrian statue to his memory.

GLANVILL, Sir JOHN, an eminent lawyer and statesman in the reign of Charles I. He graduated at Oxford; entered at Lin-

coln's Inn; obtained a serjeant's coat in 1630; and, being a member of parliament, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in the year following. His attachment to the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the republicans, who imprisoned him, and he was not restored to liberty till 1648. He recovered his rank on the return of Charles II., but died soon after, in 1661.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, an English divine and philosopher, was born at Plymouth, in 1636. He was first of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards of Lincoln College. At the Restoration he became one of the most active members of the Royal Society. In 1698 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, where he died in 1680. He was a strenuous opponent of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a believer in witchcraft.

GLANVIL, or GLANVILLE, RANULPH DE, an English baron of the 12th century, celebrated as a lawyer and a warrior. During the reign of Henry II., he was chief justiciary of the kingdom, and signalled his valour by repelling the invasion of William, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner while besieging Alnwick Castle. Richard I. is said to have extorted from him the sum of 15,000*l.* towards the expenses of a crusade to the Holy Land. The aged magistrate accompanied his master on the expedition to which he had so largely contributed, and was killed at the siege of Acre, in 1190. A curious treatise on the laws and customs of England is attributed to his pen.

GLASS, JOHN, founder of the religious sect of Glasites in Scotland; born in Fifeshire, 1695; died, 1773.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist, alchemist, and physician, of Amsterdam, who died in 1688. Chemistry is indebted to him for facilitating many useful processes, as well as for the discovery of the purgative salt which bears his name. Like others of his day, he was incessantly occupied in attempts to find out the philosopher's stone; and his experiments, however futile for his professed object, threw light on the composition and analysis of various metals, inflammable substances, &c.

GLEIM, FREDERIC WILLIAM LOUIS, a celebrated poet, sometimes called the German Anacreon, was born in 1719, at Ermsleben; filled the office of secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and died in 1803, aged 84. He owes his chief fame to his war songs, composed for the Prussian army; and they will long be remembered by his countrymen for their spirit-stirring power.

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a celebrated Welshman lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and who opposed Henry IV. fourteen years, declaring him a usurper of the English throne. Born, 1350; died, 1416.

GLENIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born in Ireland, and educated at St. Andrew's. During the American war he distinguished himself as an officer of artillery; but having written a pamphlet, ridiculing the Duke of Richmond's plan of fortification, he was compelled to leave the service, and he afterwards experienced much of the viciss-

tudes of life. He was a member of the Royal Society; and the author of a "History of Germany," and several mathematical works. Died, 1817.

GLICAS, or GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek historian of the 13th century. His "Annals from the Creation," and the "History of the Byzantine Emperors," are extant, and were published by Labbe at Paris, 1660.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, an anatomist and physician, was born at Rampisham, in Dorsetshire, in 1506; educated at Calus College, Cambridge; and appointed regius professor of physic, which office he held 40 years. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he settled at Colchester, but removed to London, and became president of the college of physicians. Among his works, which have been warmly praised by Boerhaave and Haller, are "Treatises on the Rickets, and the Anatomy of the Liver," and a metaphysical work of great profundity, entitled "De Natura Substantiæ Energetica, seu de Vita Naturæ," 4to. Died, 1677.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died, at an advanced age, about the beginning of the reign of king John.

GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERIC, Duke of, the son of prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester (brother to George III.), by his wife the Countess-dowager of Waldegrave, was born at Rome, in January, 1776; and his education was completed at the university of Cambridge. He entered the army, served a campaign under the Duke of York, in Holland, and subsequently attained the exalted rank of field-marshal. In 1805 he married his cousin, the princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., but had no issue by her. The duke usually acted with the Whig opposition, and was generally distinguished by the support of popular philanthropic measures, especially of the Anti-slavery Society. But he opposed the reform bill, introduced by his quondam political friends, and voted and spoke against it. He was of an open disposition and affable manners, and utterly devoid of ostentation. He was chancellor of the university of Cambridge; in which office he was succeeded by the Marquis of Camden. He died in 1834, bequeathing to his illustrious widow the greater portion of his property, which was very large, owing to the inexpensive, though not illiberal, style with which he supported his high rank.

GLOVER, RICHARD, a poet and dramatist, was the son of a London merchant, and born in 1712. He was educated at Cheam School, where, at 16, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable attention. On leaving school, he entered on the mercantile line under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737, he married a lady of fortune; soon after which he published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. His poem of "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he

distinguished himself as a city politician; and his oratorical talents and knowledge of public affairs were so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants; on which occasion his speech at the bar of the House of Commons was printed, and much applauded. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boadicea" was brought out at Drury Lane, but, though supported by Garrick, Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, &c., it was performed only 9 nights: his "Medea," some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth, and was esteemed by the mercantile interest as an active and able supporter. He died in 1785, aged 73; leaving the world with a most estimable character as a man, a citizen, and an author.

GLOVER, Mrs., a distinguished actress, was born at Newry, in Ireland, in 1781. Under the auspices of her father, Mr. Betterton, she commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and after a highly successful appearance in the provinces, she was engaged by Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, where she made her debut, as Elvina, in Hannah More's "Percy," in 1797. She soon afterwards exchanged the "buskin" for the "sock," and it will be long before her impersonations of "Dame Heidelberg" and "Mrs. Malaprop" will be forgotten. For the last few years Mrs. Glover appeared chiefly at the Haymarket. Latterly she had no equal in her theatrical walk; her Shakspearian readings also ranked very high. Died, July 16, 1850, a few days after she had appeared at Drury Lane, in support of a fund which her friends had instituted on her behalf.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER, one of the most eminent musical composers of modern times, was born in Bavaria, in 1714, devoted himself to the study of music, and became a skilful performer on several instruments. He came to London in 1745, and composed for the Italian opera. He then went to the Continent; and Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Venice, were in turn the theatres of his glory. His "Alceste," and "Orpheus," produced at Vienna, between the years 1762 and 1769, had an overwhelming effect by their boldness and originality, and served, together with some later ones, to establish the fame of their author. In 1774, Gluck went to Paris; and the celebrated Piccini arriving there shortly after, the French capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers. Such a scene, indeed, of musical rivalry had never before been known. He now brought out his long promised opera of "Iphigenia in Aulis." It was received with enthusiastic applause, and represented 170 times in the course of two seasons. In 1787 he returned to Germany, with a large fortune, and died at Vienna in the same year.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, a botanist and physician, was born at Tübingen, in 1708. He went to Petersburg, where he became member of the academy, and professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1773, he was sent with a company employed to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He published "Flora Siberica" and "Travels through Siberia." Died, 1755.

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GMELIN, SAMUEL THEOPHILUS, nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen, in 1743; went to Petersburg, and obtained a professorship. He spent some years in travelling through Tartary, where he died in prison, into which he had been thrown by one of the chiefs, in 1774. He wrote his "Travels through Russia," and a "Journey from Astracan to Czaricyn."

GMELIN, JOHN FREDERIC, a physician and chemist, was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He became professor of chemistry and natural history at Gottingen; and published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnaeus. He was also the author of "A History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from mineral and vegetable substances. Died, 1805.

GNEISENAU, NEIDHARD, Count, an able and highly distinguished Prussian general, was born in 1760. He was educated with a view to the military profession; and, at the age of 20, he entered into the service of the Margrave of Anspach. His first employment was in America, whither he was sent with the auxiliary troops of the margrave in British pay. In 1792, he became attached to the Prussian army as a subaltern; and, in 1807, he had attained the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and defended the fortress of Calberg against the forces of Buonaparte. For his skill and bravery on that occasion he was promoted; and he was afterwards employed in a secret mission to England. In 1813, he commanded in the memorable retreat of the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, after their defeat at Lutzen and Breslau; and subsequently, under Blucher, he greatly contributed to the victories over the French on the Katzbach, at Brienne. In reward of his numerous services, the king of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a count, made him a field-marshal and governor of Berlin, and granted him an estate in Silesia, producing an income of more than 10,000 dollars a year. Died, 1829.

GOAD, JOHN, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London, in 1615; educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He also became vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford; and afterwards of Yarnton, when he took his degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1661, he was made master of Merchant Tailors' School; but lost the mastership in consequence of his inclining to popery. He then kept a private seminary, and died in 1689. His works are, "Genealogicon Latinum," "Astro-Meteorological Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Celestial, their Natures, Influences," &c. The subject of this is a kind of astrology founded on reason and experiment, and gained him great reputation.

GOBBO, PETER PAUL CORTONESE, a celebrated painter of fruit and landscapes, born at Cortona, in 1580. He copied nature with the greatest accuracy; and, by his skill in the chiaro-scuro, he gave an exact and expressive roundness to his fruits, &c., but he chiefly excelled in colouring. Died, 1640.

GOBELIN, GILES, a French dyer of the

17th century, who resided at Paris, and is said to have invented or greatly improved the process of dyeing scarlet. In 1666, a royal establishment for the manufactory of fine tapestry was founded on the spot where his premises stood, whence the work produced there was termed the Gobelin tapestry.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, an able chemist and physician, born at Greenwich, about the year 1617. He was educated at Oxford, graduated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil war was attached to the parliament. He attended Cromwell in his expeditions to Scotland and Ireland, as physician to the forces; was appointed warden of Merton College; and, in the parliament of 1653, sat as sole representative for Oxford. Died, 1674.

GODDARD, Rev. WILLIAM STANLEY, D.D., a prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury cathedrals, and formerly headmaster of Winchester School, was born in 1757. To his qualifications as an able scholar and diligent instructor, he added the firmness, vigour, and impartiality, so necessary in conducting a large public establishment; and when, in 1809, he resigned the mastership, the school was overflowing in numbers, and high in reputation. Some years since he invested in the hands of trustees a sum of 25,000*l.*, to provide annual stipends for the masters of Winchester College, on condition that they should cease to receive gratuities from the parents of scholars on the foundation; and his whole life was spent in deeds of charity and benevolence. Died at Andover, where he had resided for many years, 1845, aged 88.

GODEAU, ANTOINE, an eminent French prelate, and one of the earliest members of the French Academy, was born in 1603, at Dreux. He translated the book of Psalms, wrote an ecclesiastical history, and many devotional treatises. By the exercise of his talents, seconded by the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, he was raised to the bishopric of Vence. Died, 1671.

GODFREY OF BOULLON, chief of the first crusade, and king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace II., count of Boulogne and Lens. He served with great gallantry in the armies of the emperor Henry IV., who conferred upon him the title of duke of Lorraine; and when the first crusade was set on foot, the fame of his exploits caused his election as one of the principal commanders. In 1096, accompanied by his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin, he commenced his march, and on arriving at Philopoli, in Thrace, he compelled the emperor Alexis Comnenus to allow him a free passage to the East. Several difficulties occurred; but at length the Turks were vanquished, and the great object of his ambition was effected. Jerusalem was carried by storm, after a siege of five weeks (July 15. 1099); and, in eight days after, Godfrey was proclaimed king, by the unanimous voice of the crusading army; but the piety and humility of the conqueror would not suffer him to wear a crown in the holy city, and he declined the regal title, contenting himself with that of Defender and Guardian of

the Holy Sepulchre. The sultan of Egypt, at the head of 400,000 men, now attempted to dispossess him of his newly acquired territory, but Godfrey gave him battle in the plain of Acalon, and 100,000 men were left dead on the field. He died after one year's reign, in 1100.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to Conrad III. and the emperors Frederic and Henry VI. He laboured 40 years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse; and was first printed at Basle in 1559.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN, a learned civilian of the 17th century, was a native of one of the Scilly islands. During the protectorate of Cromwell, he was appointed a judge of the admiralty court; but at the Restoration he became a warm asserter of royal supremacy, and was one of the king's advocates. Died, 1678.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, Earl of, lord high treasurer of England, was a native of Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was employed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., though he had voted for the exclusion of the latter, in 1680. In the convention parliament, he voted for a regency; notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the treasury; and on the accession of queen Anne was placed at the head of that office; which situation he discharged to the public satisfaction. In 1704 he was honoured with the order of the garter; and, two years after, was raised to an earldom. Died, 1712.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, a poet, was born in Cornwall, in 1610; educated at Exeter College, Oxford; and having joined the king's army, he fell in an engagement at Chagford, Devon, in 1643. Besides several poems, he translated that part of Virgil which recites the loves of Dido and Æneas.

GODWIN, earl of Kent, a powerful Anglo-Saxon lord. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward, who married his daughter, but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and, being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. He died suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1053.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, was born at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christchurch College, Oxford; and greatly assisted Camden in his topographical inquiries. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and was

translated to that of Hereford in 1617. He died in 1633. He was the author of "Rerum Anglicarum Hen. VIII." &c.; and a curious book entitled "The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales."

GODWIN, THOMAS, a distinguished scholar, who in the 17th century was the master of the foundation school at Abington, Berks. He was the author of a useful work, entitled "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," a "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities," and a treatise on Jewish rites and ceremonies. Died, 1643.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, the well-known author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," &c., was the son of a dissenting minister, and born at Wisbeach, in 1756. He was designed for the same calling as his father: but, while studying at the Dissenters' College, Hoxton, his religious opinions had undergone repeated changes; and though he commenced as a preacher, he ultimately abandoned the pulpit in 1783, and came to London as a literary adventurer. His first publication was a series of six sermons, called "Sketches of History;" and he soon after had the good fortune to obtain employment as a principal conductor of the Annual Register, from which he derived a small but certain income. Associating with the violent democrats of the day, and expressing opinions in unison with theirs, he soon became notorious, and enlisted under their banners. But it was the stormy elements of the French revolution which called forth his extraordinary powers of mind, and gave birth to that bold and astounding masterpiece of republicanism, his "Political Justice." Lauded and flattered as he was by those of kindred feelings, he yet had the discretion to retract, in a second edition, many of the most wild and destructive tenets which appeared in the first; but the poison was disseminated, and the author's character fully understood. In 1794 he published his celebrated novel of "Caleb Williams," a work which produced nearly as great a sensation as the former, its object being to decry the existing constitution of society, while it portrayed, with appalling force, the effects of crime. He was now an avowed freethinker, a despiser of revealed religion, and the advocate of every leveller. After the trial of his friends, Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke, he published a pamphlet, containing strictures on Judge Eyre's charge to the jury, the circulation of which government tried in vain to prevent. Mr. Godwin did not appear again as an author till 1797, when he published a series of essays, under the title of "The Enquirer." In the following year he produced the "Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft," authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," whose congenial mind in politics and morals, and whose masculine spirit of defiance to the authority of man, he ardently admired. He had lived with her some time before their marriage; and in her "Memoirs" he says, "the principal motive for complying with the ceremony, was the circumstance of Mary's being in a state of pregnancy." She, however, died a few months after, in giving

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birth to a daughter. In 1799 he produced another work, entitled "St. Leon," a romance; and it was evident his opinions had undergone some modification. In 1801 he again married, and shortly after opened a bookseller's shop in Skinner Street, where ushered forth a variety of juvenile publications, many of which were his own composition. Though engaged in trade, he continued to wield the pen of an experienced author. He wrote the novels of "Fleetwood" and "Mandeville," a "History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer," a "History of the Commonwealth of England," two unsuccessful tragedies, an "Exposition of Mr. Malthus's Theory of Population," "Cloudestey," a novel; "Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries;" "The Lives of the Necromancers," &c. As a novelist, Godwin is decidedly original, combining a depth of thought, singular independence, and energy of style; but the dark and repulsive picture which he draws of mankind, and the scenes of vice which he depicts, will often, it is to be feared, contaminate the innocent, and disgust those whom they are intended to reform. During the administration of Earl Grey, he was appointed to the sinecure office of yeoman-usher of the exchequer, by which his latter days were rendered comfortable. Died, April, 1836.

GODWIN, Mrs., wife of the preceding, though better known as MARY WOLSTONCROFT, was born in 1759. The poverty of her parents could only afford her the commonest mode of education. Reading and reflection, with extraordinary talents, her biographer tells us, supplied all deficiencies; so that, at the death of her mother, she opened a school with her sisters at Ilington, from whence they removed to Newington Green. Shortly after, Mary quitted her sisters to attend upon a sick lady who had been her benefactress, and who died at Lisbon. Upon her return she engaged herself as governess to Lord Kingborough's children. In 1786, she fixed her residence in London, and began her literary pursuits with "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." In 1797, she was married to William Godwin, and died a few months afterwards.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, son of the author of "Caleb Williams," and the brother of Mrs. Shelley, was a contributor to some of the best periodicals of the day, and a parliamentary reporter. His essays showed that he was an attentive observer of men and manners, and were written with considerable tact and vivacity. He was attacked with cholera in 1832, and died, sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends.

GOECKINGK, LEOPOLD FREDERIC GUNTHER VON, a German poet, born at Gruningen, 1748; studied the law; wrote songs, epigrams, and fables; and filled several important situations in the Prussian government. Died, 1828.

GOERTZ, GEORGE HENRY, Baron, was an active and intelligent statesman, born of a noble family in Holstein. He joined Charles XII. of Sweden, at Stralsund, on his return from Turkey; and, by his activity and intelligence, was soon placed at the head of

affairs. But scarcely had Charles fallen before Frederickshall (Dec. 11th, 1718), when the foreign minister fell a sacrifice to the hatred of the nobility and of the successor to the throne. He was arrested, and charged with having induced the Swedish monarch to engage in ruinous enterprises, and of having mismanaged the sums entrusted to him; no time for repelling the accusations was allowed; and on the 28th of February, 1719, he was condemned and beheaded, without a hearing.

GOETHE, JOHN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest modern poet of Germany, and the patriarch of German literature, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, August 28. 1749. His father was doctor of law and imperial counsellor; and being in good circumstances, possessing a taste for the fine arts, and having made a tolerable collection of pictures and other objects of virth, young Goethe had an early opportunity of indulging his fancy and improving his mind. Drawing, music, natural science, the elements of jurisprudence, and the languages, occupied his early years; and when he was 15, he was sent to the university of Leipzig, but did not follow any regular course of studies. In 1768 he quitted Leipzig, and subsequently went to the university of Strasburg, to qualify himself for the law; but he paid more attention to chemistry and anatomy than to his nominal pursuit. In 1771 he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and then went to Wetzlar, where he found, in his own love for a betrothed lady, and in the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, the subjects for his "Werther;" which appeared in 1774, and at once excited the attention of his countrymen, while it produced an instantaneous effect on his country's literature. Having, in 1782, entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, whom he had met in travelling, he was made president of the council chamber, ennobled, and loaded with honours. A splendid galaxy of talent assembled at Weimar, and united itself to Goethe. The direction of the theatre was confided to him, and he there brought out some of the noble dramatic *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with an effect worthy of them. There, too, his own dramatic works first appeared, viz. "Goetz von Berlichingen," "Faust," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Tasso," "Clavigo," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he made a journey to Italy, where he remained two years, visited Sicily, and remained a long time in Rome. In 1792 he followed his prince during the campaign in Champagne. He was afterwards created minister; received, in 1807, the order of Alexander-Newsky from Alexander of Russia, and the grand cross of the legion of honour from Napoleon. He died at Weimar, March 22. 1832, aged 80. Goethe was an intellectual giant; and his profound knowledge of life and of individual character places his works among the first ever produced. His greatest production is his "Faust," emphatically a philosophical poem, which has been repeatedly translated into English. His beautiful songs and shorter poems, elegies, distichs, &c. have the same peculiar character; for, though many or most of them

cannot be called pre-eminently philosophical, yet they are all tinged with the profound reflections of his philosophical mind, and continually remind us of the deep springs, whence flow our griefs and joys, our fears and hopes, and all the emotions of the soul. Goethe's writings are by far too voluminous to be here enumerated; but we must mention "William Meister's Apprenticeship," an ethic fiction; "Herman and Dorothea," the "Elective Affinities," &c.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a German naturalist, was born at Ascherleben, in 1731, and died in 1793. He made many microscopic discoveries, and wrote several books on natural history; among which are "Entomological Memoirs," 4 vols.; "A History of Intestine Vermin," and an "European Fauna," 9 vols. He was pastor of the church at Quedlinburgh, and died in 1793.

GOGUET, ANTHONY YVES, a Parisian advocate, and a writer on jurisprudence. His principal work, exhibiting much industry and learning, appeared in 1758 (the year in which he died), and is entitled "Origine des Loix, des Sciences, et des Arts, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples."

GOICOECHEA, JOSEPH ANTHONY DE LIKUDY, professor of philosophy and theology at Guatemala, in South America, and founder of the Economical Society there, was a Franciscan friar, but at the same time a public spirited member of the state. He published a number of memoirs on botany, agriculture, &c., and imported into his own country many valuable inventions and discoveries. Died, 1814.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an English writer, of the Elizabethan era, patronised by Cecil, Sir Philip Sidney, and other cotemporary literati, was the translator of Ovid's Metamorphoses into English verse, and of Caesar's Commentaries into prose. He was likewise the author of an account of the earthquake of 1580, and of several devotional and other treatises.

GOLDONI, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was born at Venice, in 1707; and so early did his taste for the drama appear, that before he was 8 years old he had sketched the plan of a comedy. His father, who was a physician, having settled at Perugia, intended that his son should follow the medical profession; but Goldoni, dissatisfied with this pursuit, obtained permission to study law in Venice. After committing many youthful follies, he brought a few pieces upon the stage, which procured but little profit, and not much praise; and he continued to live in a continual scene of dissipation and intrigue, until he married the daughter of a notary in Genoa, and removed to Venice. Here he first began to cultivate that department of dramatic poetry in which he was to excel; namely, description of character and manners, in which he took Moliere, whom he began to study about this time, for his model. Having taken the direction of the theatre at Rimini, he set about the reformation of the Italian stage, and in 1761 to undertake a similar office at Paris. On the conclusion of his engagement,

he was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles, and a pension. For 30 years he resided in the French capital; but the Revolution having deprived him of his chief resources, he sank into a profound melancholy, and died in 1792, aged 85.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, a celebrated poet, historian, and essayist, was born in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to the medical profession. But his eccentricities and careless conduct were the prolific source of difficulty to himself and friends; and when he abruptly quitted Leyden he had but one shirt, and no money, though he intended to make the tour of Europe on foot, and actually travelled through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, often subsisting on the bounty of the peasants, and returning the obligation of a night's lodging, or a meal, by his skill on the German flute, which he fortunately carried with him as his stock in trade. In 1758 he arrived in England; and, by the assistance and recommendation of Dr. Sleight, his countryman and fellow-collegian, obtained a situation as usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe;" but he emerged from obscurity, in 1766, by the publication of his poem, entitled "The Traveller, or a Prospect of Society," of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his well-known novel of the "Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the "Good-Natured Man" at Covent Garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem, which, in point of description and pathos, is above all praise; yet such was his modest opinion of its merits, that he could hardly be induced to take the proffered recompense of 100*l.* from his bookseller. In 1772 he produced his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," which was highly successful and profitable. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols.; "A History of England," 4 vols.; "A Roman and a Grecian History," each 2 vols.; "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," 8 vols.; "Chinese Letters," &c. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the Literary Club established by the former. He died at his chambers, in the Temple, April 4, 1774; and was buried in the chamber-yard of the Temple; but a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

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GOLDSMITH, Lewis, by birth an Englishman, but by a creed a Jew, was born in 1763. He exercised the business of a notary in London, till the French revolution; when he attracted persecution by writing his "Crimes of Cabinets." To escape the pecuniary consequences of a sentence for libel and sedition, he went to France, and there edited the "Argus," with funds supplied by the minister of foreign affairs. In this paper he attacked every thing English with the same ferocity as he subsequently attacked every thing French in the "Antigallican," and the "Cabinet of Buonaparte." Being informed of a base plot of the police, to deliver him up to the British government in exchange, he made overtures for a reconciliation with the latter; returned to this country; and, after being subjected to the form of a trial for high treason, which ended in his discharge on giving recognisances, he began a weekly attack on Buonaparte in the "Antigallican Monitor;" continued it till the time of his abdication; renewed it during the hundred days; and is said to have subsequently (in 1817) obtained a large sum and a pension from Louis XVIII.

GOLIUS, JAMES, an eminent oriental scholar, was born at the Hague, in 1596; educated at Leyden; and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leyden, and afterwards also nominated professor of mathematics, and interpreter of the oriental languages to the United States. His principal works are, an "Arabic Lexicon," a "Persian Dictionary," "The History of the Saracens, translated from Elmacin," and "The Life of Tamerlane." He died in 1667.—His brother **PETER**, who was also an excellent orientalist, became a Catholic, and founded a Carmelite convent on Mount Libanus. He died, in 1673, at Surat, in the East Indies, whither he had proceeded as a missionary.

GOLTZIUS, HUBERT, an eminent antiquary, born at Venloo, in 1526. He was patronised by the emperor Ferdinand, and made several tours through the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Italy, in pursuit of his favourite study; in illustration of which he published some valuable works. Died, 1583.

GOMAR, or GOMARUS, FRANCIS, a Protestant divine, born at Bruges, in 1563; educated at Oxford and Cambridge; and became theological professor at Leyden, in 1573; and afterwards professor of Hebrew and divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1641. He was the great opponent of his fellow-professor Arminius, and is chiefly remarkable for the intolerant bigotry he displayed while defending the points of election and predestination. His partisans in Holland were called Gomarites.

GONGORA, LOUIS, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Cordova, in 1592, and is called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style, however, is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censurers as admirers. Died, 1627.

GONSALVO or CORDOVA, HERNANDEZ Y AGUILAR, a celebrated Spanish warrior,

was born at Montilla, near Cordova, in 1443. He entered the army when only 15; distinguished himself against the Moors, Turks, and Portuguese; was appointed viceroy of Naples, after having conquered that kingdom; and universally obtained the appellation of the Great Captain. Died, 1515.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, a physician, poet, and philologist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and born, 1764, at Epping, in Essex. Having been apprenticed to a surgeon, he first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1783 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced practice as a physician in 1820. Dr. Good exercised the most indefatigable perseverance in the attainment of knowledge, without allowing his literary studies to interfere with the duties of his profession. It is stated of him, that so incessant and multifarious were his labours in 1803, that he was finishing a translation of "Solomon's Song," carrying on his "Life of Dr. Geddes," walking from 12 to 14 miles a day to see his patients (his business as a surgeon then producing upwards of 1400*l.* per annum), editing the Critical Review, and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the Sunday Review; added to which he had, for a short period, the management of the British Press Newspaper. In the winter of 1810, Mr. Good commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, in 3 vols., entitled "The Book of Nature." He produced many other valuable works, among which are "The Study of Medicine," 4 vols. Died, 1827.

GOODAL, WALTER, a Scotch antiquary, was born in Banffshire, in 1706; studied at King's College, Aberdeen; and afterwards became keeper of the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. His principal literary performance is "An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary, queen of Scots, to James, earl of Bothwell," 2 vols. 8vo.; in which he proves (to the satisfaction of many who have investigated the subject), that the whole are forgeries.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Bennet College, Cambridge. He was chosen Bishop of Ely, in 1534, and proved a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He was made lord-chancellor in 1551; and, though the seals were taken from him by queen Mary, he was suffered to retain his bishopric. Died, 1554.

GOODWIN, FRANCIS, an eminent architect, the chief of whose public works are to be seen in the churches erected of late years in various provincial towns. He was also the architect of many municipal buildings, of which the Manchester town hall may be termed his *chef d'œuvre*. When public buildings were offered to competition, Mr. Goodwin frequently furnished plans, and in several instances he obtained premiums; and it was owing to his intense application, while engaged in producing plans for the erection of the new houses of parliament, that he fell a victim to an attack of apoplexy, Aug. 30, 1835.

GORDIAN, MARCUS ANTONIUS, the elder,

a Roman emperor, surnamed Africanus, was descended from the Gracchi, and the family of Trajan. He was born A.D. 157, and the early part of his life was spent in literary pursuits. After being edile, twice consul, and proconsul of Africa, he was, at the age of 80, raised to the throne, in conjunction with his son; who being slain in battle six weeks after their accession, the father, in an agony of grief, put a period to his own existence.

GORDIAN, MARCUS ANTONIUS, grandson of the preceding, was called to the throne when he was only 18 years of age. He became a renowned warrior, and was styled the Guardian of the Commonwealth. He died, near Circesium, in 244; and it is said he was treacherously assassinated by Philippus, the Arabian, who was one of his generals, and his successor in the empire.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary, who lived many years in Italy, and other parts of the Continent, and, in 1736, was appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning. In 1741, he went to Carolina, where he held several offices, and had some grants of land. He died in 1750. Among his works are the "Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia," "A Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," &c.

GORDON, Lord GEORGE, son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left it during the American war, in consequence of a dispute with Lord Sandwich, relative to promotion. He sat in parliament for Luggershall, and became conspicuous by his opposition to ministers; but, though eccentric, he displayed no deficiency of wit or argument. He soon, however, became an object of great notoriety; for a bill having been introduced into the house, in 1780, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a mob, at the head of whom he marched to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riots which ensued, led to his lordship's arrest and trial for high treason; but, no evidence being adduced of such a design, he was acquitted. In the beginning of 1778, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the queen of France, and the criminal justice of his country, he retired to Holland; but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he died, in 1793.

GORDON, THOMAS, a political writer, was born at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, and settled in London as a classical teacher, but soon turned his attention to politics, and was employed by Harley, earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard next took him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction "Cato's Letters" and the "Independent Whig." On the death of Trenchard, Gordon married his widow, and thus gained possession of a fine estate. They were both zealous Whigs, and inveterate enemies of religion. Sir Robert Walpole employed Gordon to defend his administration, and made him a commissioner of wine-licences. He translated Tacitus and Sallust; and after his death, which happened in 1750, appeared "A Cor-

dial for Low Spirits," and the "Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken."

GORDON, WILLIAM, M.D., whose philanthropic virtues and Christian graces have gained for him a wider celebrity than falls to the lot of most private persons, was born at Fountain's Hall, near the abbey of the same name in Yorkshire, in 1801. He acquired the rudiments of learning at the grammar school of Ripon, where his great abilities and his amiable disposition won for him the esteem both of his teachers and his schoolfellows. After leaving school he was articulated to a general practitioner at Otley, where he gained "golden opinions" from the warm interest he took in the welfare of the poor. Soon afterwards his father having suffered from a reverse of fortune before he had completed his studies, he borrowed money and repaired first to London and then to Edinburgh, where it was his intention to graduate as a physician. But his design was thwarted for the present; and after three years of intense study and application, he retired to Welton, where he commenced his professional career as a general practitioner. In 1826 he married the daughter of James Lowthrop, esq., of Welton Hall; and after 12 years successful practice in that neighbourhood, varied by the cultivation of many branches of literature and science, he repaired once more to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, and took his degree of M.D. in 1841. He then settled in Hull, devoting himself with ardour to his professional duties, and at the same time taking a prominent part in every movement, which he thought likely to promote the welfare of the people. Freedom in trade, education, religion, parliamentary and financial reform, extension of the suffrage, peace, temperance, and other kindred subjects, found in him an earnest advocate; and the Christian graces of his temper, displayed in harmonious concert with his high intelligence, benevolence of disposition, and disinterestedness of character, emphatically earned for him the lofty title,—engraved upon a tomb, which the gratitude of many has erected to his memory,—of the "People's Friend." Died, 1849.

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, a governor of the state of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1758, his father being an opulent mechanic there. In 1789, Washington appointed him the first United States' attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796 he was selected by the president as the colleague of the celebrated William Pinkney, to settle the American claims upon England for spoiliations. In this situation he evinced his wonted energy and talent, and recovered property to a very great amount for his fellow-citizens. In 1803, he was left in London as *chargé d'affaires*, when Rufus King, the American minister, returned to America. In 1809, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, but retained his dignity only for one year. In 1814, he was called to the senate of the Union, and served in this capacity for three years; when he retired from public affairs, and died in 1837, aged 68. He was a good scholar, and had an excellent knowledge of the world; which qualities

were a person

GORDON, WILLIAM, M.D., whose philanthropic virtues and Christian graces have gained for him a wider celebrity than falls to the lot of most private persons, was born at Fountain's Hall, near the abbey of the same name in Yorkshire, in 1801. He acquired the rudiments of learning at the grammar school of Ripon, where his great abilities and his amiable disposition won for him the esteem both of his teachers and his schoolfellows. After leaving school he was articulated to a general practitioner at Otley, where he gained "golden opinions" from the warm interest he took in the welfare of the poor. Soon afterwards his father having suffered from a reverse of fortune before he had completed his studies, he borrowed money and repaired first to London and then to Edinburgh, where it was his intention to graduate as a physician. But his design was thwarted for the present; and after three years of intense study and application, he retired to Welton, where he commenced his professional career as a general practitioner. In 1826 he married the daughter of James Lowthrop, esq., of Welton Hall; and after 12 years successful practice in that neighbourhood, varied by the cultivation of many branches of literature and science, he repaired once more to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, and took his degree of M.D. in 1841. He then settled in Hull, devoting himself with ardour to his professional duties, and at the same time taking a prominent part in every movement, which he thought likely to promote the welfare of the people. Freedom in trade, education, religion, parliamentary and financial reform, extension of the suffrage, peace, temperance, and other kindred subjects, found in him an earnest advocate; and the Christian graces of his temper, displayed in harmonious concert with his high intelligence, benevolence of disposition, and disinterestedness of character, emphatically earned for him the lofty title,—engraved upon a tomb, which the gratitude of many has erected to his memory,—of the "People's Friend." Died, 1849.

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GORGAS, LEONTINUS, a celebrated orator, of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily, and flourished in the fifth century, B.C. A statue of gold was erected to his honour at Delphi; and Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. He lived to the age of 105.

GOSSEC, FRANCIS JOSEPH, an eminent French musical composer, was born at Verguier, in 1733; and died at Passy, in 1829. His compositions are numerous, and the character of his music is light, pleasing, and spirited. In 1770, he founded the Concert of Amateurs, at which the Chevalier de St. George played the first violin. He composed the apotheosis of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, and the funeral hymn for Mirabeau.

GOSSELIN, PASCAL FRANCIS JOSEPH, an eminent French geographer, born at Lille, in the Netherlands, in 1751. He was engaged in a tour through Europe, for several years, and made many valuable researches concerning ancient geography. In 1789, he was admitted a member of the National Assembly, and, in 1791, nominated a member of the central administration of commerce. He was subsequently employed in the war department, became a member of the legion of honour; and was ultimately made keeper of the king's library and cabinet of medals, &c. at Paris. His works relate to ancient geography, and possess much merit. Died, 1830.

GOSSELINI, JULIAN, an Italian writer, was born at Rome, in 1555. He became secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily (whose "Life" he wrote), and afterwards was in the service of Spain, where he was imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy, but soon obtained his liberty; on which he went to Milan, and there died in 1587.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, a divine and poet; born in Kent, in 1554; educated at Christchurch, Oxford; held the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and died in 1623. He wrote three dramatic pieces; notwithstanding which, he published "Play confuted in Five several Actions," and "The School of Abuse," against poets and actors.

GOTHOFRED, DENIS, an eminent French lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Paris, in 1549. France being involved in confusion by the leaguers, he accepted of a professor's chair at Geneva, until he was employed by Henry IV.; but being afterwards deprived of his office, as a Huguenot, he retired to Heidelberg, and died in 1622. He wrote many books, the chief of which is the "Corpus Juris Civilis."

GOTHOFRED, THEODORE, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, in 1580. As soon as he had finished his studies, he went to Paris; where he conformed to the Romish religion, and applied with indefatigable industry to the study of history. In 1632, Louis XIII. made him one of his historiographers, with a stipend of 3000 livres; and, in 1633, he was sent to Cologne, and subsequently to Munster, to assist at the treaty of peace negotiating there. He died in 1649. His principal work is an "Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France."

GOTHOFRED, DENIS, son of Theodore, was born at Paris, in 1615. He studied history, after his father's example; became as eminent in that department of knowledge, and obtained the reversion of his father's place of historiographer royal, from Louis XIII., when he was but 25 years of age. He finished the "Memoirs of Philip de Commines," began by his father; and was preparing a history of Charles VIII., when he died, in 1681.

GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German writer, was born at Konigsberg, in 1700; and is considered to have contributed much towards the reformation of German literature. He was successively professor of the belles-lettres, philosophy, metaphysics, and poetry, in the university of Leipzig; and died in 1766. He was assisted in his dramatic writings by his wife, who was a woman of splendid talents.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, count de Choiseul, was born in 1752. At the age of 22 he travelled through Greece and the neighbouring islands; and on his return to France he published a splendid work, entitled "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce," beautifully illustrated. In 1784, he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople; but the events of the French revolution having disarranged his plans for the continuation of his great work, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy councillor, director of the academy of arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Cassas, who had, as he conceived, injured him, by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed under his auspices. On the return of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer of France; and died in 1817.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and, in 1608, obtained the living of Blackfriars, London. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, officiated there as moderator, and was also one of the annotators on the Bible appointed by that body. He died in 1653.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, was born in 1735. He received a private education, and at the age of 11 years translated from the French, a "History of the Bible," of which 25 copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who, with a pardonable fondness for his precocious talents, made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on "The Customs of the Israelites," when he was only 15. In 1752, Mr. Gough became a student of Bennet College, Cambridge; but antiquities were his favourite study, and he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches. Besides many papers in the Archaeologia, the Bibliotheca Topographica,

and the Gentleman's Magazine, he published "Anecdotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 4to.; "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; an enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia, &c. Died, 1809.

GOIJON, JEAN, a French sculptor and architect in the 16th century, who, being a Protestant, fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He designed the fine façade of the old Louvre, and other works, which procured him the title of the French Phidias.

GOULSTON, THEODORE, an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied at Merton College, Oxford. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200*l.* for a pathological lecture to be read yearly in the college of physicians.

GOUVION ST. CYR, General LAURENT, Marquis de, an eminent French commander, commenced his military career during the revolution. In the campaign on the Rhine, in 1795, he repeatedly distinguished himself; and in the following year he attracted the particular attention of Moreau, who hesitated not to attribute to his skill and bravery, much of the success which attended the French arms. He was afterwards entrusted with some diplomatic missions; and when these were performed, he returned to the camp, and in 1800 commanded the centre of the army of the Rhine. In 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He continued to pursue a successful career during the following campaigns in Italy and Germany; and when the French first invaded Spain he was employed in Catalonia, where he also displayed considerable ability. In the disastrous campaign of Buonaparte in Russia, he succeeded Marshal Oudinot in the command of the central army; and for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of marshal. He behaved with great judgment and bravery at the battle of Dresden, and was left there with a garrison of 10,000 men; but succeeding events rendered it impossible for him to maintain the place. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was created a peer, and made a commander of the order of St. Louis. In 1817 he was appointed minister for naval affairs, and he subsequently filled the highest office in the war department. Died, 1830.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet of the 14th century, supposed to have been born in Yorkshire, about 1320. He was a member of the society of the Inner Temple; and some writers assert that he became chief justice of the common pleas; though the more general opinion is, that the judge was another person of the same name. He died in 1402, and was buried in the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to which he was a benefactor, and where his tomb is still to be seen. He was author of a tripartite work, entitled "Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," and "Confessio Amantis."

GOYEN, JOHN VAN, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was born at Leyden, in 1596; and was the pupil of Vandervelde. He possessed great facility and freedom; his works are consequently more general throughout Europe than those of

any other master, but such as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued.

GOZON, DEODATI, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. Died, 1553.

GOZZI, GASPAR, Count, an Italian; author of "Dramatic Pieces," "Poems," "Familiar Letters," and a work on the plan of the Spectator, called the "Venetian Observer." Born at Venice, 1713; died, 1786.

GOZZI, CHARLES, Count, brother of the preceding, a dramatic writer, known as the persevering enemy and rival of Goldoni.

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST, a learned divine and critic, was born in 1696, at Königsberg, Prussia. Being dissatisfied with Lutheranism, he was prevailed upon to go to England; here he received considerable patronage, king William III. allowing him an annual pension of 100*l.*, and the university of Oxford conferring on him the degree of D. D. He also entered into orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1712.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, was a celebrated Roman, of eminent talents and patriotism, who distinguished himself at the taking of Carthage, and was elected tribune of the people. Having, in their name, demanded of the senate the execution of the agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, among whom an equal distribution of it was to be made, it met with violent opposition, and Tiberius fell a victim to his zeal and the fury of the offended patricians, B. C. 133.

GRACCHUS, CAIUS, a younger brother of the preceding, who possessed similar talents and principles, and pursued similar measures. He was twice tribune, and obtained the passing of various laws obnoxious to the patricians; but, at length, he was slain in battle, when contending with the consul Opilius, B. C. 121.

GRACIAN, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, and one of the most popular preachers and writers of his time, was born in 1584, and became rector of the college of Tarragona. He wrote several works; the chief of which are, "The Courtier," "The Hero," and "The Art of Prudence." Died, 1658.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, JOHN GEORGE, a learned classical scholar, born at Naumburg, Saxony, in 1632. His avidity for study in his early years was astonishing. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, and removed from thence to Utrecht, where he died in 1703. He published editions of several of the classics; but his greatest works are his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," 12 vols. folio, and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae," 6 vols. folio.

GRÆME, JOHN, a Scotch poet, was born at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1749. He was the son of a poor farmer, but discovering a superior genius, obtained a liberal

education, first at Edinburgh, and next at St. Andrew's. He was preparing for the ministry, when he died in 1772, leaving behind him a volume of elegiac and miscellaneous poetry, which was afterwards published.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANCES D'ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPOUCOURT DE, was born at Nancy in 1694. She was the wife of Graffigny, chamberlain to the Duke of Lorraine, from whom she was legally separated on account of his brutal conduct. Her best literary productions are a sentimental work, entitled "Lettres d'une Peruvienne," and the drama of "Cenit." Died at Paris, in 1758.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, Duke of, was born in 1736; succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity, as by political hostility. In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. He was the author of a volume of theological essays, &c. Died, 1811.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, an English historian, who carried on an extensive business in London as a printer, in the 16th century. He greatly assisted in the compilation of "Hall's Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth." Grafton's Chronicle was republished, in 2 vols. 4to., in 1806.

GRAGGINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was the originator of the Della Crusca Academy; and the author of poems and tales, the latter rivalling, in purity of style, those of Boccaccio. Born, at Florence, 1503; died, 1583.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watchmaker, and a most accurate mechanician, was born at Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, in 1675. He came to London, and lived with Tompion the watchmaker, whom he succeeded in business, but far excelled in scientific attainments. He invented various astronomical instruments, by which the progress of science was considerably furthered. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley, under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose; and he composed the whole planetary system, within the compass of a small cabinet, from which model all succeeding orreries have been formed. Mr. Graham was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He

died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

GRAHAM, Sir JOHN, the faithful companion and fellow-patriot of Sir William Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

GRAHAM, JOHN, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, "a soldier of distinguished courage and professional skill, but rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and of obdurate heart," whose name, "wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with a peculiar energy of hatred," was born in 1680. His career in arms commenced as a soldier of fortune in France; he subsequently entered the Dutch service; and on his return to Scotland in 1677, he was nominated to the command of a regiment of horse that had been raised against the Covenanters. His subsequent career we will not dwell upon. Among many cruel instruments of a tyrannous sovereign, he made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and has obtained an unenviable notoriety in history, romance, and local tradition. The services which he rendered to his sovereign were rewarded from time to time by various high offices; and he was finally raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Dundee. Killed at Killcrankie, in the hour of victory, in 1689.

GRAHAM, Sir RICHARD, lord viscount Preston, was born in 1648. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and was master of the wardrobe and secretary of state under James II. When the Revolution took place, he was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the restoration of that prince, but, through the queen's intercession, he was pardoned. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published an elegant translation of Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy. Died, 1695.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a Scottish poet, was born, in 1765, at Glasgow, and educated at the university of that city. He was bred to the law, but relinquished forensic pursuits for clerical; and died in 1811, curate of Sedgefield, near Durham. His poetry is mostly of a religious character, solemn, yet animated, flowing, and descriptive. His principal pieces are, "The Sabbath," "The Bards of Scotland," and "British Georgics."

GRAINGER, JAMES, a poet and physician, was born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1723. After serving his time to a surgeon at Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon in the English army in Germany; but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he took his doctor's degree, and settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the press. An "Ode to Solitude," published in Dodsley's collection, first procured him reputation; and, among others, the acquaintance of Shenstone and Dr. Percy. In 1759 he published his *Elegies of Tibullus*, which, owing to some severity of criticism, involved him in a paper war with Smollett. He then went to the West Indies as tutor to a young gentleman, and, during the voyage, formed an attachment to a lady, whom he married on his arrival at the island of St. Christo-

pher's, of which her father was governor. Here he successfully established himself as a medical practitioner, but did not lay aside his pen. He wrote a West Indian Georgic, or didactic poem, entitled "The Sugar Cane," and the ballad of "Brian and Pereene." He died at Basseterre, St. Christopher's, in 1767.

GRAMAYE, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish traveller, poet, and historian; born at Antwerp; was made historiographer of the Netherlands, and became provost of Arnhem. He travelled through Germany and Italy; but as he was proceeding by sea to Spain, he was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried to Barbary. On his liberty being obtained, he travelled into Moravia and Silesia; was made president of the college of Louvain; and died near Lubeck, in 1685. His works chiefly relate to the history and antiquities of his native country; but he also published "Africa Illustrata," "Diarium Algeriense," some Latin poems, &c.

GRAMMONT, PHILBERT, Count of, a celebrated wit of Charles the Second's court, was the son of Anthony, duke of Grammont. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom, as well as his mistresses, he became a great favourite. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the Earl of Abercorn, and died in 1707. He is described as possessing, with a great turn for gallantry, much wit, politeness, and good-nature; but he was a great gamester, and seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his superior skill and success at play. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, usually called Count Hamilton, who followed the fortunes of James II., and ended his days in the service of France.

GRAMMONT, the Duke of, father of the Duke of Guiche and the Countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, died at Paris, aged 81, Aug. 1836. Some years ago he instituted a suit in the French courts to establish his claim to the citadel of Biaye and its dependencies; and the cour royale of Bourdeaux decreed that, at the expiration of three years, the state should pay the duke an annuity of 100,000 francs, or reinstate him in the possession of the citadel. The present Duchess de Grammont is sister to Count Alfred d'Orsay.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, Marquis of, a famous English general, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the seven years war in Germany. After the peace of 1763, he retired to private life, greatly beloved by all ranks for his many virtues. He died in 1770, aged 50.

GRANDIER, URBAIN, curate and canon of Loudon, whose tragical and disgraced France in the 17th century, was born at Bouvere, near Sablé. On obtaining the living of Loudon, he became so very popular as a preacher, that the envy of the monks was excited against him. He was first accused of incontinency; but being acquitted, his enemies instigated some nuns to play the part of persons possessed, and in their con-

vulsions to charge Grandier with being the cause of their visitation. This horrible though absurd charge was countenanced by Cardinal Richelieu, who had been persuaded that Grandier had satirised him; and he was tried, declared guilty, and burnt alive, April 18, 1634.

GRANDIUS, or GRANDI, GUIDO, an Italian mathematician, was born in 1671, at Cremona. He became professor of philosophy at Florence, and zealously advocated the Cartesian doctrines; subsequently removed to Pisa; was appointed professor of mathematics in that university; and died in 1742. He corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, and published several works, the chief of which is a Latin treatise, "De Infinitis Infinitorum."

GRANDMAISON, MICHAEL, born in 1771; a French terrorist, of infamous notoriety; member of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, and chief agent in Carrier's horrible Noyades and Fusillades. On the reaction of 1794, against his patrons, he was himself condemned to the guillotine. It was proved on his trial, that he armed himself with a sabre, and chopped off the hands and fingers of those who tried to save themselves from the Noyades by grasping the edges of the boats.

GRANET, FRANCIS, deacon of the church of Aix, and an able critic, was born in 1692, at Brignolles in Provence. He continued Desfontaines's "Nouvelles du Parnasse," till the work was suppressed; after which he published "Réflexions sur les Ouvrages de Littérature," in 12 vols. He also translated Newton's Chronology, and edited Launois's works. Died, 1741.

GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a poet, was born in 1676, in Perigord. He wrote a comedy at 9 years old, and a tragedy at 16; but the work which made him known was a satire, entitled "Philippe," containing many infamous accusations against Philip, duke of Orleans. For this he was seized, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Isle of St. Margaret; but he contrived to effect his escape, and on the regent's death returned to France, where he was allowed to live unmolested. His works, consisting of operas, tragedies, and miscellaneous poems, form 5 volumes. Died, 1758.

GRANGER, JAMES, an English divine, who published a valuable and highly interesting work, entitled "The Biographical History of England," in 4 vols. 8vo. He was a native of Berkshire; received his education at Christchurch, Oxford; became vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire; and his death was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy while administering the sacrament, in 1776.

GRANT, ANNE, usually designated Mrs. Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was born in Glasgow, 1755. Her early years were passed in America, whither her father, who held a commission in the British army, had removed with the intention of permanently settling there; but circumstances interfered with his design, and on his return to Scotland he was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Here his daughter became acquainted with

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the Rev. James Grant, chaplain to the fort; and a mutual attachment having sprung up between them, on his appointment to the living of Laggan, Invernesshire, they were married in 1779. In 1801 left a widow with a large family, and but scanty means, she was induced, by the persuasion of her friends, to publish a volume of poems, which proved successful beyond her most ardent wishes; and the literary lee once broken, she now adopted literature as a profession, and at various periods produced her "Letters from the Mountains" (which have been often reprinted), "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Popular Models and impressive Warnings from the Sons and Daughters of Industry," &c. Nearly the last 30 years of her life were spent in Edinburgh, where she formed the centre of a highly accomplished circle, numbering among her friends Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mackenzie, and all the Scotch "notables" of the day; and where the Christian resignation which she displayed amid many calamitous events, and her amiable character, no less than her literary celebrity, procured her general esteem and regard. Died, 1838. Her "Memoirs and Correspondence" have since been published.

GRANT, CHARLES, an eminent and benevolent East India proprietor and director, was born in Scotland, in 1746. By the death of his father, who fell at the battle of Culloden, the care of his education devolved on his uncle, who sent him out to India. Here he soon found patronage in the civil service, and in 1770 returned to Scotland and married. In 1772 he went out to Bengal as a writer; and was shortly after appointed secretary to the board of trade. In this situation he became the patron of several Christian missions; and in 1790, on his return to England, he obtained a seat in the East India direction. He was also a member of the House of Commons, where his opinion on Indian affairs obtained great attention. He wrote "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain." Died, 1822.

GRANT, FRANCIS, lord Cullen, an eminent Scotch judge, was born about 1600. He studied at Leyden under Vuet, and on his return home was admitted an advocate. He distinguished himself by his publications in favour of the Revolution, for which he was rewarded, first by a baronetcy, and soon after by being appointed one of the judges, or senators in the college of justice, when he took the title of lord Cullen. He continued to discharge the duties of his office for twenty years, with the highest reputation; and died in 1726.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch barrister, and at the time of his death the father of the Scottish bar. He was early distinguished for his liberal political principles, and could number among his friends Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, and many others, eminent for their attainments and the lead they took in the politics of the day. He was the author of "Essays on the Origin of Society," "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," &c. Died, 1835, aged 92.

GRANT, Sir WILLIAM, late master of the rolls; an excellent equity judge, the promptitude and wisdom of whose decisions were appreciated no less by the public than by the profession, of which he was a distinguished member. Born at Elchies, in Scotland, 1754; died, 1832.

GRANVILLE, or GREENVILLE, Sir RICHARD, was a native of Cornwall, born in 1540, and entered early into the military service, as a volunteer against the Turks. He afterwards joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and, in 1601, became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, dispatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Greenville's ship from the rest; and in a desperate contest with them he was mortally wounded.

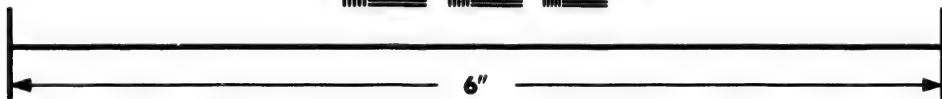
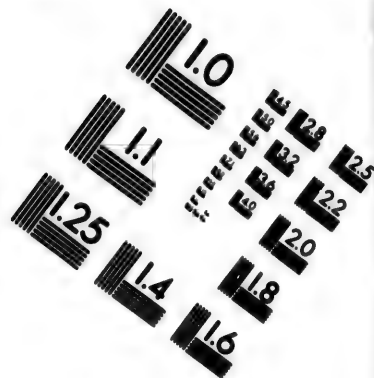
GRANVILLE, or GREENVILLE, Sir BEVIL, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1596. At the commencement of the civil war, he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, lord Lansdowne, a nobleman of very considerable talents as grandson to Sir Bevil Granville (or Greenville), who fell in the royal cause at Lansdowne, in 1643, and descended from the family of Rollo, the first duke of Normandy. He was born in 1607; sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, when only 11 years of age; admitted M.A. at 18; having, before he was 12, spoken a poetical address of his own composition to the Duchess of York, when she visited the university. He had a strong inclination for a military life; but this was checked by his friends, and he employed himself, during the various political changes that occurred, in cultivating his taste for literature. In 1696, his comedy, called "The Gallants," was performed at the theatre royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, as was his tragedy of "Heroic Love" in 1698. On the accession of queen Anne, he made his first appearance at court; took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Fowey; became successively secretary of war, comptroller of the household, treasurer, and one of the privy council. On the queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he remained upwards of a twelvemonth. He then retired to the Continent for ten years; and on his return passed his life as a country gentleman, amusing himself with the republication of his poems, and in writing a vindication of his uncle, Sir Richard, against the charges of Clarendon and Burnet. Died, 1735.

GRANVILLE, Lord. See CARTERT.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, was the son of Valentinian I. by his wife Severa, and born in 359. His father took him as his associate in the empire when he was only 8 years old. In his 17th year he succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himself with energy and success in defend-





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ing the empire, but was put to death in a revolt, in Gaul, A. D. 583.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine in the 12th century, was a native of Chiusi, in Tuscany. He employed 24 years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal.

GRATIUS, FALISCUS, a Latin poet, supposed to be contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled "Cynogeticon," or the "Art of Hunting with Dogs."

GRATTAN, HENRY, an eminent Irish orator and statesman, was born about the year 1760, at Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He finished his education at Trinity College, whence he removed to England, and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772, and brought into the parliament of Ireland in 1775, where he immediately became distinguished for his patriotic speeches, and that vigorous opposition to the statute of 6th Geo. I., which roused the whole island, and produced its repeal, in 1782. For his share in this transaction, Mr. Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country, and was rewarded with the sum of 50,000*l.* voted to him by the parliament of Ireland. In 1790, he was returned for the city of Dublin, principally for the purpose of opposing the union; but when that measure was carried, he did not refuse a seat in the united House of Commons. The latter years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly devoted to a warm and energetic support of Catholic emancipation; and it may be truly said, that he died in the service of this cause. Mr. Grattan was the zealous and unequivocal friend to Ireland, and to what he deemed her best interests, from first to last. There was nothing temporising or uncertain about him; he was a warm friend, or a bitter enemy. As a public speaker, he had to contend with a defective voice; but his eloquence was at all times animated, combining strength with beauty, and energy with elegance. Died, 1820, aged 70.

GRAUN, KARL HENRICH, an eminent German musician, chapel-master to Frederic the Great, was born in 1701, and died in 1759. He enjoyed a reputation in Germany scarcely inferior to that which Handel enjoyed in England; and was the author of an immense number of masses, oratorios, and other musical compositions.

GRAUNT, EDWARD, a scholar of the 16th century. He was appointed master of Westminster School in 1572; resigned the mastership in 1591; and died, rector of Toppersfield, in Essex, 1601. He was the author of "*Græcæ Linguae Spicilegium*," &c.

GRAVES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the Church of England, but better known as a novelist and poet than as a divine, was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715. He was a student at Pembroke College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship of All Souls. In 1750, he was presented to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath; and in that pleasant sequestered village he resided till the time of his death, in 1804. Among his various works are, "The

Festoon, or a Collection of Epigrams," "Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme," "The Spiritual Quixote," a novel ridiculing the extravagancies of Methodism, as they appeared among the immediate followers of Whitfield and Wesley, and combining much shrewdness, wit, and humour.

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent Dutch geometrician and philosopher, was born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation; but, about 1715, he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden, where he taught the Newtonian system. He died in 1742.

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, a celebrated jurist and literary character, was born in Calabria, in 1664; became professor of civil and canon law at Rome; was one of the founders of the Arcadian Academy, and the early protector of Metastasio; and died in 1718. His works are numerous; and the principal one, "*Origines Juris Civilis*," is said to be replete with learning.

GRAY, STEPHEN, a gentleman belonging to the Charter House, who, early in the 18th century, distinguished himself as an experimental philosopher. He discovered the method of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electricity; and he projected a kind of luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium; thus leading the way to future discoveries and improvements.

GRAY, THOMAS, a celebrated English poet, was born in London, in 1716; educated at Eton, and Peter House, Cambridge; and entered himself at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying for the bar. Becoming intimate, however, with Horace Walpole, he was easily induced to accompany him in his tour of Europe; but they parted at Reggio, and Gray returned to England in 1741. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747, that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" made its appearance; and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that, in 1751, he published his "Elegy written in a Country Church-yard." He declined the office of laureate on Cibber's death, in 1557; and the same year published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard." In 1768, the Duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge. But though Gray published little besides his poems, he was a man of extensive acquisitions in natural history, the study of ancient architecture, &c.; his correspondence places him among our best epistolary writers; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. As a poet, he is energetic and harmonious; and his lyrics, though few, have been rarely, if ever, surpassed. Died, 1771.

GREATORREX, THOMAS, an eminent musician, was born at North Winfield, Derbyshire, in 1758. He was a pupil of Dr. Cook;

and he afterwards went to Italy, where he studied vocal music under Santarelli, at Rome; and having made himself acquainted with all the knowledge he could gather by a professional tour to the principal cities of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, he returned to England in 1788, and established himself in London as a teacher of music, in which he was eminently successful. He harmonised various airs, adapted many of Handel's productions, and arranged parts for the grand orchestra with great ability. But he did not devote his attention wholly to music, mathematics, astronomy, botany, and chemistry, each occupied his mind by turns; and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1831.

GREAVES, RICHARD, an orientalist and mathematician, was born at Colmore, Hants, in 1602; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; and chosen professor of geometry at Gresham College, in 1630. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius; after which he travelled into the Levant, to purchase manuscripts for Archbishop Laud. He also visited Egypt, and made a survey of the pyramids; and, in 1640, returned to England, when he was deprived of his Gresham professorship; but the king gave him that of astronomy, at Oxford, which he also lost on the ruin of the royal cause. While in Egypt, he had made an accurate measurement, &c. of the principal pyramids, which he gave to the world under the title of "Pyramidographia;" he also published an ingenious work, entitled "Epochæ Celebriores;" and a "Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius." Died, 1652.—His brothers, THOMAS and EDWARD, were also men of learning; the former, a good orientalist; the latter, eminent as a physician, and created a baronet by Charles II.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH VILLART DE, a French ecclesiastic, famous as a wit and a poet, was born at Tours, in 1684. He was a general favourite in the fashionable circles of Paris, among which he threw off the restraints of his profession to reside. He excelled in epigrams, tales, sonnets, and fables, a collection of which was published in 4 vols. Died, 1743.

GREEN, JOHN, bishop of Lincoln, was born at Hull, in 1706; became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; was elected master of Corpus Christi, in 1750; vice-chancellor in 1756, and obtained the see of Lincoln, in 1764. He wrote a treatise "On Religious Enthusiasm," &c.; and contributed to the "Athenian Letters." Died, 1779.

GREEN, VALENTINE, a celebrated engraver in mezzotinto, was a native of Warwickshire, and intended for the legal profession; but he left it for the art in which he afterwards excelled. He settled in London in 1765; was keeper of the Royal Institution, and associate of the Royal Academy; and produced many fine engravings from Reynolds, West, the Dusseldorf Gallery, &c. He was also known as the author of a "History of Worcester," and some other works. Died, 1813.

GREENE, ROBERT, a humorous poet in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Nor-

wich, about 1560. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after making "the grand tour," took orders. But he disgraced his profession by a life of libertinism, and died of a surfeit, in 1592. He wrote five plays, and various tracts in prose, among which is one, lately reprinted, with the quaint title of "A Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance."

GREENE, MATTHEW, author of "The Spleen," a clever poem, was a native of London. He held a situation in the custom house, and is described as a man of great probity and suavity of manners. Died, 1737.

GREENE, DR. MAURICE, a musical composer, was a native of London, and brought up in the choir of St. Paul's, of which he became organist in 1718. He was afterwards appointed to the same situation in the chapel royal; and, in 1730, was chosen professor of music in the university of Cambridge, from which he had previously obtained his musical degree. Besides his anthems, which are much esteemed, he produced several excellent catches, duets, &c. Died, 1755.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, celebrated as an oriental scholar and linguist, was editor of the "Comprehensive Bible," and made many valuable translations of the Bible into Eastern dialects. His literary acquirements were made under great difficulties, and while pursuing his daily occupation of a book-binder. He died in 1832, in consequence, it is said, of neurological sentiments being attributed to him during the Trinitarian controversy.

GREENVILLE. See GRANVILLE.
GREGORY I., surnamed the Great, was born of a noble family at Rome, about the year 544. He discovered such abilities as a senator, that the emperor Justin appointed him prefect of Rome; after which he embraced the monastic life, in a society founded by himself. Pope Pelagius II. sent him as nuncio to Constantinople, and on his return made him apostolical secretary. He was elected successor to that pontiff in 590; and, among other instances of his zeal, we may mention that of his being the means of converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, by sending over some monks, under the direction of St. Augustin. Pope Gregory was pious and charitable, had lofty notions of the papal authority, was a reformer of the clerical discipline, and after his death was canonised. He is, however, accused of destroying the noble monuments of Roman magnificence, and of burning a multitude of the works of ancient authors, lest the attention to heathen literature should supersede the monkish and ecclesiastical studies of the age. His works are comprised in 4 vols. Died, 604.

GREGORY VII., pope, who is said to have been the son of a carpenter, and his real name HILDEBRAND, is chiefly memorable for his extension of the usurped authority of the popes. This he carried so far as to depose Henry IV., emperor of Germany; and to send legates into all the kingdoms of Europe, to support his pretended rights. He died in 1085, and for ambition and want of principle he has never been exceeded.

GREGORY XIII. was a native of Bo-

logna, and succeeded pope Pius V. in 1572. He was the most deeply versed in the canon and civil law of any in his time. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices, and bore his name. Died, 1585.

GREGORY XV. was a native of Bologna, and descended of an ancient family; but his real name was ALEXANDER LUDOVISIO. He was elected to the papal dignity in 1621; and was the author of several works, one of which, entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas," particularly deserves mention.

GREGORY XVI., MAURO CAPELLARI, was born at Belluno in 1765, and succeeded Pius VIII. in the papal chair, 1831. His reign embraced a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the history of the church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. Simple in his habits, though narrow in his ideas and timid in his manners, he nevertheless displayed great energy in conducting the affairs of the church; but incapable of civil government, he displayed a bigoted resistance to the practical improvements of the age; and the volcano, on which his temporal throne rested, has since broken out with an eruption, the subsidence of which no man can foretell. Died, 1846.

GREGORY, NAZIANZEN, ST., eminent for his piety and extensive learning, was born in 324, at Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. He received an excellent education, which he improved at Athens, where he formed an acquaintance with St. Basil. On his return home he was ordained; and having displayed great theological and classical talents, he was chosen bishop of Constantinople, which appointment was confirmed by Theodosius in 380. After filling the archiepiscopal throne for several years, he resigned it, and returned to his native place, where he died in 389. He far excelled all his contemporaries; and, indeed, his style has been compared to that of the most celebrated orators of ancient Greece.

GREGORY, king of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to the throne in 883. He delivered his country from the Danes, acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland, and built the city of Aberdeen. Died, 894.

GREGORY, bishop of Neocesarea, in the 3rd century, was surnamed THAUMATURGUS, or the Wonder-worker, on account of the miracles which he is said to have performed. The church flourished under his care until the Dacian persecution, in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire for a time. He was a pupil of the celebrated Origen, and appears to have been a man of learning. Died, 265.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, ST. was ordained bishop of Nyssa, in 372. The zeal he displayed against the Arians excited the resentment of the emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and he was banished; but, on the accession of Gratian, he was

restored to his see. He drew up the Nicene creed at the council of Constantinople, and died in 396.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., a divine and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1751. With an intention of following mercantile pursuits, he was placed in a counting-house at Liverpool; and it was not till 1778 that he took orders. In 1782 he settled in London, where he obtained the curacy of Cripplegate, and was chosen evening preacher at the Foundling. Having written in defence of the Addington administration, Lord Sidmouth, in 1804, procured for him the living of West Ham, in Essex, which he held till his decease. Among Dr. Gregory's works are, "Essays, Historical and Moral," a "Church History," 2 vols.; "The Life of Chatterton," "The Economy of Nature," 3 vols.; "Sermons," "Letters on Philosophy," 2 vols.; and a Translation of "Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry," 2 vols. Died, 1808.

GREGORY, GEORGE FLORENCE, commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was born in 544, in Auvergne. He died in 593. He was the author of a "History of the Franks," in 10 books; and other works.

GREGORY, JAMES, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Aberdeen, in 1638. He received his education in the Marischal College of his native place, where he published, in 1663, his "Treatise on Optics," in which he imparted his invention of the reflecting telescope. About 1665, he went to Padua, where he printed a work on the "Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola." On his return from his travels, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and merit procured him the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1674, he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but he held the situation only for a short time, for while showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils, in October 1675, he was suddenly struck blind, and died a few days after.

GREGORY, DAVID, nephew of the preceding, and the inheritor of his abilities and his fame, was born at Aberdeen, in 1661, studied at Edinburgh, and became professor of mathematics in that university. He was afterwards elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, carrying his election against Halley, who was also a candidate for that situation. In 1695, he published his "Catoptrics et Dioptrics Spherics Elementa." His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenarian*, appeared, in 1697, in the Philosophical Transactions; but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled "Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa." It was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Gregory died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics, in 1710.

GREGORY, JAMES, M.D. and F.R.S., was born at Aberdeen in 1753, and was long one of the brightest ornaments of the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of "Philosophical and Literary Essays," 2 vols.; "Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes," 2 vols.; and "Con-

spectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," 2 vols. Died, 1821.

GREGORY, JOHN, M.D. a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1723, at Aberdeen; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of physic at Edinburgh; and was appointed first physician to the king for Scotland. His works are, "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World," "Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." Died, 1773.

GREGORY, OLIVETHUS, LL. D., was born at Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, in 1774. He commenced his literary career at the age of 19; but the works which chiefly brought him into notice were his "Treatise on Astronomy" and the "Pantologia," a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences, of which he undertook the general editorship. Through the interest of his friend Dr. Hutton, he was appointed, in 1802, mathematical master at the royal military academy, Woolwich; in which establishment he eventually obtained the professor's chair, filling it with reputation until he was obliged through ill-health, brought on by intense study, to resign it in 1838. Besides the works above mentioned, and many others, Dr. Gregory was the author of "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Mathematics for Practical Men," "Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion," 2 vols., and "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c. of the late John Mason Good, M.P." His original papers and editorial labours, also, on different branches of art and science, were numerous and from the year 1817 he had the whole of the general superintendence of the almanacks published by the stationers' company. Died, 1841.

GREGORIE, HENRY, Count, bishop of Blois, a French prelate, distinguished by his love of democracy, no less than by his inflexible integrity and active philanthropy, was born in 1750, at Vatro, near Luneville. In 1780, he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the states-general; and in the constituent assembly he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty. He was among the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution; but during the reign of terror, when the Bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the Bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country, undaunted by the execrations of infidel regicides, and the horrors of the blood-stained guillotine. He also opposed the accession of the first consul to the throne of France; and he, alone, objected to the obsequious address of the senate to the new sovereign. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was excluded from the Institute, and deprived of his bishopric. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died at Paris, in 1831. As a literary character, the constitutional Bishop of Blois was also distinguished. Among his writings are,

"Essai sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs;" "Mémoires en faveur des Gens de Couleur, ou Sang-mêlés de St. Domingue;" "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane;" "Les Ruines de Port Royal," &c.

GREIG, SAMUEL CARLOWITZ, an eminent naval officer in the Russian service, was a native of Scotland, and first served in the navy of Great Britain: distinguishing himself at the defeat of Conflans, by Admiral Hawke, the taking of the Havannah, and several other engagements. After the peace of 1763, he entered into the Russian service; and, at the battle of Chio, contributed greatly, by his advice and exertions, to the destruction of the whole of the Turkish fleet. Sensible of his great professional merit, the empress promoted him to the chief command of the Russian navy, gave him an estate in Livonia, and honoured him with many other marks of her favour. Died, 1788.

GRENFEL, PASCOE, an eminent merchant, and for many years an active member of the British parliament, where his efforts in favour of the abolition of slavery, and the opposition generally manifested by him to the proceedings of the Bank of England, rendered him a prominent character. He was also governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. Born, 1762; died, 1838.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, an English statesman in the reigns of George II. and III., was younger brother of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, and the father of Lord Grenville. He entered parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was distinguished for his eloquence. He successively filled the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the admiralty, and first lord of the treasury. In 1763, he became chancellor of the exchequer, but, in 1765, he resigned his post to the Marquis of Rockingham. His administration having been violently attacked by the press, he published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers," &c. in its defence. He died in 1770.

GRENVILLE, Rt. Hon. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord, third son of the preceding, was born in 1759. On completing his studies at Oxford, he entered one of the Inns of Court, with an intention of studying for the bar; but forming an early acquaintance with Mr. Pitt, it caused him to abandon all thoughts of the law, and seek distinction in the senate. In 1782 he accompanied Earl Temple to Ireland as his secretary, and after a stay of only one year, he succeeded Mr. Burke in the office of paymaster-general of the army. He began his parliamentary career as the representative for Buckinghamshire, filled the speaker's chair 6 months, and then succeeded Lord Sidney as secretary for the home department. In 1790 he was raised to the peerage, and in the following year made secretary of state for foreign affairs. The revolutionary principles of that period were making rapid progress, and it appeared to Lord Grenville that a war with France was inevitable. Acting on this opinion, he refused to admit the visits of the ambassadors from the French Directory, which being contrary to the opinion of Mr. Pitt, his lord-

ship resigned, and was succeeded in his office by Lord Dundas. He signalled himself as a powerful orator on the debate following the bill for "providing for the better security of his majesty's person;" which had been introduced in consequence of the king having been grossly treated by the mob on his way to the parliament house. Lord Grenville took an active part in promoting the union with Ireland, and joined with Mr. Pitt in favourable intimations to the Catholics; and when, afterwards, ministers found that there were strong reasons why those intimations could not be fulfilled, they resigned. Lord Grenville then took part with the opposition, and adhered to that party till the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806. In the cabinet which followed that event, he was made first lord of the treasury, which office he held but for a short period; and he lost his popularity by filling, at the same time, the office of auditor. On the dissolution of the ministry, his lordship principally confined his senatorial exertions to the cause of Catholic emancipation, for which he was always a steady and consistent advocate. He was distinguished for his general literary attainments, as well as for his political knowledge; and he held the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which, on his death, in 1834, the Duke of Wellington was elected.

GREPPI, CHARLES, an Italian dramatist, was born at Bologna, in 1751. He quitted the profession of an advocate to write for the stage, became a zealous liberal, and held considerable offices under the Cisalpine republic. He wrote several comedies and tragedies, besides poems. Died, 1811.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS, a patriotic merchant and citizen of London, the son of Sir Richard Gresham, a merchant and lord mayor of London, was born in 1519, and educated at Cambridge. On leaving the university he was placed under his uncle, Sir John Gresham; and being designed for a mercantile life, was enrolled a member of the mercers' company. His father had been the king's agent at Antwerp; and the person who succeeded him having mismanaged the royal affairs there, Sir Thomas was sent over, in 1552, to retrieve them. This he did so effectually, that in 2 years he paid off a heavy loan, and raised the king's credit considerably. Elizabeth, on her accession, removed him from his office, but soon restored it, and knighted him. He now planned and erected a bourse or exchange for the merchants of London, in imitation of that of Antwerp; and in 1570 it was opened by the queen in person, who dined with the founder, and named it the Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas was also anxious to promote the interests of science; for which purpose he determined on founding a college. Having built a mansion in Bishopsgate Street for his town residence, he directed by his will that it should be converted into habitations and lecture-rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange; but Gresham College has since been converted into the general excise office, and the lectures are now given in a room over the exchange. This munificent patron of commerce and

science also founded various almshouses, and made many charitable bequests; and his liberality, together with the situation he held, universally procured for him the name of "the royal merchant." He died in 1679.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French poet and dramatist, born in 1709; entered the society of Jesuits, but withdrew from them at the age of 26. For a long time he excited the admiration of Parisian circles, wrote some elegant poems, became a member of the academy, and was the companion of the wits and literati of the French capital; but at length he renounced his favourite pursuits, and retired from the gay world, to enjoy the tranquillity of retirement. Died, 1777. His literary fame rests principally on his "Ver Vert," his "Chartreuse," and "Le Méchant."

GRETRY, ANDRÉ, ERNESTE MODESTE, an eminent musical composer, was born, in 1744, at Liege; and such was the precocity of his talents and the sweetness of his voice, that his future fame was very early predicted. He first studied under Moreau, then went to Rome, and finally settled at Paris in 1768. He produced upwards of 40 operas, of which about 20 retain possession of the stage, and 2 of them, "Zemire et Azor" and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been translated, and played in London with success. Died, 1813.

GREVILLE, FULKE, lord Brooke, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was born in 1554, and descended from the noble families of Neville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby de Brooke. He was in great favour with Elizabeth, and was created lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. In 1614 he was made under-treasurer, chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. This accomplished nobleman was stabbed by a servant, named Haywood, whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression; after which the assassin committed suicide with the same weapon. This was in 1628. After his death appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of his friend Sir Philip Sidney, written by him.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, a learned physician and botanist, born at Coventry, in 1628. He was one of the first who illustrated the doctrine of the sexes of plants. Died, 1711.

GREY, CHARLES, Earl, a British statesman, distinguished for his senatorial abilities generally, but more especially for his long and inflexible advocacy of parliamentary reform, was born at Faldoden, near Alnwick, March 15, 1764. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, entered parliament at the age of 21, as member for Northumberland; and espousing Whig politics with all the vehemence of youth, he soon ranked among the most prominent of that party. To detail the chief events of his public life from his commencement, would be like writing the parliamentary history of England for that period. We can therefore only say, in brief, that he was almost constantly occupied in the discussion of the most important questions that engaged the attention of parliament. At the onset of his

career as one of the W always the W most confeder People though of the mence proper consid lution Mr. G omous m nister, ciples as an January the hel office, admira October Howk appoint affairs, dismissal on the he remon occasion entered the lea give pu insuper The Per in 1812, his reti to supp success of the V fairer fl in obedi sumed th satisfact to see t he long namely, abolition from offi July 17. GREY whose s have re terest, v marqu Suffolk), Charles Mary, y was born seat in gave pro She wro well on d a know Latin, as language beautiful interview found he while th in the pa Duke of Jane Gre

career, his oratorical powers were displayed as one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; and from that time he always held a conspicuous station among the Whigs. At that period also he was foremost among the leaders of the great political confederation styled "The Friends of the People," from which even Charles Fox thought it prudent to stand aloof. The war of the French revolution had now commenced; and at a time when most men of property, rank, or influence in this country considered it their duty to quench the revolutionary furor that was widely spreading, Mr. Grey, by constantly opposing the vigorous measures brought forward by the minister, Mr. Pitt, appeared to uphold principles which seemed to threaten our existence as an independent nation. But when in January, 1800, Mr. Pitt was removed from the helm of state by death, Mr. Grey took office, under Mr. Fox, as first lord of the admiralty; and when, in the following October, the great Whig leader died, Lord Howick (for he had then so become) was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. The Whig ministry was soon after dismissed; parliament was dissolved; and, on the death of Lord Grey's father, in 1807, he removed to the Upper House. On several occasions, subsequently, negotiations were entered into to promote such a union among the leading men of both parties as should give public confidence and satisfaction, but insuperable difficulties presented themselves. The Perceval administration was succeeded, in 1812, by that of Lord Liverpool; and, on his retirement in 1827, Lord Grey declined to support Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool's successor. But on the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, a fairer field seemed to lie before him; and, in obedience to his sovereign's wish, he assumed the reins of government, and had the satisfaction, during his four years of office, to see two of the great measures for which he long contended, triumphantly carried, namely, parliamentary reform and the abolition of slavery. After his retirement from office, he took no part in politics. Died, July 17, 1845, aged 81.

GREY, Lady JANE, an illustrious female, whose accomplishments and misfortunes have rendered her an especial object of interest, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset (afterwards duke of Suffolk), by the Lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of talents of a superior order. She wrote an incomparable hand; played well on different instruments; and acquired a knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. Roger Ascham has given a beautiful and affecting narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate, where he found her reading Plato's *Phædo* in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park. In 1551 her father was created Duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court, where the

ambitious Duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon, in his last illness, to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who reluctantly accepted the crown, and was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration; for the pageant reign lasted but nine days. The kingdom was dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland; so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and was not backward in taking ample revenge. The Duke of Northumberland was beheaded; and Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of a parent's unprincipled ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first; and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.

GREY, Dr. RICHARD, a learned English divine, was born in 1693. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained successively the livings of Kilcote, Leicester, and Hinton in Northamptonshire; and a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. His principal works are, "Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory," "A System of English Ecclesiastical Law," "A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew, without Points," &c. Died, 1771.

GREY, Dr. ZACHARY, an English divine, well known for his edition of Hudibras. He also published "Notes on Shakspeare," 2 vols.; and an "Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans," in 3 vols. Died, 1766, aged 79.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent German theologian, born in 1745, at Butzbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. He studied successively at Frankfurt, Tübingen, Halle, and Leipzig; became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; and died in 1812. His works, which are too numerous to particularise here, possess great erudition; but the most valuable is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, known by the appellation of Old Griffier, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. His son Robert, called the Younger Griffier, was born in England, and was a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, a native of Wales, who jointly with her husband wrote two novels, entitled "Delicate Distress," "The Gordian Knot," and "The Letters of Henry and Frances." She also produced several works of her sole composition, among which are, "Lady Juliana Harley,"

"The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated," and some plays. Died, 1793.

GRIMALDI. The Grimaldi family have ever been of great importance in Genoa, and many of its members are conspicuous in the history of that republic. —1. **KANIKI GRIMALDI** was the first Genoese who conducted the naval forces of the republic beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. In the service of Philip the Fair of France, Grimaldi sailed to Zealand, in 1304, with 16 Genoese galleys and 20 French ships under his command; and defeated and made prisoner the Count Guy of Flanders, who commanded the enemy's fleet of 80 sail. —2. **ANTONIO GRIMALDI** was also a distinguished naval commander. His victories over the Catalonians and Arragonese, who had committed aggressions on the Genoese, for a long time gave the latter a decided maritime ascendancy; but at length, in 1353, the Catalonians, assisted by the Venetians, under the command of Nicholas Pisani, gave him battle, and nearly destroyed his whole fleet. —3. **GIOVANNI GRIMALDI** is celebrated for the victory he gained over the Venetian admiral Trevesani, on the Po, in 1431; when, in sight of Carmagnola's army, he succeeded in taking 28 galleys, and a great number of transports, with immense spoils. —4. **DOMENICO GRIMALDI**, cardinal, archbishop, and vice-legate of Avignon, was eminent both as a naval commander and as a zealous extirpator of heresy from the Romish Church. At the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, though a bishop at the time, he is said to have distinguished himself by his skill and courage. —5. **GERONIMO GRIMALDI**, born in 1597, was sent by Urban VIII. as nuncio to Germany and France; and the services he rendered the Roman court were rewarded, in 1643, by a cardinal's hat. His whole career was highly honourable. He was bishop of Aix, and endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy in his diocese, by establishing an ecclesiastical seminary; he also founded an hospital for the poor, and annually distributed 100,000 livres of his vast property in alms. He died at Aix, in 1685, aged 89.

GRIMALDI, FRANCESCO MARIA, a learned Jesuit and an eminent mathematician, was born at Bologna, in 1613. He assisted Riccioli in his scientific labours; and was the author of "Physico-mathesis de Lumine Coloribus et Iride, aliisque annexis," &c. Died, 1683.

GRIMALDI, GIOVANNI, an eminent painter, also called Bolognese, was born at Bologna, in 1606. He studied under Annibal Caracci, to whom he was related; and became distinguished chiefly as a landscape painter, though he was also employed on historical subjects, particularly in the Vatican. Nor was he merely a painter; as an architect he was greatly distinguished, and as an engraver also his merit was conspicuous. Cardinal Mazarin invited him to Paris, where he enjoyed a pension, and was much noticed by Louis XIII. He died at Rome in 1680.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH, an unrivalled pantomimic clown, born in 1770, was the son of Signior Grimaldi, an *artiste*, noted for his humour and eccentricities, who by day

followed the profession of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Drury Lane. For a period of 40 years, "Grimaldi the clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Sadler's Wells, with a rich and (paradoxical as the term may seem) *intellectual* species of buffoonery, peculiarly his own—pourtraying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action. Died, 1837.

GRIMALDI, WILLIAM (Marquis GRIMALDI, of Genoa), was born, in 1785, in Westminster, and in early life entered into the service of the East India Company, but afterwards held a situation in the war-office at the Horse Guards. In 1828 he travelled in search of his hereditary rights, and discovered that he was sole heir of the late Marquis of Grimaldi; but he never enjoyed any advantage from it, being attacked by a fit of apoplexy while at his prayers.

GRIMANI, DOMINIC, a cardinal, was born, in 1460, at Venice, of which city his father was doge. The son was, in consequence, employed in many negotiations; and in 1493 was raised to the cardinal dignity, by Alexander VI., as a reward for his filial piety in offering to become a prisoner instead of his father, who had fallen under popular displeasure, by having been defeated in an action with the Turks. Died, 1521.

GRIMBALD, SR., a learned ecclesiastical of the 9th century, who was invited over from Flanders by Alfred the Great. He brought with him several learned associates, and settled at Oxford; but disputes arising between the strangers and the students before placed there, he retired to a monastery, founded by Alfred, at Winchester. It is supposed that he was skillful as an architect, and that the crypt of St. Peter's Church, Oxford, is his work.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, Baron de, counsellor of state of the Russian empire, and a man of letters, was born, in 1723, at Ratisbon. Going to Paris, he became principal secretary to the Duke of Orleans, and acquainted with Rousseau and other Parisian philosophers; an account of whose writings, friendships, disputes, &c., has been preserved in his "Correspondence," which extraordinary medley, after a lapse of 30 years, was published in 16 vols. In 1776, being appointed envoy from the Duke of Saxe-Gotha to the French court, he was honoured with the title of baron, and invested with several orders. On the revolution breaking out, he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795, the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony; and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I., and retained it till ill health obliged him to relinquish it. He then returned to Gotha, where he died, in 1807.

GRIMOARD, Count PHILIP DE, a French diplomatist, general, and author, descended from an ancient family, one of whose members was pope Urban V. Louis XVI. entrusted him with a negotiation in Holland; and on his return he formed the plans, offensive and defensive, for the campaign of 1792. The fall of the king interrupted

his career, and he retired to private life, devoting himself to literature. He wrote "Essai Théorique et Pratique sur les Batailles," "Recherches sur la Force de l'Armée Française," &c.; and "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Revolution de France," 1808, in conjunction with General Servan; of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Buonaparte. Died, 1815.

GRIMSTON, Sir HARBOTTLE, an eminent English lawyer in the time of Cromwell, was born in Essex, about 1594. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1638 became recorder of Colchester, for which place he was also returned to parliament in 1640. He acted for some time in opposition to the king, but disapproved of the violent measures to which his party had recourse, and after the king's death he went abroad. In 1660 he was chosen speaker of what was called "the healing parliament," and he was one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda; on whose restoration he was made master of the rolls. He published the "Reports of Sir George Croke," and died in 1683.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Hensingham, in Cumberland, in 1519. In 1559, he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London; in 1570 he was translated to York; and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey queen Elizabeth's order to suppress prophesies, or associations of the clergy to expound the scriptures. At length his sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He contributed to "Fox's Acts and Monuments," and founded the celebrated school of St. Bee's, in Cumberland. He was a man of great learning, piety, and moderation; and an ornament to the church of which he was a prelate. Died, 1583.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the 14th century. He was suspected of magic, and retired to France, where he dedicated himself to the study of medicine. His son became pope Urban V.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, a distinguished classical scholar, born at Bristol, in 1442, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He was the friend of Dean Colet, the tutor of Erasmus, and god-father to Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of his to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linaere's translation of Proclus de Sphæra.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a native of Upper Lusatia, and a lecturer on philosophy at the university of Leipsic. As a compiler and translator, particularly of works relating to the fine arts, he was both able and industrious. Among his labours are—"A New Historico-Biographical Dictionary," 7 vols.; "An abridged Dictionary of the Fine Arts," 2 vols.; "Vestiges of Egyptian Architecture;" "A Dictionary of Civil Architecture," &c. Died, 1805.

GROLLIER, JOHN, a patron of learned

men, was born at Lyons, in 1479. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Rome, where he employed the Alduses to print some classics for him. He also made a large collection of valuable books, and settled pensions on many eminent scholars. Died, 1545.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERIC, an erudite writer, born at Hamburg, in 1611. He studied at Leipsic and Jena; travelled through France, Holland, and England; and became professor of belles lettres at Leyden, where he died in 1671. With extensive knowledge he combined indefatigable industry, a modest opinion of his own merit, and amiable manners. He published a number of classics, with valuable notes and improved readings; of which "Commentarius de Sesterciliis," and his edition of Hugo Grotius's work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," will serve as instances.

GRONOVIVS, JAMES, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, in 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. After studying the civil law, he visited England, where he resided some months in both universities; and, on his return to Leyden, published an edition of Macrobius, and another of Polybius. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where the Grand-duke of Tuscany gave him a pension, and obtained for him a professorship at Pisa. This he held two years, and then returned to Leyden; and was appointed to the professorship of belles lettres and geography in that university. His acquirements in criticism and philology were very extensive; he compiled the valuable "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," 13 vols. folio; and edited a variety of classics. Died, 1716.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a distinguished French painter, professor of painting at the Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts, was born at Paris, 1771. His pencil was chiefly devoted to the illustration of subjects from the history of France during the career of Napoleon; and his pictures, though coarse, are conspicuous for vigour and facility of execution. Died, 1835.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary, was born in 1731, at Richmond, in Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he soon spent, and became adjutant and pay-master in the Surrey militia. He was remarkable for his wit and humour, and of a generous disposition, but his imprudences involved him in great difficulties; to clear himself from which, he published his "Views of Antiquities in England and Wales," 8 vols. 4to. The success of this elegant work induced him to make a tour of Scotland with the same object; and before he had completed this publication, he went to Ireland, with the design of surveying and sketching the antiquities of that kingdom, but while thus employed he died, at Dublin, in 1791. Besides his "Antiquities," he published a "Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons," "Military Antiquities," and other works.

GROSLEY, PIERRE JEAN, a French writer, born at Troyes, in 1718. He was educated for the legal profession, but declined it for the belles lettres. He was the author of many works; among which are, "Essais Historiques sur la Champagne" and "Observations sur l'Angleterre," 2 vols. Died, 1785.

GROSSETESTE, or GROSTHEAD, ROBERT, an English prelate, was born at Stradbrook, in Suffolk, about 1175, and died in 1253. His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphære Mundi" in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAVUS FREDERIC WILLIAM, a celebrated actor and dramatist, born at Berlin, in 1746. He was originally employed in some subordinate diplomatic situations at Warsaw and Berlin; but having become acquainted with Lessing at the latter place, an accidental hint from that celebrated writer induced him to try his fortune as a dramatist; and he wrote several successful plays. He afterwards became an actor and manager; manifesting considerable talents, and effecting many reformations in the German stage; but his bad success as a manager led to habits of intemperance, and involved him in great distress. Died, 1796.

GROTIUS, or DE GROOT, HUGO, an eminent scholar and statesman, was born at Delft, in Holland, in 1583. He was descended from a noble family, received an excellent education, and gave early manifestations of surprising talents. In 1599 he commenced his career as a legal advocate, and also as an author; and he was successively appointed historiographer, advocate-general of Holland and Zealand, a member of the states-general, and envoy to England. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendour, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. In 1613 he became syndic, or pensioner, of Rotterdam; and, declaring himself on the side of Barneveldt, he supported him, and the cause of the Arminians, by his pen and influence. But he narrowly escaped the fate of Barneveldt, who suffered on the scaffold, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Louvestein. From this, however, at the expiration of 18 months, which he had employed in writing his celebrated "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion," he succeeded in escaping. This was effected by the management of his wife, who contrived to have him carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Grotius at first sought an asylum in France; and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis." After an absence of 12 years, he returned to his native country, relying on the favour of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, who had written him a sympathising letter. But, by the influence of his enemies, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He passed the remnant of his life in the diplomatic service of Sweden, and died, at Rostock, in 1645. With the talents of the

most able statesman, Hugo Grotius united deep and extensive learning. He was a profound theologian, a distinguished scholar, an acute philosopher, a profound jurist, and an erudite historian. Among his works not mentioned above, may be noticed, "De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ," "Institutiones of the Laws of Holland," a "History of the Goths," &c.

GROTO, LEWIS, an Italian poet, surnamed *Il Cieco*, was born at Adria, in 1541. He was blind from his infancy; notwithstanding which he displayed an uncommon facility for learning, and at the age of 14 delivered public orations at Venice. He died in 1585, having a short time before performed the part of *Edipus* in a play at Vicenza, with great reputation.

GROUCHY, EMANUEL, Marquis of, a distinguished marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, was born at Paris, 1766. In 1789 he was a sub-lieutenant of the royal gardes du corps; but embracing the new ideas, he took part in the wars of the revolution, and gained great distinction, especially in the Alps and La Vendée, where he was named general of division in 1793. The decree which deprived all the nobles of France of military rank fell heavily upon him; but nothing daunted he joined the army as a private, and his distinguished gallantry soon led to his restoration. Despatched in 1798 to the army of Italy, under the command of Joubert, he planned the abdication of the king of Sardinia, and thus united Piedmont to France. He took a glorious part in the battle of Novi, where he received 14 wounds, and fell into the enemy's hands. His bravery was no less conspicuous on the fields of Hohenlinden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Moscow, &c.; and he obtained the marshal's baton from the hands of the emperor shortly before his abdication. During the hundred days he was opposed to the Duke d'Angoulême in the south, and made him prisoner. He was then summoned into Belgium, where he played an important part. He had already carried the villages of Fleurus (June 16.) and Ligny (June 17.), and was marching according to his instructions in pursuit of Blücher with a body of 30,000 men, when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Not getting instructions in time, he could not take part in the battle, and his absence may in some measure be said to have decided the fortune of the day. At the restoration, his title of marshal was not acknowledged, and remained so till 1830, a year which righted a good many wrongs. In 1832 he was created a peer. Died, 1847.

GROVE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1683. He was the author of several religious works; among which are "An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality," "The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection," "Wisdom the First Spring of Action in the Deity," &c. Died, 1738.

GRUBENMANN, JOHN ULRICH and JOHN, two Swiss mechanics, who having been brought up as carpenters, devoted their entire attention to the construction of wooden bridges without the support of piers. The most extraordinary of these were at Reich-

enau, Wettingen, and Schaffhausen; the latter, over the Rhine, being nearly 400 feet long. During the campaign of 1799 they were all destroyed by the French. The ingenious builders died about the end of the 18th century.

GRYPHIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated German dramatist, was born at Glogau, in 1616. He was called the *Cornelle* of Germany, and his tragedies acquired great popularity. He also wrote a keen satire on the old comedies of his countrymen, and produced some smart epigrams. Died, 1694.

GRYPHIUS, SEBASTIAN, a printer in the 16th century, who settled at Lyons, and was distinguished for the beauty of his Greek and Hebrew types. Died, 1556.

GUA, JOHN PAUL DE, a French ecclesiastic, was born in Languedoc, in 1712. He laid the plan of the *Encyclopédie*, and wrote a number of mathematical papers in the *Memoirs* of the Academy; besides which he translated some English works into French. Died, 1785.

GUALDO PRIORATO, GALEASSO, an Italian historian, born at Vicenza, in 1606; author of a "History of the Troubles in France," an "Account of the Administration of Cardinal Mazarin," and his "Life," a "History of the Wars of the Emperors Ferdinand II. and III." &c. Died, 1678.

GUARINI, BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1537. He was secretary to Alphonso, duke of Ferrara; next, to Ferdinand de Medici, grand-duke of Tuscany; and, subsequently, to the Duke of Urbino. He was well acquainted with polite literature; wrote several admired poems; but his chief composition is his pastoral drama, entitled "Il Pastor Fido." Died, 1612.

GUARINI, GUARINO, a native of Verona, descended of an illustrious family, and celebrated as having been the first who taught Greek after the restoration of letters in Europe. Died, 1460.

GUAY-TROUIN, RENÉ DU, a French naval officer, was born at St. Maloes, in 1673. He commanded a ship at the age of 18, and had great success on the coast of Ireland, but at last fell in the hands of some English cruisers, and was carried into Plymouth; from whence he made his escape, and in a short time renewed his depredations in the British Channel, and also on the coast of Spain. In 1709 he was ennobled, and two years afterwards he made himself master of Rio Janeiro. Died, 1736.

GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE, PAUL PHILIP, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1738. Among his works are "Observations on Good Manners," "On the Progress of the Arts under Louis XV.," "The Conquest of Naples," 3 vols.; several tragedies, poems, &c. Died, 1812.

GUELF, or **GUELPH** (from the Italian *Guelfi* and the German *Welfen*), the name of a celebrated family, which, in the 11th century, was transplanted from Italy to Germany, where it became the ruling race of several countries. The family still continues in the two lines of Brunswick—the royal in England, and the ducal in Germany. The memory of this ancient name

was revived by the foundation of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

GUERCINO (properly **GIANFRANCESCO BARBICHI**, but surnamed *Guercino da Cento* from his squinting), was a celebrated painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590. He studied under Cremonini and Giennari; but adopted two or three styles in succession, and afterwards perfected himself in the school of Lodovico Caracci. He executed 106 altar-pieces for churches, and 144 historical pieces, besides numerous performances in fresco; in short, such was the uncommon rapidity of his pencil, that, having been requested by some monks, on the eve of a festival, to paint Jehovah for the grand altar, he finished the picture in one night by torch light. The Duke of Mantua conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and several sovereigns endeavoured, in vain, to draw him into their service. He died in 1666, very rich, notwithstanding he had expended large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals, and other acts of charity and devotion.

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, a distinguished experimental philosopher, was born, 1662; studied at Leipzig, Jena, and Leyden; travelled in France and England; and settled at Magdeburgh, where he eventually became burgo-master. He invented the air-pump, and in 1654 made the first public experiments with his machine at the diet at Ratisbon, before the emperor Ferdinand III., several electors, and other estates of the empire. The pressure of the atmosphere he exhibited by means of two large hollow hemispheres of copper and brass, an ell in diameter. These being fitted closely together, the air contained in the hollow sphere thus formed was exhausted by means of an air-pump. Guericke then harnessed horses to strong rings, attached to the hemispheres, and they attempted in vain to separate them. The number of the horses was increased to 30 without success; but an additional number at length made them separate with a loud report. His electrical and astronomical knowledge also was considerable. Died, 1686.

GUERRERO, VICENTE, elected president of the United Mexican States, in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the very commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the royalists, and never ceased to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of that country. On repeated occasions, from 1819 to 1828, General Guerrero became the rallying point of the liberal or popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical party, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the pretext of another revolution; and Bustamente, the vice-president,

assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not long idle: in September, 1809, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamente, and the whole country was agitated by troops in arms. But his career was almost run. In February, 1831, he was taken, and shot.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VIEUX DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Spanish dramatist and romance writer, was born, in 1574, at Ecija, in Andalusia. He was an advocate, and by his flashes of wit often drew forth peals of laughter from the court. He was a great favourite of Philip IV., who, knowing his peculiar talent, encouraged him to write for the stage. Several of his comedies are excellent; but the work which especially established the fame of Guevara was his "Diablo Cojuelo," an admirable romance, which afforded the idea of Le Sage's famous "Diable Boiteux." Many of his witty sayings have become familiar to the people, and to this day are often heard as proverbs in Spain. Died, 1646.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE, Count de, a celebrated French tactician, was born at Montauban, in 1743. He studied the military art under his father, with whom he served in the German war; and, in the expedition to Corsica, he was made a colonel, with the cross of St. Louis. On his return to France, he published his "Essai Générale de Tactique," which work being diametrically opposed to Follard's, excited a vehement controversy. He was also the author of some tragedies, historical eulogies on Marshal Catinat, the chancellor de l'Hopital, and Frederic the Great; "Travels in Germany," and "Travels in Switzerland." Died, 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCIS, an Italian historian, was born at Florence, in 1482. He was bred to the law, and appointed professor of jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. In 1512, he was sent ambassador, on the part of the republic, to the Spanish court at Bruges; for his services in which mission he was received with great honour by his countrymen; and Leo X. constituted him advocate of the consistory. In 1518, he was made governor of Modena and Reggio, and next of Parma, where he drove out the French, and confirmed the inhabitants in their obedience. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Modena, and the presidency of the Romagna; and, in 1531, he was made governor of Bologna, where he assisted at the coronation of Charles V. After a life of great activity, he returned to his native city, and there began his great work on the "History of Italy during his own Time," which he had nearly completed at the time of his death, in 1540. He was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanour, and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice. When the courtiers of Charles V. once complained of the preference he gave to Guicciardini and other Florentines, he replied, "I can make a 100 Spanish grandees in a minute, but I cannot make one Guicciardini in a 100 years."

GUEROULT, PETER CLAUDE BERNARD,

a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen, in 1745. He was the author of "La Journée de Marathon," "Histoire Naturelle des Animaux de Pline," &c. He was director of the normal school at Paris, from which he retired in 1815, and died in 1821.

GUIDI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian lyric poet, was born at Pavia, about 1650; and died in 1712. He was patronised by Christina, the abdicated queen of Sweden, who allowed him apartments in her palace.

GUIDO RENT, one of the most eminent among the Italian painters, was born at Bologna, in 1575. Combining the beauties of Albert Durer and Caravaggio with the school of Caracci, he soon gave his teachers occasion to admire his talents, and is even said to have excited the jealousy of Annibal Caracci. He was honoured, caressed, and employed by the great, and might have accumulated great wealth; but, to satisfy an unfortunate passion for gambling, he often sold his paintings at any price, and became involved in pecuniary embarrassments, so that, in 1642, he died in a state of poverty and dejection. Guido imitated the beautiful in nature, and was pre-eminently the painter of youth and female loveliness.

GUIDO, CAGNACCI, an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Renti. He died in 1680.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, born at Pontoise, in 1721, was distinguished for his knowledge of the oriental languages, and obtained the appointment of royal interpreter in 1745. He was the author of "Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls, et des autres Tartares Occidentaux," 5 vols. 4to., and many other able works, but was reduced to poverty by the revolution, and died at Paris, in 1800.

GUILLEMINOT, a native of Belgium, an able military officer, who fought in the insurgent army against the Austrians, in 1790; but, at the defection of Dumouriez, having been made prisoner, he found an asylum in the ranks of the French army, and became a valuable officer under Buonaparte. In 1814, the king made him a knight of St. Louis, and an officer of the legion of honour.

GUILLIM, JOHN, the reputed author of the celebrated work, entitled "The Display of Heraldry," which was in reality written by Dr. Barkham, was born about 1635, and died in 1621. He was rouge croix pursuivant at arms.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician, who, during the revolution, proposed the use of the guillotine, an instrument made after the fashion of the maiden, which was used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. Mons. Guillotin practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected for his general conduct. He was a member of the National Assembly, where his political principles were marked by moderation; and his introduction of this instrument of death was from a humane motive—that of rendering capital punishment less painful, by decapitation. He was not, as has been reported, the victim of his own contrivance, though greatly annoyed by its being called by his name. He died, in peaceful retirement, in 1814.

GUITRAN, GALLIARD, counsellor of state to the Prince of Orange in the 17th century; author of an "Historical and Chronological Register of the Seneschals of Nismes and Beaucaire." Died, 1680.

GUICHARD, CHARLES GOTLIEB, an able writer on military tactics, was a native of Magdeburg. He entered into the service of Holland, from which he removed into that of Prussia, where Frederic the Great honoured him with the appellation of *Quintus Iellius*, the commander of Caesar's 10th legion, in compliment to his military knowledge. His works are, "*Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains*" and "*Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires*." Died, 1775.

GUISE, FRANCIS OF LORRAINE, Duke of, an illustrious warrior of France, but as ambitious and bigoted as he was brave. He was born in 1519; distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Boulogne, the defence of Metz, the conquest of Calais, &c.; and lost his life by assassination, in 1563.

GUISE, CHARLES OF, usually called the **CARDINAL OF LORRAINE**, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He is notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France. Born, 1525; died, 1574.

GUISE, HENRY OF LORRAINE, eldest son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born in 1550. He is memorable in the history of France for his bravery; but he was of a turbulent, ambitious, and cruel disposition. After having distinguished himself in Hungary by his valour against the Turks, he placed himself at the head of an armed band, which he called the League, under the pretext of defending the Roman Catholic religion, Henry III. the king, and the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French Protestants. This plan was formed by his brother the cardinal, and the Huguenots were massacred by thousands. But their violence did not stop here. Guise now became an open rebel; he entered Paris against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; and the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in French history, "the day of the barricades." The king escaped to Blois, and convened an assembly of the states; and the Duke of Guise had the boldness to appear there to a summons sent him for that purpose. A forced reconciliation then took place between them, by the advice of this assembly; but it being afterwards discovered that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, the latter, wanting the resolution to bring him to a trial, procured his assassination as he was entering the council chamber, Dec. 23. 1588.

GUISE, HENRY II. DUKE OF LORRAINE, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1614. He is described as prodigal and brave, addicted equally to love and war. After having joined in the rebellion of the Count de Soissons, and received a pardon, he was induced to join the revolted Neapolitans; and,

at their head, displayed great gallantry; but he at length fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Died, 1664.

GUISE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born near Gloucester, in 1653, and educated at Oriel and All Soul's Colleges, Oxford. Died, 1694. His son was the celebrated General Guise, who left his collection of paintings to Christchurch, Oxford. He died in 1765.

GUITON, JOHN, a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of the town when it was besieged by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. He refused the post, unless permitted to have a poniard to stab the first who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off many of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE, a French lady, whose works written for the instruction of youth have given her a deserved celebrity, was born at Paris, in 1773. Her father died when she was a child, and her family having been brought to distress by the revolutionary changes, she was induced to attempt authorship, in order to provide for their exigencies. She accordingly produced the novels, entitled "*Les Contradictions*" and "*La Chapelle d'Ayton*;" she also wrote in the public journals; and her articles on manners, the drama, &c. attracted considerable attention. At length she became acquainted with M. Guizot, a gentleman of superior talent, and since distinguished also as a statesman; in 1812 they were married; and she subsequently acquired no small share of literary distinction for her "*L'Ecolier ou Raoul et Victor*," 4 vols.; "*Nouveaux Contes*," and "*Lettres de Famille sur l'Education Domestique*." Died, 1827.

GULDENSTADT, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Riga, who became professor of natural history at St. Petersburg. He spent 3 years in travelling through Tartary, on a scientific tour, and on his return published the result of his researches. Died, 1781.

GUNDLING, NICHOLAS JEROME, a German philosopher, born in 1671. He became successively professor of philosophy, of rhetoric, and of the law of nature and nations, at Halle; he was also privy councillor to the king of Prussia. Among his numerous works are, "*The Road to Truth*," 3 vols.; "*A History of Moral Philosophy*," "*Otia*," a miscellaneous collection of essays, &c. Died, 1729.

GUNDULF, bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a celebrated architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester Castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. Died, 1108.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, bishop of Drontheim, was born at Christiansia, in Norway, in 1718. He founded the Royal Norwegian Society, in the Transactions of which he published several valuable papers on natural history. On account of his zeal for botany, Linnæus gave his name to a plant in his system. He published "*Flora Norvegica*," and died in 1773.

GUNNING, Peter, a learned and munificent English prelate, was born at Hoo, in Kent, in 1613. He was a principal manager on the side of episcopacy in the Savoy conference; and, in 1670, was made bishop of Chichester; from which see he was translated, in 1674, to Ely, where he died in 1684.

GUNTER, EDMUND, a mathematician, was born in Herefordshire, in 1581. He was educated at Westminster School; from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford. He was promoted to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham College, where he died in 1626. He invented a portable quadrant for astronomical purposes, and the famous "rule of proportion," which, in its mechanical form, is styled "Gunter's scale." He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. His works were collected into one volume, and have been repeatedly published. Died, 1626.

GURWOOD, Colonel JOHN, the celebrated editor of the "Duke of Wellington's Despatches," entered the army as an ensign in the 62nd foot, in 1808, and served in the Peninsula with that regiment from that year to 1812. At the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, he led the forlorn hope at the lesser breach, and received a wound in his skull from a musket ball, which affected him for the remainder of his life; and on this occasion he took the governor, General Banier, prisoner, whose sword was presented to him by Lord Wellington. After serving with great credit during the closing campaigns of the war, we find him among the heroes of Waterloo, where he was again severely wounded. He obtained his rank as full colonel in 1841; but he had been placed on the unattached list in 1830. Having filled the highly honourable post of private secretary to Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, he undertook the grateful office of editing the Wellington Despatches, in connection with which his name will be handed down to posterity. In order to testify the high opinion the duke had of his services, he appointed him deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London. The Wellington Despatches, which had been in the course of publication during many years, was a work of labour, requiring great care and scrupulous fidelity, while it continually called into exercise great vigour of thought and judgment; and it had not long been concluded when the health of the gallant soldier and faithful secretary gave way, and he put an end to his valuable life in a fit of temporary insanity, at Brighton, Dec. 25. 1845.

GUSTAVUS I., king of Sweden, known by the name of **GUSTAVUS VASA**, was born in 1490. Having delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke, he was, in 1523, elected king of that country; reigned gloriously for 37 years; and died in 1560.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, was born at Stockholm, in 1593, and ascended the throne in 1611. He brought the war in which his country was then involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland, to a successful issue; and afterwards led an army of sixty thousand men into Germany, for the

noble purpose of rescuing the Protestants from the tyranny of the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. This great prince fell in the battle fought on the plains of Lutzen, in 1632. He was humane, pious, and charitable; unostentatious in his manners, moderate in his conduct, and possessed a vigorous understanding.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederic and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederic II., king of Prussia. He was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia, which power was assisted by Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Frederickshall, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15. 1792, and died on the 29th.

GUSTAVUS IV., ex-king of Sweden, was born in 1778, and ascended the throne when his father fell by the hand of an assassin, March 29. 1792. When the Duke of Engheim was so unjustifiably seized, and after a mock trial shot, by the orders of Napoleon, Gustavus resolved upon an eternal hostility to the French emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, while at the same time he returned to the king of Prussia the order of the black eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, nobly saying, "that he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be brother companion of an assassin." After this he continued to join every party opposed to, and to wage war with every party in alliance with, the emperor. His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so pregnant with danger to his country, that a council of state entreated him to make peace. This he refused to do; a revolution in Sweden was the consequence; Gustavus was imprisoned, and he afterwards signed his abdication. His uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was then raised to the throne by the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus, of Holstein Augustenburg, was invested with the title of prince royal of Sweden, or heir apparent. This prince dying soon after, the succession was transferred to Marshal Bernadotte, who in 1818 ascended the Swedish throne, as Charles John XIV. After his abdication, Gustavus was for years known as a mere wanderer upon the face of Europe, sometimes bearing the designation of Count Gottorp, sometimes that of the Duke of Holstein, and again the more humble one of Gustavson. He was in England, at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. His latter years were spent in poverty, his

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small annuity being less than 100*l*. From his relations and friends he would receive nothing; and his son, Prince Gustavus Vasa, a general in the Austrian service, naturally anxious to render his father's condition less miserable, was compelled to adopt various devices to assist him. Died, 1837.

GUTCH, JOHN, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chaplain of All Soul's College. He published "Collectanea Curiosa," from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, 2 vols.; "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges, &c.," from MSS. in the Bodleian library, written by Anthony Wood; "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," &c. Died, 1831, aged 86.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, an indefatigable writer, was born at Brechin, Scotland, in 1708; and after receiving his education at King's College, Aberdeen, settled in London as an author. Among the various works which bear this author's name are, a "History of England," 3 vols. folio; a "History of Scotland," 10 vols.; an "Universal History," 13 vols.; the "Geographical Grammar;" "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy;" also a translation of Quintilian, 2 vols., and Cicero's Offices. Died, 1770.

GUTENBERG or GUTTENBERG, JOHN, usually called the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in 1400. In 1427 he resided at Strasburg, as a merchant; but returned to Mentz in 1430. About 1438, Gutenberg made use of moveable types of wood; and, in 1450, formed a co-partnership with John Faust, or Fust, a rich goldsmith, who furnished money to establish a press, in which the Latin Bible was first printed. Gutenberg, whose printing-office remained in Mentz, till 1465, died in 1468.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of a lighterman of Horsleydown, and born in 1644. He was brought up to the business of a bookseller, and had a lucrative trade by dealing largely in the importation of Bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracting with Oxford for those printed at that university; but his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize tickets, and jobbing in South Sea stock. By these means, joined to most penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about 200,000*l*. in building and endowing the hospital in Southwark, which bears his name. He also erected almshouses at Tamworth, and made bequests to Christ's Hospital and various other charities; besides leaving 80,000*l*. to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. He died in 1724, aged 80.

GUYON, JEAN MARIE BOUVIERE DE LA MOTHE, a French lady, celebrated as a religious enthusiast, was born at Montargis in 1648, and became a widow with three children, at the age of twenty-eight. Having a strong predilection for a kind of mystical devotion, she relinquished the care of her children to others, and gave up a part of her fortune for their maintenance, while she professed to be wholly guided by "divine impulses," thereby implying a complete re-

nunciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions, which has since obtained the name of *quietism*. Misled by the ardour of her zeal and a heated imagination, she imagined that heaven destined her for an extraordinary mission. Thus for several years she wandered from place to place, preaching her doctrines, and making converts; till her fame reaching Paris, and calumny having been busy with her character, she was by the king's order shut up in a convent. Through the intercession of Madame de Maintenon, however, she soon obtained her liberty; and such were the attractions of her eloquence, and the tenderness and apparent fervour of her piety, that she not only made proselytes of many ladies of the court, but enlisted the illustrious Fenelon in her cause. Her doctrines and conduct at length excited the resentment of Bossuet and other rigid ecclesiastics, and she was compelled to sign a recantation. But again pursuing the same career in Paris, she was confined in the Bastille. On being liberated, in 1702, she retired to Blois, and there passed the remainder of her life in the private exercise of "quietism." Her works, which are very voluminous, are now scarcely remembered, except the one entitled "The Song of Songs interpreted according to its Mystical Sense." Died, 1719.

GUYON, MARIE CLAUDE, a priest of the Oratory at Paris; author of a "History of the Amazons," a "History of Empires and Republics," 12 vols.; a "History of the Indies," 3 vols., &c. Born, 1701; died, 1771.

GUY, PETER AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, born at Marseilles, in 1720; whose love of letters induced him, when trading to the Levant, to make frequent excursions into Greece, with Homer in his hand, for the purpose of making his comments on the spot, and tracing the vestiges of its ancient glories. The fruit of his researches appeared in a work, entitled "Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce." He also wrote "Relation Abrégée de les Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord."

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, an eminent French chemist, was the son of a lawyer at Dijon, where he was born in 1737. He was bred to the bar, and became advocate-general to the parliament of his native city; but he applied chiefly to natural philosophy and chemistry, in which latter science he made many discoveries. In 1777 he was appointed to examine the coal-mines of Burgundy, on which he made a mineralogical tour of that province; and, in the course of these inquiries, he discovered a rich lead mine. Soon after this he was engaged in writing the articles on chemistry in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*; in 1782 he published his new chemical nomenclature, paid great attention for a time to the science of aerostation, and by various discoveries materially promoted the advance of science. He figured among the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; bore a decided enmity to the kingly authority and the priesthood; became successively a member of the legislative assembly, the convention, the committee of public safety, and the council of five hundred; was made a

member of the legion of honour, and a baron of the empire by Buonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic School and administrator of the mint. Besides his share in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, he was one of the principal editors of the *Annals of Chemistry*, and wrote some other chemical works. Died, 1816.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a British bard, known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and styled the Welsh Ovid, was born in 1340, in the county of Cardigan. He was one of the itinerant bards, and became steward and tutor in the family of Ivor Hael, where he died, in 1400. His poems were published in 1792, and are said, by those who profess to be judges, to be unsurpassed by any of his bardic successors.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, was a physician of Welsh descent, but born in London. After taking his degrees at Oxford, he commenced practice there; but, on the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen professor of physic, and in 1605 appointed physician to the Tower. Dr. Gwinne seems to have known and practised the courtier's art pretty well; for, knowing the mortal antipathy James I. had to tobacco, he took occasion, when that sapient monarch visited Oxford, to make an oration against that "filthy weed." He also wrote a comedy called "Vertumnus," which was performed before the king at St. John's College. His other works consist of "Orations," "Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets," &c. Died, 1627.

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HAACK, THEODORE, a German writer, born at Newhausen, in 1605. He studied at Oxford; translated the Dutch "Annotations of the Bible," 2 vols.; was one of the founders of the Royal Society; and died in 1690.

HAAS, WILLIAM, a letter-founder at Basle, who improved the art of printing by the invention of a balance-press, &c. Died, 1800.

HABERLIN, FRANCIS DOMINIC, a German historian and antiquary; author of the "History of the German Empire," 20 vols., but which, owing to his death, in 1787, was left incomplete. He was a native of Suabia, and professor of history at Helmsstadt.

HABERLIN, CHARLES FREDERIC, son of the preceding, was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Helmsstadt, and the author of various legal works. Died, 1808.

HABERT, GERMAIN, a French poet, was abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisi, and one of the first members of the academy. He died in 1655. His principal poem is entitled "Métamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changés en Astres." He also wrote the "The Life of Cardinal de Berulle."

HABERT, ISAAC, bishop of Vabres, in France; distinguished himself as a controversialist against Jansenius, and left a translation of the pontifical of the Greek Church, some Latin poems, and other works. Died, 1608.

HABINGTON, THOMAS, a gentleman of landed property, at Henlip, in Worcestershire, who was implicated in various treasonable practices, but who had the good fortune, though detected, to escape from the full penalty of them. He was found guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to release Mary, queen of Scots, for which he was imprisoned six years; and he was afterwards convicted of concealing some of the agents in the gunpowder-plot, and received sentence of death; but obtained a pardon, owing, as some assert, to his having been the godson of queen Elizabeth; though, more probably, to the circumstance of his daughter being the wife

of Lord Montague, and the supposed writer of the mysterious letter that led to its discovery. He was, however, restrained from ever leaving Worcestershire: in consequence of this, he employed the rest of his life in collecting a mass of topographical materials, which subsequently formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's history of that county. Born, 1560; died, 1647.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born at Henlip, Worcestershire, in 1605; and was both a poet and an historian. He was educated at St. Omer's and Paris; married the daughter of the first Lord Powis; and published a volume of poems, under the title of "Castara;" which, according to the judgment of modern critics, possess much fancy, elegance, and moral feeling. His other works are, "The Queen of Arragon," a tragi-comedy; "Observations upon History," and "A History of Edward IV." Died, 1645.

HACKET, DR. JOHN, bishop of Lichfield, was born in 1592; received his education at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and became chaplain to James I. This appointment soon led to other church preferment. In 1623 he was presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, and, shortly after, to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, with that of Cheam, in Surrey. In 1631 he was made archdeacon of Bedford; and in 1641 he exchanged his prebend at Lincoln for a residentiaryship at St. Paul's. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in that situation he exhibited a degree of munificence worthy of his station, by expending 20,000*l.* in repairing his cathedral, and by being a liberal benefactor to the college of which he had been a member. He was the author of "A Century of Sermons," "Loyola," a Latin play, twice performed at the university before James I.; and the "Life of Bishop Williams." Died, 1670.

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turalist, born at Conquet, in Brittany, in 1740. After making a scientific tour, he settled at Laybach, in Carniola; became professor of surgery at the Lyceum there; and in 1788 professor at Lemberg, and a member of the council of mines at Vienna. He produced several works illustrative of the natural history and state of the countries he explored; and died in 1815.

HADDICK, ANDREW, Count de, a German field-marshal, who distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and who, in 1789, had the chief command of the Austrian forces against the Turks. He was alike renowned for his bravery and skill, and, as a commander of cavalry, he has rarely been equalled. Died, 1790, aged 80.

HADDON, WALTER, an eminent English lawyer, who, on the deprivation of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity Hall, was selected to fill the vacant situation. He was afterwards president of Magdalen College, Oxford; but during the reign of Mary he was compelled to seek obscurity. Under Elizabeth he became judge of the prerogative court; and he was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges in 1566, to arrange a treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands. He was otherwise much employed for the government; particularly in drawing up the celebrated code, "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum;" and he wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended. Died, 1572.

HADLEY, JOHN, an English philosopher, who lived in the early part of the 18th century. He invented the quadrant which bears his name, and also a reflecting telescope; was vice-president of the Royal Society; and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

HAEN, ANTHONY DE, or VAN HAEN, a celebrated physician, was born at Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave. He first settled as a physician at the Hague; but, after 20 years' residence, he removed to Vienna, where he obtained a professorship, and died in 1776.

HAFIZ, or HAFEZ, MOHAMMED SCHEMSEDDIN, the most popular of the Persian poets, was born at Shiraz, and flourished in the 14th century. Like Anacreon, his muse is dedicated to love and wine, and, it is said, he practised what he preached. If we may judge of their general merit from the odes which have been translated by Sir W. Jones and others, we must admit that the fame of Hafiz has never been overrated. He died in 1389; and his countrymen erected a monument to his memory, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825.

HAGEDORN, FREDERIC, a celebrated German poet, was born at Hamburg, in 1706. He was educated in the college of his native city; came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador; and, in 1733, was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He was the author of Fables, Songs, Tales, and Moral Poems; in all of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are extremely graceful. Died, 1754.

HAGEDORN, CHRISTIAN LEWIS, brother

of the preceding, held the rank of counsellor of legation, and was eminent as a connoisseur of the fine arts. He wrote "Remarks on Painting," 2 vols. &c. Born, 1717; died, 1780.

HAGER, JOSEPH VON, professor of the oriental languages in the university of Pavia, was born at Milan, in 1750; studied at Vienna; and devoted himself to the acquisition of a critical knowledge of the Chinese tongue. He resided some time in London, where he published several works explanatory of the Chinese language; but meeting with little success, he went to Paris, and there published many more. Among his works are, "The Chinese Pantheon," "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language," "A Dissertation on the newly discovered Babylonian Inscriptions," &c. Died at Milan, 1820.

HAGUE, DR. CHARLES, an eminent musician, born at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, in 1768. Manifesting a talent for music at a very early age, he was sent to Cambridge, where he received lessons from Maninl and the elder Hellendaal. He was indebted for his subsequent instructions to Salomon and Dr. Cook; and in 1799 he succeeded Dr. Randall in the professorship of music at Cambridge. He composed a variety of excellent glees and other pieces, all remarkable for purity and good taste. Died, 1821.

HAHN, PHILIP MATTHEW, a celebrated mechanical genius, born in 1739, at Scharnhausen. While at the university of Tubingen, he spent his leisure hours in making sundials and speaking-trumpets, grinding glasses, &c. He continued his labours with unremitting assiduity, and eventually produced works of great ingenuity; as, a clock showing the course of the earth and other planets, as well as that of the moon and other satellites, and their eccentricities; a calculating machine; and many other ingenious inventions. Died, 1790.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, founder of the system of medicine called Homoeopathy, was born at Meissen, in Saxony, in 1755. Educated at the high school of his native town, he studied successively at Leipzig, Vienna, and Erlangen, where his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge procured him the regard of all his teachers; and having taken his degree of M.D., he was appointed, in 1781, district physician at Gomers, near Magdeburg, where he relieved his professional labours by an ardent study of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1784 he removed to Dresden, where he gained a high reputation as a practitioner; but struck with the absence of a guiding principle in therapeutics, and the great uncertainty of the healing art, he retired from practice, and devoted himself exclusively to chemistry and literary occupations. While thus employed, the great law of "similia similibus curantur" dawned upon him, and, in 1790, he announced his new discovery to the medical world, and his whole time was now spent in testing his principles by practice, and in making known the results in various publications. In 1813 he removed to Leipzig as Magister Legens; but the persecutions of the apothecaries drove him thence to Cothen, where the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen offered

him an asylum in 1820. Here he remained for 15 years, extending his fame and practice; but in 1835, having married a French lady when in his 80th year, he removed with her to Paris, where he remained in the active exercise of his profession, and surrounded by numerous disciples from all parts of the world, till his decease, which took place in 1843. His chief works are the "Organon of the Healing Art," published in 1810; and "Chronic Diseases, their peculiar Nature and Homoeopathic Cure," published in 1828.

HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD, Sieur d', a French historian, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1535. He was originally a Protestant, but changed his religion for interest at court, where he was appointed historiographer of France. Besides some poems and translations, he published a curious work, entitled "Of the State and Success of the Affairs of France," which went through several editions. He also wrote a "History of France, from Pharamond to Charles VII.," and some other works. Died, 1610.

HALEM-BAMRILLAH, caliph of Egypt, a sovereign remarkable for the impious extravagance of his conduct, succeeded his father Azis, in 906, at the age of 11. At first he was a zealous Mahometan, founding mosques, colleges, &c.; but after a time he took a fancy to establish a religion of his own. He styled himself the visible image of God upon earth, and claimed the honours of adoration. He persecuted the Jews and Christians, and having gained many followers, he attempted to reform Mahometanism, by suppressing the pilgrimages to Mecca, &c.; but this proved his destruction, and he perished in a conspiracy of his subjects, in 1020.

HAKEWILL, GEORGE, an English divine, was born at Exeter, in 1579. He studied at Alban Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter College. Having taken his degree of D. D. he was made chaplain to Prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey; but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infanta of Spain. For this he not only lost his chaplaincy, but was sent to prison, though he soon obtained his release. Some time after, he was elected rector of Exeter College, which he held with the living of Heanton, in Devonshire, where he died in 1649. His greatest work is entitled "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World."

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a naval historian, was born at Eyton, in Herefordshire, in 1553. He received his education at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favourite study, and read lectures on it. About 1584 he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador, and, during his absence, was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly, a translation from the Spanish of "Leo's Geographical History of Africa," and Peter Martyr's "History of the West Indies." In 1605, he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Whetheringset, in Suffolk. His principal

work is a valuable collection of the "Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation," in 3 vols. folio.

HALE, Sir MATTHEW, an eminent English judge, was born at Aldersley, in Gloucestershire, in 1600; educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great application. He acted as counsel for Straford, Laud, Hamilton, and even for Charles himself; yet, by dint of importunity, Cromwell prevailed upon him to become one of the justices of the bench; but, refusing to warp the laws, he offended the protector, and refused to try any more criminal causes. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat for his native county; and, soon after the Restoration, was made chief baron of the exchequer; from which he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the king's bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the following year. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary Christian. His writings are, numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are, "The Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature," "The History of the Pleas of the Crown," and "Contemplations, Moral and Divine," 3 vols. 8vo. He also wrote various mathematical and philosophical works; and left a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence, which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn.

HALES, JOHN, commonly called "the ever-memorable," was born at Bath, in 1584. He suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and died in 1656. He was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which were collected after his death, and published under the title of "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College," 3 vols.

HALES, STEPHEN, a divine and philosopher, was born in Kent, in 1677, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery, and in 1741 published his invention of ventilators. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington, near Hampton Court, refusing higher dignities; and died in 1761. He was indefatigable in his scientific researches, particularly in those which relate to vegetable physiology; and his communications to the Philosophical Transactions were very numerous; besides which he published four volumes of "Statistical Essays," &c.

HALFORD, Sir HENRY, bart., M. D., G. C. H., one of the most eminent and successful of modern English physicians, was the son of Dr. John Vaughan, of Leicester, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. His extraordinary success, Sir Henry owed not only to great tact and gentleness, aided by a most gentlemanly appearance and manners, but also to consummate skill, which inspired such confidence, that he attended George III. and queen Charlotte, George IV.,

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and queen Victoria, besides other members of the royal family, and a perfect host of the nobility and gentry. In 1800, he was already so eminent and so much esteemed by his illustrious patients, that he was created a baronet; and he exchanged his paternal name of Vaughan for that of Halford in 1815, by act of parliament, on his inheriting a property. He published a vast variety of essays, Latin poems, and some very valuable works on professional subjects; and it may be very truly said of him, that if few of his profession have ever been more successful, very few, if any, have better deserved success. Died, March 9, 1844; aged 78.

HALL, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an eminent orientalist, was educated at Harrow School, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinances of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Language;" and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire since July, 1777." After this he returned to England, and obtained a seat in parliament as a member for Lymington; but it appears that he laboured under a species of mental delusion, or he never could have patronised and defended the lunatic prophet Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam he denounced in parliament as an instance of tyranny and oppression. Born, 1751; died, 1830.

HALLIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, Marquis of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1630; contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who made him a privy councillor, and rewarded him with a coronet. On the accession of James, he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made lord privy seal. He died in 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled "Advice to a Daughter," and various political tracts.

HALLIFAX, SAMUEL, bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Mansfield, Derbyshire, in 1733; received his education at Cambridge; graduated as LL.D., and obtained the professorship of Arabic, which he resigned soon after for that of civil law. In 1775 he was presented to the rectory of Worksoop, Nottinghamshire, and made king's chaplain. In 1781 he was raised to the see of Gloucester; from which he was translated to the more valuable diocese of St. Asaph, in 1789. He was a prelate of deep erudition, and much beloved for his benevolent disposition and amiable manners. His writings are select rather than numerous, and consist of sermons, a volume on the Prophecies, and an "Analysis of Butler's Analogy." Died, 1790.

HALKET, Lady ANNE, the wife of Sir James Halket. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardin family, and born in 1622. Her father was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton College; and her mother was sub-governess to the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Anne received a liberal educa-

tion; but theology and physic were her favourite studies. Her skill in the latter was so great, that persons came from Holland, and other countries, to benefit by her advice and treatment. Died, 1699.

HALL, EDWARD, an old English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Holingshed and Stowe. He was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the sheriff's court. His death took place in 1547. As affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of the age, his "Chronicle," which Grafton completed, is very curious.

HALL, Sir JAMES, bart., F.R.S. and S.A., Edinburgh, was the eldest son of Sir John Hall, the third baronet of Dunglass, and born in 1760. He was the author of "An Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," and of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and made some ingenious researches and discoveries in mineralogy and geology, particularly by his experiments in the fusion of stony substances — tending to establish the truth of the Huttonian theory of a central fire against the Wernerian or aqueous system. Died, at Edinburgh, 1832.

HALL, BASIL, Captain, R.N., a distinguished writer of voyages and travels, &c.; the son of Sir James Hall, who has also found a niche in our Biographical Treasury; was born at Edinburgh in 1788. Entering the navy in 1802, he gradually rose through the minor ranks till he became post-captain in 1817. But though, like most other British officers, he discharged his official duties with great distinction and success, it is on the field of literature that he reaped his most honoured laurels; for to whatever quarter of the world he was summoned at the call of duty, he viewed men and manners with a searching eye, and various interesting and popular works were the result of his eager and indefatigable pursuit of knowledge. Besides contributing numerous papers on scientific subjects to various journals and encyclopedias, Capt. Hall wrote "A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea;" a most interesting work, which went through many editions; "Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the Years 1820, 1821, 1822;" "Travels in North America;" "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," "Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria," &c. His last work was published in 1841, under the title of "Patchwork," consisting, as its name implies, of detached papers, embracing recollections of foreign travels; incidents worked up into short tales, and a few essays. Having been unfortunately seized with insanity, Capt. Hall was placed in the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, where he died 1844.

HALL, JOSEPH, an eminent and learned English prelate. He was born, in 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and became dean of Worcester. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester; but, three years afterwards, he accepted that of Exeter; from

which see he was removed, in 1641, to that of Norwich. In a few weeks after his translation, he was sent to the Tower, with twelve other prelates, for protesting against any laws passed in parliament during their forced absence from the house. In June, 1642, he obtained his release; but the next year he suffered much persecution from the Puritans, who plundered his house, and despoiled the cathedral. His estate also was sequestered; and thus, in his old age, he was reduced to poverty, which he endured with fortitude, and continued still to preach occasionally. His "Meditations" are well known; and his poetical talents, chiefly exercised in satire, were very respectable. He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meekness, modesty, and piety. His works have gained him the appellation of the "Christian Seneca." Died, 1656.

HALL, RICHARD, an English divine of the Romish church, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, went to Flanders, and became professor of divinity at Douay, and canon of St. Omer. He published, among other works, a "History of the Troubles of his Time;" and is very severe on the Protestants. Died, 1604.

HALL, ROBERT, a celebrated Baptist preacher, and a distinguished theological writer, was born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, in 1764. His father, who was also a Baptist minister, early remarked his precocity of talent, and in 1773 placed him under the instruction of the learned and pious John Ryland, of Northampton. At 15 he became a student in the Baptist college at Bristol; and at 18 he entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He then was chosen as colleague with Dr. Caleb Evans, in the ministry at Bristol, and adjunct professor in the institution. Here he attained great popularity; but he was obliged to retire from this situation, in consequence of approaching symptoms of mental derangement. By judicious treatment, during a long seclusion from the world, his powerful mind regained its former vigour; and, in 1791, he removed to Cambridge, being chosen successor to the celebrated Robert Robinson. He now appeared as the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Christianity not inconsistent with the Love of Freedom." This was shortly after followed by his "Vindication of the Freedom of the Press," which passed through several editions, and is still regarded as a standard work. But it was his "Sermon on Modern Infidelity" that established his fame as a divine. In 1802, Mr. Hall's mind again received a shock, which obliged him to suspend his pulpit labours; and on his recovery he removed to Leicester, where he remained as pastor of the Baptist congregation upwards of 20 years. On the death of Dr. Ryland, in 1826, he succeeded to the presidency of the Bristol Academy, and the pastorship of Broadmead chapel; and there he continued till his death, which took place in 1831. Mr. Hall was gifted with a powerful and persuasive eloquence; and to great talents and learning he united a benevolent disposition and a truly liberal mind. Dr. Parr,

who was his intimate friend, says of him, in his last will and testament, "Mr. Hall has, like Jeremy Taylor, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the subtlety of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, and the piety of a saint." His works have been collected and published since his death, in 6 vols. 8vo.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, an eminent Swiss physician, was born at Berne, in 1708. The early display of his abilities was most extraordinary; and when in his 13th year, he was not only distinguished for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, but also for his poetical genius. In his 16th year he began to study medicine at Tubingen, but the fame of Boerhaave induced him to remove to Leyden, where, animated by the example of the great geniuses around him, he spent his days and nights with the least possible intermission, in the most intense study. In 1727 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Hans Sloane, Cheselden, and other eminent men. He received the title of physician and counsellor to king George II., at whose request Francis I. gave him a patent of nobility, as a baron. After 17 years absence at Gottingen, the fame of whose medical school he had greatly extended, he returned, in 1753, to Berne, where his countrymen received him with the respect due to his great fame and talents. Having been elected a member of the sovereign council of the state, he soon obtained one of its magistracies; and his various duties as a statesman, a physician, and a medical teacher, occupied his attention till his death. His "Elementa Physiologiae" and "Bibliotheca Medicinæ" afford ample proofs of his penetrating genius and solid judgment; and his philosophical and descriptive poems display great depth of thought and richness of imagination. He was, in short, a profound philosopher, an admirable poet, and a first-rate physician and botanist; yet not more eminent for his various scientific knowledge, than for his piety and active benevolence. He died in 1777.

HALLEY, EDMUND, an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1656, at Haggerston, near London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and Queen's College, Oxford, where he made so great a proficiency in his mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the position of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting their proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Nelson; and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet—the same erratic body which visited our hemisphere again in 1835, and was visible in England, to the naked eye, about the middle of October, as

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a tolerably bright star, just above the constellation of the Great Bear. After his return, he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Isaac Newton, who entrusted to him the publication of his *Principia*. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1688, and sent to the Western Ocean; but his crew being mutinous, he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of which observations he published in a general chart. Soon after this he was employed to observe the course of the tides in the Channel, and to make a correct chart of the same. Having accomplished this object, he went to make a survey of the coast of Dalmatia, for the emperor. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1719 he succeeded Flamsteed as astronomer royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the sedulous performance of his duties in that situation, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. He died at Greenwich, Jan. 14. 1741-2. Fontenelle thus speaks of Halley: "To his great extent of knowledge was added constant presence of mind, and a freedom of expression, at once pertinent, judicious, and sincere. He was naturally of an ardent temper and a generous disposition, open and punctual in his transactions, candid in his judgment, simple and blameless in his manners, affable, communicative, and disinterested." His principal works are "Catalogus Stellarum Australium," "Tabulæ Astronomicæ," "An Abridgment of the History of Comets," &c.

HALLIDAY, Sir ANDREW, an eminent physician, K. H.; was originally educated for the church, but being of an ardent and active disposition, he prevailed on his friends to allow him to embrace a more active pursuit. After the usual routine of education, Mr. Halliday travelled throughout Russia, Hungary, and Poland; and on his return to England commenced practice at Birmingham, where he met with very considerable success. His active nature, however, soon induced him to obtain a medical appointment on the staff of the army, and he served with great credit to himself, and no less advantage to the troops, in Spain and Portugal. He was present at the memorable assault upon Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the still more memorable battle of Waterloo. His great professional talents, his stock of general knowledge, and his amiable and prepossessing manners, gained him an enviable distinction, both abroad and at home, to which circumstance he doubtless partly owed the honour of being selected to fill the post of travelling medical attendant to William IV., when that sovereign, then Duke of Clarence, was obliged to travel for the restoration of his health. The principal of his works are a "Memoir on the West Indies," "Observations on Ephysema, or the Disease which arises from the Diffusion of Air into

the Cavity of the Throat," "Remarks on the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland," "Observations on the State of the Portuguese Army, 1811," a translation of Professor Franck's "Exposition of the Causes of Diseases," "Memoir of the Campaign of 1815," a "History of the House of Brunswick and Lunenburg," and "Annals of the House of Hanover." Died, 1840.

HALS, FRANCIS, an eminent portrait painter, born at Mechlin, in 1584, who was considered as ranking next to Vandyke. Died, 1666.—His brother, DIRK HALS, was famous for painting merry-makings and subjects of drollery. Died, 1656.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, a distinguished American officer and legislator in the war of independence, was born in 1757. While a student of Columbia College, at the age of 17, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigour and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. Before he was 19 he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery; and by the time he was 20, the commander-in-chief had made him his aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time he continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, Colonel Hamilton, then about 24, commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted at the bar. In 1782 he was chosen a member of congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction. He contributed greatly to the favourable reception of the constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." On the organisation of the federal government in 1789, he was appointed secretary of the treasury; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, he raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and Colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July. At the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States, was very great; for, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY, Count, a poet, courtier, and man of letters in the 17th century. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, but born, in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, when

a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles II. When James II. was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland, he gave Count Hamilton a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick; but on the ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles; and he died at St. Germain, in 1720. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his "Memoirs of Count Grammont," a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. His other works are, "Poems and Fairy Tales," which, as well as the Memoirs, are in French, and display elegance of style with fertility of invention.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, a lady of great literary attainments, was born at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1758. She wrote the "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," 2 vols.; "The Life of Agrippina," 3 vols.; "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," "Popular Essays," 2 vols.; "On the Elementary Principles of Education," "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle," and other works, replete with sound sense and information. Died, 1816.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an historical painter, and connoisseur of ancient art, was born at Lanark, in Scotland. Having discovered an early genius for painting, he was sent to Italy, and placed under Augustine Massuchi, by whose instructions he profited considerably; after which he applied with great diligence to the study of the antique, which has given his paintings of ancient subjects that propriety with regard to costume, which distinguished them at the time from the generality of modern compositions. One of his greatest works was his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures, representing scenes taken from the Iliad. The latter part of his life was employed in making excavations, at Tivoli, among the ruins of Adrian's villa, and in various other places in Italy; by which he was enabled to bring to light many of the long buried treasures of antiquity; so that the success which crowned his researches made ample amends for the loss which painting may have suffered by the intermission of his practice. He died at Rome, in 1796.

HAMILTON, JAMES, Duke of, was born in Scotland, in 1606; became a favourite at court; and, when the troubles broke out in Scotland, had the command of the fleet. In 1643 he was created a duke; but soon afterwards his loyalty became suspected, and he was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, and next to that of St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall. There he remained till 1646, when he regained his liberty and went to Scotland, where he was accused of having betrayed the king, and received a share of the money. To wipe off this disgrace he raised some forces, and entered England; but was defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, August 17, 1648, and sent to Windsor Castle. After a summary trial before Bradshaw, he was sentenced to be beheaded, which was put in execution March 9, 1648-9. — His brother WILLIAM, who succeeded him in

the title, was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

HAMILTON, JAMES, inventor of the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, died at Dublin, where he had gone for the purpose of giving lectures, Sept. 16, 1829.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, the first Scotch reformer, was nephew to James, earl of Arran, and born in 1503. He was educated at St. Andrew's; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at a stake opposite St. Salvador's College, March 1, 1527.

HAMILTON, Captain THOMAS, is chiefly known as the author of "Cyril Thornton," a stirring novel of military adventure, combining the elegant style of an excellent classical scholar with the graphic description and vivid feeling of one who had participated in the scenes and circumstances that he described. After serving through the Peninsular and American campaigns, Capt. Hamilton devoted his time chiefly to literature, and he was a voluminous contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, in which Cyril Thornton originally appeared. His chief separate works after Cyril Thornton are, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign" and "Men and Manners in America." Died, Dec. 7, 1842, aged 53.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an historical painter, was born in 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments, at Rome. On his return to England he acquired considerable employment; and, in 1789, was admitted a royal academician. Died, 1801.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was born at Bangour, in Ayrshire, in 1704. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. Died, 1754. Among his songs and ballads is the well known "Braes of Yarrow."

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a statesman who obtained the appellation of "Single Speech Hamilton," from the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost only speech he ever made in the British parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was born in 1729. He was educated at Winchester School and Oriel College, Oxford. In 1754 he was elected into parliament for Petersfield, and the year following delivered the speech alluded to. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was above twenty years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of "Parliamentary Logic," "Speeches," &c. were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. Among the

many to whom the Letters of Junius were once ascribed, Mr. Hamilton was one; but there was scarcely the shadow of an argument to support the conjecture. Died, 1796.

HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, bart., was a native of Scotland; born in 1730. His mother having been the nurse of George III., young Hamilton very naturally obtained that prince's patronage. Sir William was generally distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, employed a large portion of his life in the study of natural history, and supplied the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Archæologia* with many learned articles. During his residence as ambassador from England to the court of Naples, he published his "Campi Phlegræi," from his observations of Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other volcanoes. He presented many books, manuscripts, and geological curiosities to the British Museum; and, after his death, his superb collection of antique vases was purchased by parliament for that institution. Died, 1803.

HAMILTON, EMMA, Lady, wife of the above-mentioned Sir William, was the daughter of a female servant. At the age of 13, she obtained a situation for her daughter, called Emma Hart, in the house of Mr. Thomas, of Howarden, Flintshire, to wait on his children. Emma, it seems, thought the situation dull, and left it. At 16, she went to London, got a place in the house of a shopkeeper in St. James's Market, and soon after was hired to wait upon a lady of rank, where, having only the duty of dressing her mistress, she passed her leisure time in reading novels and plays. She soon acquired a taste for the drama; and employed herself in imitating the attitudes and manners of persons on the stage, from a desire to become an actress. She thus laid the foundation of her extraordinary skill in pantomimic representations. But she neglected her business, was dismissed, and went to serve in a low tavern, frequented by actors, painters, musicians, &c. In this service, she formed an acquaintance with a Welsh youth, who, being pressed upon the river, she hastened to the captain and obtained the boy his liberty. The captain loaded her with presents, and with him she remained for some time. At length she quitted him for a gentleman of large fortune, who kept her in great affluence for a short period; but disgusted by her extravagance, and induced by domestic considerations, he dismissed her. Reduced to the greatest poverty, she became one of the most common of degraded females. From this state she was relieved by the infamous Dr. Graham, who, perceiving the beautiful symmetry of her person, took her to his house, and there exhibited her, covered only with a transparent veil, under the name of the goddess Hygeia. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at the shrine of this new goddess. The artful quack had her bust modelled; numbers purchased it, and a greater number came to admire the original. She was an adept in deceit; with a violent and impassioned temper, she assumed the appearance of candour, innocence, and simplicity. Charles

Greville (of the Warwick family) became enamoured with, and would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or, as others state the circumstance, in his endeavours to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim of her arts. He made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as frequently to keep her a visitor at the palace. It was there that she imbibed a violent passion for England's naval hero, then commanding the "Agamemnon;" and, from that period, she became the companion of Nelson, to whom she was sometimes useful as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the heroine of the crowd, and accompanied the slave of her charms wherever he went. To her advice is attributed the ignominious death of Prince Caracciolo, the oldest and the best officer in the Neapolitan navy. She died in 1816, in the neighbourhood of Calais.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, an ingenious writer, was born at the family seat of Somersham Place, Huntingdonshire, in 1668. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a member of parliament, where his eloquence procured him the name of "Silver Tongue." He was also a commissioner of the navy; but died a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1738. He was the author of a "Miscellany of Original Poems."

HAMMOND, JAMES, an elegiac poet, was born in 1710; received his education at Westminster School; was appointed equerry to Frederic, prince of Wales; and sat in parliament for Truro. He died in 1741, his health, if not his intellect, having been disordered by an unfortunate attachment to a young lady who rejected his addresses. After his death, a small volume of his "Love Elegies" was published, which, though chiefly imitations of Tibullus, are obviously the fruits of a cultivated taste, and possess much warmth and tenderness.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, a political character of great celebrity in the reign of Charles I., was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and born in London, in 1594. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He became a leading man in the House of Commons; and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, and accepted the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army, under the Earl of Essex. Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops near Thame, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and, in the skirmish that ensued, received a wound, which in a few days proved fatal. His character and conduct throughout his contest with the crown showed great firmness and moderation; and his name has become a sort of watchword to

many who, lacking his stern republican virtues, exult in displaying their patriotism by resisting not merely taxation by prerogative, but the law of the land. Died, 1643.

HAMPER, WILLIAM, an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Birmingham. His principal publication is "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale." He was a contributor to several archaeological works, and furnished the Gentleman's Magazine with numerous sketches and descriptions. Died, 1831.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERIC, an illustrious musician, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, discouraged it as much as possible, and especially forbade him to touch an instrument. The boy, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of 7 he went with his father to the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, to whom Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there, it was impossible to keep the child from the harpsichords, and he sometimes went into the organ loft at church, and played after service was over. On one of these occasions, the duke going into the church, was surprised at hearing some person playing on the organ; and more so at finding that it was a child of 7 years old, the brother of his own valet. Upon this he reasoned in strong terms with the father, who agreed to place his son under Zuckau, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, a man equally capable and disposed to do justice to so promising a pupil. At the age of 9, Handel composed the church service, for voices and instruments; and when he was 14 he far excelled his master, and was sent to Berlin, where the sovereign made him liberal presents. On the death of his father, in 1703, he proceeded to Ham-burgh, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement there, in the orchestra at the opera. In 1704 he brought out his first opera, "Almira." Soon after this he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of "Rodrigo." He subsequently went to Venice, Naples, and Rome; and having altogether remained in Italy about 6 years, he accepted the pressing invitations he had received from many of the British nobility to visit London, and set out for England, where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception he experienced induced him to prolong his stay, and he rose, during the 50 years which followed, to the height of professional honour. In 1741 he brought out his *chef-d'œuvre*, the oratorio of the "Messiah;" and although this sublime composition was not at first duly appreciated, yet its vast merits were soon made known, and it increased constantly in reputation. Some time previous to his decease, he was afflicted by total blindness; but this misfortune had little effect on his spirits, and he continued not only to perform in public, but even to compose, till within a week of his death, which took place in London, in 1759. Handel's manners were rough, and

his temper even violent; but his heart was humane, and his disposition liberal. His musical powers can hardly be estimated too highly. In boldness and strength of style, and in the combination of vigour, spirit, invention, grandeur, and sublimity, he has never been surpassed. "Conceive," said Arbuthnot to Pope, "the highest you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond any thing you can conceive." This great composer was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

HANMER, Sir THOMAS, an English statesman and writer, was born in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hanmer. He was elected M. P. for Suffolk, and, in 1713, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, an office which he discharged with great impartiality. Towards the close of his life he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature; the fruits of which appeared in a corrected and illustrated edition of Shakspeare's dramatic works, in 6 vols. 4to. Died, 1746.

HANNEMAN, ADRIAN, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at the Hague, in 1611. He imitated Vandyke so closely, that his portraits are not often to be distinguished from those of that great master. He came to England in the reign of Charles I., and continued here several years. Died, 1680.

HANNIBAL, general of the Carthaginians, was the son of Amilcar, who caused him, at the age of 8 years, to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. In the year of Rome 534, and B.C. 220, he took the command of the army, on the death of his brother Asdrubal. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he turned his arms against the Romans, and crossed the Alps by a new road. Having defeated Scipio and other commanders, in separate actions, he marched towards Rome, and gained the victory of Cannæ, B.C. 216. Instead of following up this advantage, Hannibal rested at Capua, which enabled the Romans to recover from their fright, so that when the Carthaginians encamped before the city, their appearance created no alarm. Hannibal, finding it hopeless to make any attempt upon the capital, retreated. Two years afterwards he defeated Marcellus; but notwithstanding this, finding his affairs growing desperate in Italy, where he had now been 16 years, he made overtures of peace, which terminated without effect. The battle of Zama, in which he lost 20,000 men, completely ruined Hannibal, and he retired to Asia, where he took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia; but being apprehensive that he should be delivered up to the Romans, he took poison, at the age of 64, B.C. 183.

IIANNO. There were several Carthaginian generals of this name.—One of them made a voyage on the western coast of Africa, of which he has left a description, called the "Periplus of Hanno." The purpose of this voyage was to make discoveries for the benefit of commerce, and to settle colonies, of which he established several.—Two Carthaginian generals, of the name of

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Hanno, commanded in Sicily, successively, during the first Punic war.—Another Hanno was one of the commanders under Hannibal in Italy, and was successful on several occasions.

HANRIOT, or HENRIOT, FRANÇOIS, one of the most infamous wretches that ever soiled the annals of any people, was born at Nanterre, in 1761. Having robbed his master, an attorney in Paris, he was driven on the town without resource, and became a spy of the police. He first appeared in his revolutionary character the day after the taking of the Tuilleries, in 1792. A few months after, he was one of the most sanguinary of the Septembriseurs; and presided at the massacre of the prisoners of Orleans. The execrable commune of Paris then made him chief of the sans-culottes section; their object being to organise a system of terror and sanguinary predominance over the national representatives. With these banditti, armed with bayonets and cannon, he marched to the Convention, and demanded the proscription of the Girondists. Under terror, the assembly consented to give up 29 of their most talented and trustworthy members to the guillotine. He afterwards became the willing and blood-thirsty satellite of Robespierre. When that wretch was outlawed, and condemned to death by the Convention, Henriot and Coffinhal, the vice-presidents of the revolutionary tribunal, made an effort to raise the Jacobin factions in his favour; and might have succeeded, but his courage failed just as the brigands were pointing their cannons against the Convention, and the moment was lost: some of the sections, and a body of gens-d'armes, rallied in favour of the latter, and Henriot was outlawed, and arrested in a state of powerless intoxication, produced by drinking large draughts of brandy in order to sustain his courage. His colleague, Coffinhal, was so maddened by the loss of the day, that, rushing upon him in the upper room of the Hotel de Ville, where both were confined, he threw him out of the window. He fell into a drain, and tried to hide himself, but his groans discovered his hiding-place; he was dragged out, and sent next day to the scaffold, with Robespierre and his colleagues. This monster was only 33 when he suffered. It was he that made a motion for burning all the public libraries and books in France.

HANS SACHS, a German poet of the 16th century. Prolific as German writers in general are, honest Hans must ever be regarded as an extraordinary instance of poetical fertility, if what his countrymen assert be true, namely, that he wrote no less than 10,840 compositions in verse, among which are 218 comedies and tragedies! To this we are bound to add, as an additional proof of his industry, that he was a shoe-maker, and worked all his life at the trade.

HANSARD, LUKE, an industrious and successful printer, was born at Norwich, in 1752. He served his apprenticeship in his native city; and, at its expiration, he started for London, with a good character, and one solitary guinea in his pocket. His first situation in London was that of a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. Hughes, printer

to the House of Commons; in which he acquired the full confidence of his employer, and, by his indefatigable attention, extended the business. In 1774, Mr. Hansard became a partner in the concern; and when the whole of the business devolved upon him, by the death of Mr. Hughes, he spared no cost nor personal labour in performing the important duties entrusted to him. He amassed a very considerable property, and finished his useful and laborious life in 1826, aged 76.

HANWAY, JONAS, an eminent philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712, and being bred a merchant, formed a connection with a commercial house at St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, of which country he published an account, in 2 vols. 4to. He was the chief founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital; and contributed to the establishment of Sunday schools. He wrote several religious books; the best of which is entitled "Domestic Happiness promoted." But it is by his numerous acts of benevolence, more than by his writings, that Mr. Hanway will be remembered. He died in 1786, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

HARCOURT, WILLIAM, Earl of, was born in 1743, and entered as ensign in the 1st foot guards, in 1759. He accompanied his father in 1761, when the earl was sent to conduct the destined consort of George III. from the court of Strelitz; and at his return received an appointment in the queen's household. While on duty in America he performed a singular service, by going in one day 70 miles, on the same horse, through an enemy's country, with only a patrol of 30 men, and bringing back General Lee, who had deserted from the British army; and whom he took out of his quarters when surrounded by 2000 of the American troops. On his return he was made aide-de-camp to the king, and had the command of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, which he held from 1779 till his death. Died, 1830.

HARDENBERG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, (Baron, afterwards Prince of); a famous Prussian statesman, born in 1750; became cabinet minister in 1793; and his signature will be found to most of the treaties of coalition against Napoleon, with Russia and Austria, till the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; after which he retired (having been accused by the French party of wishing to preserve Hanover to England) for some time from public affairs; but returned to his post soon after, and in 1810 was made chancellor of state. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries signing the treaty of Paris in 1814; was created prince; accompanied the allied sovereigns to London; was one of the most prominent actors at the congress of Vienna; and afterwards made president of the council of state. He was present, in 1818, at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; in 1819, at Carlsbad; in 1820, at Vienna, at Troppau, and Verona. He died at Genoa, in 1822.

HARDENBERG, FREDERICK VON (better known by his literary cognomen NOVALIS), was born at Mansfeld, near Eisleben, 1772; studied at Jena, Leipsig, and Wittenberg;

and finally became superintendent of the mines in Saxony, having acquired a competent knowledge of the science of mineralogy under the celebrated Werner. His lyric poems have gained him great celebrity; and his romance, "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," though unfinished, has called forth the admiration even of such fastidious critics as Tieck and Frederick Schlegel. Died, 1801.

HARDEY, JOHN JAMES, a physician of Basle, born in 1656, and died in 1711. He was professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany, at his native place, and for his merit was created a count of the empire. He wrote "Prodromus Physiologicus," and several other medical works.

HARDI, ALEXANDER, a French dramatist, who died at Paris in 1650. He wrote above 600 plays, of which 34 were published, in 6 vols. 8vo., 1628. He has been reckoned the father of the stage, and, previous to Corneille's appearance, he ranked as their first tragic writer.

HARDICANUTE, king of England and Denmark, was the son of Canute, and succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1038; and at the same time laid claim to that of England, which had devolved to his half-brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which he governed the southern part of the kingdom during Harold's life, and succeeded to the whole on his death. His conduct was violent and tyrannical: he revived the odious tax called *danegelt*; and his subjects rejoiced at his early death, which happened in 1041.

HARDING, THOMAS, an English divine, born at Combe-Martin, Devonshire, in 1512. He was educated in the Romish faith at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew professor, and conformed to the established religion during that reign and the next. He was also tutor to Lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the Protestant faith. But on the accession of Mary he apostatised; for which his excellent pupil remonstrated with him, as appears by an admirable letter of hers preserved by Fox. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made prebendary of Winchester and treasurer of Salisbury. When Elizabeth came to the crown, Harding went to Louvain, where he carried on a long polemical controversy with Bishop Jewell. Died, 1572.

HARDION, JAMES, a French writer, was born at Tours, in 1686. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and was appointed keeper of the library and antiquities in the royal cabinet. He had also the honour to instruct the princesses in history and geography, and for their use wrote his "Histoire Poétique," 3 vols. 12mo; and his Universal History, 18 vols. 12mo. Died, 1766.

HARDOUIN, JOHN, a learned French Jesuit, the author of several works, but remarkable as the author of one in particular (which excited equal interest and animadversion at the time), the object of which was to show that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians are the spurious productions of the 13th century. Born, 1647; died, 1729.

HARDOUIN, JOHN STEPHEN, a French writer; the translator of Young's Night Thoughts, and Fenelon's Telemachus, into rhyme. Born, 1735; died, 1817.

HARDT, HERMAN VON DER, a German writer of great merit, born in 1660, at Melle, in Westphalia. He was librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, and professor of the oriental languages in the university of Helmstadt. He was afterwards rector of the gymnasium of Marienburg. Among his works are "Magnum Consilium Constantense de universali Ecclesie Reformatione, Unione, et Fide," and "Historia litteraria Reformationis." Died, 1741.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, Earl, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Dover in Kent, in 1690. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was in 1733 appointed chief justice of the king's bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held 20 years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. Died, 1764.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, Earl of, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer; and in 1764 succeeded his father in the earldom. He died in 1790. Lord Hardwicke wrote a poem on the death of queen Caroline; and with his brother, the Honourable Charles Yorke, projected the "Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War." A few copies only of this work were at first printed for private circulation; but in 1798 an elegant edition, in 2 vols. 4to., was published. Lord Hardwicke also printed "The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the Reign of James I.," and "Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1720."

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, the third Earl of, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor of England, and was born in 1757. From 1801 to 1805 he filled the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his vicereignty was distinguished by wisdom and moderation, combined with firmness, courtesy, and hospitality. His lordship was through life, in fact, considered as a model of an English gentleman, munificent, accomplished, and public-spirited. He was high steward of the university of Cambridge, registrar of the court of admiralty, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. Died, 1834.

HARDY, SIR CHARLES, an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of queen Anne. He had the command of the Channel fleet in 1770, but died the same year at Spithead.

HARDY, Vice-admiral Sir THOMAS, G.C.B., a gallant officer, of whom, for his own fame's sake, it might suffice to say that he was the friend and brother in arms of the gallant Nelson, whose last breath he received on board the Victory. At the early age of 12, he entered the royal navy as a midshipman on board the Helena, of 14 guns, and in November, 1793, was made lieutenant in the Meleager, of the squadron of Nelson, under whose notice he was thus brought. He was

thenceforth constantly employed under the hero, who, in 1797, promoted him to the command of the brig *La Mutine*, of the capture of which he was the main cause. His constant gallantry, and especially his conduct at the battle of the Nile, in which his vessel, *La Mutine*, was the only single-decker that was present, caused Nelson to promote him to the command of the *Vanguard*. In July, 1803, he became flag-captain to Nelson on board the *Victory*, and he it was who, on the fatal though glorious 21st of October, 1805, received the last orders of the greatest naval chief the world has ever seen. For his services at Trafalgar he was created a baronet. After 36 years of arduous and efficient service in every quarter of the globe, he was, in 1834, appointed to the honourable post of governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he constantly resided till the close of his valuable life. Born, 1769; died, 1839.

HARE, Dr. FRANCIS, bishop of Chichester, and author of some celebrated polemic tracts, particularly those relating to the Bangorian controversy, in which he was an opponent of Hoadley. Died, 1740.

HARGRAVE, FRANCIS, an eminent legal writer and barrister, born in 1741. He was less distinguished at the bar than as a chamber counsel, and the author of numerous professional works. Among his publications are "State Trials," 11 vols. folio; and "Juridical Arguments and Collections," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1821.

HARIOT, THOMAS, an English mathematician, was born at Oxford, in 1560, and educated at St. Mary Hall. He accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. He lived some time in St. John College, and died in 1621. His "Artis Analyticae Praxis" was printed after his death, and there is great reason to believe that Descartes drew from it all his pretended discoveries in algebra.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a distinguished English statesman, was born in 1633. At the revolution he was returned to the House of Commons for Tregony, in Cornwall; and in 1702 he was chosen speaker, which office he held while secretary of state, but resigned the latter place in 1708. In 1710 he again came into office, as a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. Shortly after he was stabbed by the Marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board; but he recovered from his wound, and the assassin died in prison. He was then advanced to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of queen Anne, in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached by the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, he was acquitted. After this, he retired wholly from public business, and died in 1724. Lord Oxford was a liberal encourager of literature, a decided patron of Pope and Swift, the author of some few pamphlets himself, and a great collector of books.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, an English

painter, was born in 1787; studied under Drummond and Sir Thomas Lawrence; and died in 1810. He produced several good pictures; among which is the well-known scene from Shakespeare's *Henry the Eighth*, containing portraits of the Kemble family and other distinguished actors.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister at Wotton, in Suffolk, was born in 1715, and became eminent as an Oriental scholar. His chief work is entitled "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by Accounts of Travellers in the East." Died, 1788.

HAROLD I., surnamed Herefoot, king of England, succeeded his father, Canute, in 1035. He reigned four years, and died in 1039.

HAROLD II., king of England, was the second son of Godwin, earl of Kent. Upon the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he took possession of the throne, without attending to the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling, or the asserted bequest of Edward in favour of William, duke of Normandy. The latter accordingly invaded England with a large army, and Harold fell at the memorable battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; by which the conquest of the kingdom was effected, and the Norman rule began.

HAROUN, or AARON AL RASCHID, a celebrated caliph of the Saracens, ascended the throne in 786, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He gained many splendid victories over the Greek emperors, and obtained immense renown for his bravery, magnificence, and love of letters; but he was cruel and tyrannical. Died, 808.

HARPALUS, an ancient Greek astronomer, who flourished about 480 B.C.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a celebrated political writer, was born, in 1611, in Northamptonshire. His chief work is entitled "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. In 1659, he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He died, deranged in his intellects, in 1677.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, Lord, was the eldest son of Lord and Lady Harrington, to whose care James I. committed his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederic, elector palatine and king of Bohemia. He died at the age of 22, in 1613. His lordship was the intimate companion and correspondent of Henry, prince of Wales, and the letters which passed between them, in Latin, are extant.

HARRIS, General Lord GEORGE, colonel of the 73rd foot, and governor of Dumbarton Castle, entered the army as a cadet in the royal artillery, before he was 13 years of age, in 1750. He served during the campaign in America, and received a wound in the head at the battle of Bunker's Hill, which obliged him to be trepanned and to be sent home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing on Long Island. He subsequently distinguished himself in India, and continued

in active service until the capture of Seringapatam; when his services were rewarded with the honours of the Bath, and a British peerage. Died, 1829.

HARRIS, JAMES, a philological writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1709. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen; and died in 1780. He wrote "Three Treatises; the first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; and the third concerning Happiness;" "Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar;" "Philological Enquiries," &c. His "Hermes" displays much ingenuity, and an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the Greek poets and philosophers.

HARRIS, JOHN, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society, and died in 1719. He published a translation of Pardie's Elements of Geometry, a "History of the County of Kent," &c.; but he is best known by having been the first projector of a Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Sciences. This work was entitled "Lexicon Technicum," in 3 vols. folio.

HARRIS, WALTER, a physician, was born in 1647, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and went to France; but afterwards returned to London, renounced popery, and at the Revolution was appointed physician to the king.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, a Baptist minister at Honiton, in Devonshire. He wrote the Lives of James I., Charles I. and II., Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in the manner of Bayle, in 5 vols. folio. Died, 1770.

HARRISON, JOHN, celebrated as the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, in 1693. His father, a carpenter or builder, brought him up to the same occupation; but by dint of his own ingenuity and perseverance, he learned to make clocks and watches; and having turned his attention to the improvement of pocket watches, he was induced to make a time-keeper, in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer, in two voyages, having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, Harrison applied for the proposed reward of 20,000*l.*, which he received. Died, 1783.

HARRISON, JOHN, one of the regicide judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I., was the son of a butcher, and became a general in the parliamentary army. He was one of the ten who were executed for that act, after the Restoration.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States of America, was born in Virginia, in 1773; his father being one of the most conspicuous among the patriots of the revolution. After receiving the customary education at Hampden Sydney College, he studied for the medical profession; but participating in the general excitement which prevailed throughout the country against the barbarous mode of warfare at that time practised by the Indians on the north-western frontiers, he suddenly aban-

doned the precepts of Galen, and joined his brethren in arms, as an ensign in the U. S. a.illery, in 1791. Both as an officer of the government, and subsequently as an able representative in congress, he displayed the principles of a disinterested patriot. During the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, General Harrison assembled a body of militia and volunteers, and marched against the Indians, who, under Tecumseh, had created serious disturbances on the frontier. The most signal success crowned his efforts, and he was appointed by Mr. Madison to negotiate with those enemies against whom his military skill had been so ably directed. In 1828, he was sent as United States' minister to Columbia; and, in 1840, he received the highest honour that can be bestowed upon a citizen of a free country, in being elected to preside over it as its chief magistrate. But just as his measures were coming into operation, and when at the height of his popularity, he was seized with an illness, and died April 4, 1841.

HARTE, WALTER, an English poet and historian, was born and educated at Marlborough in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called the "Amaranth," a "History of Gustavus Adolphus," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Essays on Husbandry." Died, 1773.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English physician, was born at Armley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and died at Bath, in 1757. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "Observations on Man," 2 vols. 8vo.

HARTLEY, DAVID, son of the preceding, was born in 1730; educated at Merton College, Oxford; became M. P. for Hull; was distinguished by his strenuous opposition to the American war; and was appointed one of the negotiators to treat with Dr. Franklin. He had the merit of several ingenious inventions, one of which is a mode of securing buildings from fire. Died, 1813.

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch metaphysician and natural philosopher, was born at Gouda, in 1656. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine. He died in 1725. He wrote a "Course of Natural Philosophy," "Physical Conjectures," and other scientific works. He was very successful in the construction of telescopes; and to his discovery of the spermatic animalcules, physiologists are indebted for a new theory of generation.

HARTZHEIM, JOSEPH, a learned Jesuit, was born at Cologne, in 1694. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Milan, but afterwards returned to Cologne, where he held the chair of philosophy and divinity. Among his works are "Summa Historiæ omnis ab Exordio Rerum ad Ann. à Christo nato," "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Colonien-sium," "Dissertationes Historico-criticæ in Sacram Scripturam," &c. He also edited and published the Councils of Germany, 4 vols. folio. Died, 1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, a Nonconformist divine, who died in 1688, at Charlestown, in New England. He is deserving of commemoration by being the founder of a college bearing his name, at Cambridge, in North America.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated physician, was born at Folkstone, in Kent, in 1578. He discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*." In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and adhered faithfully to the king; for which, in 1645, he was chosen warden of Merton College, Oxford; but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it for London. In 1651 appeared his "*Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*." The following year he presented to the college a convocation room and museum filled with books and instruments. After this he gave up his paternal estate to their use, on condition that a yearly oration (now called "the Harveian") should be delivered in the college, and provision made for the keeper of the library and museum. Died, 1658.

HARWOOD, Sir BUSICK, an English physician and anatomist, was a native of Newmarket. After attending the London hospitals, he went out to India as an army-surgeon; and there, having the good luck to cure one of the native princes of a dangerous wound, it speedily raised him to fortune and reputation. In 1700 he was appointed professor of medicine at Downing College, was knighted in 1806, and died in 1814.

HASE, THEODORE DE, a German divine, was born at Bremen, in 1682. On completing his studies, he became professor of belles lettres at Hanau; was next appointed professor of Hebrew and minister at Bremen; and in 1723 he obtained the theological chair. He was the author of "*Dissertations*," which are much esteemed; and he assisted Lampe in his "*Bibliotheca Historico-Philologico-Theologica*." Died, 1731.

HASSAN PACHA, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, was an African by birth, and, when young, served in the Algerine navy. Being taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and sent to Naples, he found means of obtaining his liberty, went to Constantinople, and entered into the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior skill and bravery, and was appointed capitan pacha, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded the famous Daher, sheik of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him vast treasures to Constantinople. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1788, although Hassan was then 85 years old, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made grand vizier; but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The vizier was accordingly dismissed from his high command, and he died in 1790.

HASSE, JOHN ADOLPHUS, chapel-master of Augustus, king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, was born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, in 1699. After making several tours through the Continent, and gaining great

success, by composing operas for the chief theatres of Italy, he came to London, in 1733, where he was received with great distinction. He soon, however, went to Dresden, and finally removed to Venice, where he died, in 1783. Hasse is deservedly celebrated as the most natural, elegant, and judicious composer of his time. — His wife FAUSTINA, who died in the same year, aged 90, was eminent as the inventor of a new method of singing, by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERIC, a Swedish naturalist, and one of the most celebrated of all the pupils of Linnæus, was born in 1722. Having formed the scheme of making researches, on the spot, into the natural history of Palestine, he embarked for Smyrna in August, 1749, went to Egypt, remained some time at Jerusalem, and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna, he brought with him an admirable collection of plants, minerals, fishes, reptiles, insects, and other natural curiosities. His "*Iter Palæstinum, or a Journey to the Holy Land*," was derived from his journal, and was drawn up by Linnæus.

HASTED, EDWARD, a topographer and antiquary, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, in 1732. He devoted the greatest part of his life to the labour of compiling a history of his native county, which was published in 4 vols. folio, 1799. He was master of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812.

HASTINGS, Lady ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was born in 1682. She remained single through life, and distinguished herself by works of piety and benevolence. She erected schools, built churches, supported many indigent families, and founded five scholarships in Queen's College, Oxford. Died, 1739.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born in 1733, at Churchill, Oxfordshire, where his father was the clergyman. He was educated at Westminster, and, at the age of 17, went out to India as a writer in the company's service. On his arrival he applied with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After 14 years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and the increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore, aided by the land and sea forces of France. In this exigency the governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectations, in saving British India from a combination of enemies, and in increasing and strengthening the power of the company at the expense of the native princes. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in parliament. In 1786 he returned to England, when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically.

nically; of having extorted immense sums of money; and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment followed, which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted 9 years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay only the costs of prosecution (71,080*l.* sterling) for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of 4,000*l.* for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; and died in 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, and an elegant scholar. He wrote "A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares," "Memoirs relative to the State of India," some fugitive poetry, &c.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, Marquis of, son of the Earl of Moira, was born in 1754, and entered the army in 1771. He greatly distinguished himself in the American war; was appointed, in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces there, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general; but a severe illness compelled him to return home before the conclusion of hostilities, when he was made aide-de-camp to the king, and created an English peer. Advanced to the rank of a major-general in the summer of 1794, he was sent, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, to join the Duke of York, opposed to the French in Holland; and materially contributed to mitigate the disasters of that memorable campaign. When the Whigs, with whom he had acted, came into power, in 1806, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of his party. In 1812 he obtained the appointment of governor-general of British India, which he held till 1822; and during the 10 years of his sway he overcame the Nepaulese, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent he was created Marquis of Hastings. Ill health compelled him to return; and in 1824 he was appointed governor of Malta; but his health growing worse, his lordship proceeded to Naples, and died on board the *Revenge*, in Bala Bay, Nov. 29th, 1825. He was an excellent officer, an acute statesman, and a man of a noble-minded and generous disposition. The marquis left a letter, in which, among other requests, he desired that his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the marchioness, and be put into the coffin to be buried with her. His request was complied with.

HATSELL, JOHN, chief clerk to the House of Commons, was born about 1733; was educated at Cambridge; studied at the Middle Temple; became chief clerk in 1768; retired from office in 1797; and died in 1820. He was the author of a "Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament," "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Rules and Standing Orders of the House," &c.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bishop of Durham, was the especial favourite of Edward III., at whose desire he was elected to the bishopric in 1345. He distinguished himself soon after his consecration, by repelling the Scots, who had invaded the principality, and were de-

feated by Lord Percy and the bishop in person, at the head of their respective forces. On this occasion the king of Scotland fell into the hands of the victors, and was afterwards ransomed. He was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, which was at first called Durham College. He also built a palace for himself and his successors in the Strand, called Durham House; and he founded a Carmelite friary at Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died in 1381, and was buried in his cathedral, where his effigies are still to be seen.

HATTO, or HATTO VERCELLENSIS, was bishop of Vercelli, in Italy, in the 10th century. His work on the grievances of the church (which is curiously illustrative of the spirit and complexion of the times), together with his canons and epistles, were published in 1768.

HATTON, Sir CHRISTOPHER, an eminent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire; educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford; and studied at the Inner Temple. Instead, however, of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted the queen's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. From this time he rose to several degrees of favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the garter. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his natural capacity and sound judgment were seldom found defective. He died in 1591 of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the queen's demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of "Tancred and Sigismunda;" and to him is ascribed "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament."

HATZFELD, FRANCIS LOUIS, Prince of, was born at Vienna, in 1756, and was governor at Berlin, when the French entered that city in 1806. The French having discovered that Prince Hatzfeld continued to give the Prussian government information, &c., Napoleon ordered him to be tried as a spy. The wife of the prince being informed of the danger, hastened to Napoleon, and threw herself at his feet, assuring him that her husband was incapable of doing a dishonourable action; but when the emperor showed her the letter, and she recognised the handwriting of the prince, she fainted away. On her recovering, Napoleon told her that she held in her hand the only document there was against her husband, and asked her why she did not burn it. The hint was of course sufficient, and Napoleon pardoned him. The Memorial of Las Cases contains the affecting letter which Napoleon wrote on this occasion to the empress. Hatzfeld was afterwards employed on various diplomatic missions, and died, at Vienna, in 1827.

HAUBOLD, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Dresden, in 1766. He was made doctor of law in 1788; and eventually became ordinary professor of law in the university of Leipzig. He was profoundly versed in the science of jurisprudence; and in the study of Roman law, more especially, to which he directed

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all the powers of his mind, there scarcely ever was his equal. As an academical instructor he was pre-eminent, and crowds of students from all parts of Germany flocked to his lecture-room. His library, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes, on Greek and Roman law, was purchased by the emperor Alexander for the university of Abo.

HAUFF, WILHELM, one of the most graceful prose writers of Germany in modern times, was born at Stuttgart, 1802. After the usual preliminary education, in which he distinguished himself more for his love of romances than his classical attainments, he went to the university of Tübingen from 1820 to 1824, where he studied philosophy and theology, with a view to the church. While discharging the duties of tutor in a noble family at Stuttgart, he commenced his literary career with the "Märchen Almanach auf das Jahr, 1823," the success of which was such that he was induced to embrace literature as a profession, and the following year witnessed a profusion of original works emanate from his pen, perhaps unrivalled in quantity and quality. The chief of these are, "Memoiren des Satans," "Mann im Monde," "Lichtenstein," "Die Bettlerin von Pont des Arts," "Phantasien im Bremen Rathskeller," &c. He had just undertaken the editorship of the celebrated journal, called the "Morgenblatt," when he was seized with typhus fever, and died Nov. 1827, to the great grief of all who were interested in the belles lettres.

HAUGWITZ, CHRISTIAN HENRY CHAS., Count of, an eminent Prussian statesman, was born in Silesia, in 1758. When the Prussian minister, Hertzberg, retired from public affairs, Frederic William entrusted Haugwitz with the portfolio of foreign affairs and the presidency of the cabinet. In this situation he gave the king great satisfaction, and was rewarded with the order of the black eagle, and the grant of estates in South Prussia. When Frederic William III. ascended the throne, Haugwitz retained his station; and the tendency of his policy was to bring France and Prussia into a closer connection. But, when the French troops occupied Hanover in 1803, this step appeared dangerous to the neutrality of northern Germany, which Prussia had sought to maintain, and the views of the king were changed. Haugwitz now retired to his estates; and Hardenberg, who succeeded him, adopted a different system, so that Prussia remained neutral. In 1805, Haugwitz left his retreat, to negotiate with Napoleon at Vienna; and concluded, after the battle of Austerlitz, the convention by which Hanover was ceded to Prussia, and the neutrality of northern Germany was acknowledged. But this treaty involved his country with England, while her position with France became more embarrassing than ever. Haugwitz then went to Paris to reconcile contending interests, but returned without effecting his object, and once more retired to his estates in Silesia. He died at Vienna, in 1832.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, an English philosopher of the 18th century, who made many experimental discoveries in electricity, and published them.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JOHN, a mechanic, was born at Orleans, in 1647. He made several discoveries and improvements in clock-making, and invented the spiral spring which moderates the vibration of balance-wheels in watches, which Huygens afterwards perfected. He also wrote several short treatises on mechanical subjects; also, "The Art of Breathing under Water," "The Perpetual Pendulum," "A new System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea," &c. Died, 1724.

HAUY, RENÉ JUST, Abbé, a celebrated mineralogist, born at St. Just, in Picardy, in 1742. He first studied theology, and was twenty-one years professor of languages. But mineralogy was his favourite pursuit; and to him science is indebted for an admirable theory of crystallisation, founded on geometrical laws. In 1783 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; and wholly devoting himself to his studies, he long remained a stranger to the revolution and all its horrors. But at length, having refused to take the oath of obedience to the constitution required of the priests, he was deprived of his place, and was arrested, in the midst of his calculations, as a recusant priest. He was, however, released; and was subsequently appointed, by Buonaparte, professor of mineralogy at the botanic garden, and to the faculty of sciences, at Paris. In 1803, at the command of Napoleon, he wrote his "Traité de Physique;" and when the emperor, after his return from Elba, visited the museum, he said to Haüy, "I read your physics again in Elba, with the greatest interest;" and then decorated him with the badges of the legion of honour. The esteem which the emperor had for this distinguished man was the more honourable, both to him and to Haüy, as the latter had opposed Buonaparte's elevation to the imperial dignity, by signing nay when the question was proposed for the ratification of the nation. He died in 1822, aged 80. His treatises on mineralogy, crystallography, and natural history are all highly esteemed; and his beautiful collection of minerals, for which he had refused an offer of 600,000 francs, was bought by the Duke of Buckingham.

HAUY, VALENTINE, a brother of the preceding, born in 1746, was the founder of the institution for the blind at Paris. The institution did not, however, succeed to the extent anticipated, and was therefore abandoned; but a pension of 2000 francs was granted to him, and he accepted an invitation to go to St. Petersburg, to undertake one there. He returned to Paris in 1806, and died a few months before his brother, in 1822.

HAVERCAMP, SIGEBERT, a celebrated philologist, was born at Utrecht, in 1683; and became professor of Greek, history, and eloquence, at Leyden. From travelling in Italy, he derived a taste for the study of medals and coins, and published some excellent treatises on numismatics. But his chief fame lay in his critical editions of classic authors; of which his Tertullian, Lucetius, Josephus, Orosius, Sallust, and Censorinus, afford ample evidence. Died, 1742.

HAWES, STEPHEN, a poet of the 15th cen-

tury, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII., who took great pleasure in his conversation. His works are, "Pastime of Pleasure," "The Temple of Glass," &c.

HAWES, WILLIAM, an English physician, and founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington, in 1753; studied medicine, and followed the profession of an apothecary, which he practised in the Strand, until 1780, when he took his degree as a physician. Before this, however, he had become deservedly popular by his zealous exertions to the establishment of the Humane Society, to the benefits of which institution he may truly be said to have devoted the best part of his life. He wrote several useful tracts, and among others, "An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic," being at once an ironical and serious exposure of the absurdities of that production. This benevolent physician died in 1808.

HAWKE, EDWARD, Lord, a brave British admiral, was the son of an eminent barrister, and entered into the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a man-of-war, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the famous engagement in 1744, wherein the British fleet was commanded by Matthews, Laastock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, when he defeated a large French fleet, and captured five ships of the line; on which he was created a knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated Admiral Conflans, off Belleisle, and was rewarded with a pension of 2000*l.* a year. In 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a British peer, and died in 1781.

HAWKER, DR. ROBERT, an evangelical clergyman of some note, who, for half a century, was vicar of the parish of Charles the Martyr, at Plymouth. He was the author of a commentary on the Bible, sermons, and other religious works. Died, 1827.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, LL.D., the son of a watchmaker at Bromley, Kent, was born in 1715, and apprenticed to his father's trade; but he soon left it for literary pursuits, and eventually became an author of eminence. He is chiefly remembered by his "Adventurer," a series of periodical essays; a sentence, taken from the last number of which work, is inscribed on a marble monument erected to his memory in Bromley church. Died, 1773.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a brave English admiral under queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet, which she sent against the Spanish Armada, and had a great share in that glorious victory. He was afterwards made treasurer of the navy. But his memory is disgraced by his being the first European who carried off slaves from the coast of Africa, and introduced that inhuman traffic into the West Indies. Queen Elizabeth herself, while she honoured his bravery by knighthood, threatened him with the divine vengeance for this practice. He died in the West Indies in 1598, aged 74.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a lawyer and mis-

cellaneous writer of the 18th century, was born in London, in 1719. He practised as a solicitor, with reputation, for some years; and having made general literature the study of his leisure hours, he also wrote for the periodical press. A taste for music led him to become a member of the Academy of Ancient Music; and in 1742 he was chosen a member of the literary club, established by Dr. Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance, which lasted during their joint lives. Having, in 1753, married a lady of great fortune, and becoming possessed of a much greater one in 1759, on the death of her brother, he gave up his profession, and became a magistrate for Middlesex. His principal work is, "A General History of the Science and Practice of Music," in 5 vols. 4to., and his edition, with notes, of "Isaac Walton's Complete Angler," acquired deserved popularity. Died, 1789.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, a general of the 14th century, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. After the peace of 1360 he associated with other soldiers of fortune, who harassed and plundered their old enemies, the French, notwithstanding the cessation of national hostilities. From France they passed into Italy, where Sir John found employment in the service of Pisa, and next in that of Florence, which state he defended so successfully, that his death, in 1393, was considered as a public loss.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, a distinguished American patriot, was born, in 1724, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and being bred a lawyer, soon acquired great eminence in his profession. But he was mostly distinguished for his knowledge of political history and the principles of free government—a circumstance that rendered him one of the ablest advocates of American liberty in the legislature, previous to and during the contest between the colonies and the parent state. Died, 1788.

HAY, JAMES, earl of Carlisle, who came to England with James I., was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was baron Hay, he was afterwards made viscount Doncaster, and, lastly, earl of Carlisle. Died, 1633.

HAY, WILLIAM, an English writer, was born at Gledbourne, in Sussex, about 1700, and died in 1755. He was member for the borough of Seaford; and he wrote "Religio Philosophi," an "Essay on Deformity," and other pieces.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, an eminent German musician, was born, 1732, in the village of Rohrau, on the borders of Hungary and Austria. He was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp on Sundays, his mother accompanying with her voice; a circumstance which accounts for the strong predilection which their son showed for the science even in his infancy. When but 8 years old, he became a chorister in St. Stephen's, and at 10 years of age composed pieces for several voices. With his fine soprano, he lost his place, and his situation was very discouraging; but he had the good fortune to become acquainted

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with Prince Esterhazy, who placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies,—a department in which he excelled all other composers,—and the greatest part of his fine quartetts. When, after a period of about 20 years, the prince reduced his court, and Haydn received his discharge, he went to London, to which capital he had often been invited. In 1794, having made a second journey thither, he found a most splendid reception, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. On his return from England, he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he died. To the English public he is universally known by his noble oratorio of the "Creation," which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. Among his numerous works are, "The Seasons," an oratorio; also a *Te Deum*, a *Stabat*, with many concerts, marches, masses, &c. He was inexhaustible in invention and execution—always new and original—always surprising and satisfying his enraptured hearers. Died, 1809.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, an historical painter of distinguished merit, was born at Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller, in 1786. He commenced his studies at the Royal Academy in 1804. His first picture was exhibited in 1807; the subject of it, "Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." His second great work, "Den-tatus," was exhibited in 1809, and in the following year it obtained the great prize at the Royal Institution. His "Judgment of Solomon" appeared next; but during its progress his resources failed, and the directors of the British Institution voted him a present of 100 guineas. Previous to this the artist had for some time devoted 10 or 12 hours a day to the study of the Elgin marbles, and that he had studied them with intense delight and veneration may be learned from the manner in which he speaks of these matchless examples of art in his "Lectures on Painting and Design." He went, accompanied by Wilkie, to Paris in 1814, to study at the Louvre, and on his return commenced his largest work, "Christ entering into Jerusalem." This picture was exhibited in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh, and was considered a triumph of modern art. But, with all his acknowledged powers, he mistook or disdained to follow the more certain path to fame and fortune. While his more successful brethren were engaged on cabinet pictures or portraits, his works were on too large a scale to be hung in private rooms; hence the orders he obtained were comparatively few; and hence, ere long, he became embarrassed. In 1827, just previous to a public meeting of his friends held for the purpose of promoting a subscription for him, he gave the following melancholy account of the fate of his great pictures:—"My 'Judgment of Solomon' is rolled up in a warehouse in the Borough! my 'Entry into Jerusalem,' once graced by the enthusiasm of the rank and beauty of the three kingdoms, is doubled up in a back room in Holborn! my 'Lasarus' is in an upholsterer's shop in

Mount Street! and my 'Crucifixion' is in a hay-loft in Lisson Grove!" Some of these pictures, and others which he afterwards painted, fetched considerable prices; but many others proved unsuccessful; and though he occasionally emerged from the obscurity and distress into which he was plunged, and displayed indomitable courage and determination,—now defending himself from the attacks of hostile critics, and now contending with jealous rivals who assailed his most favourite productions,—he was never once free from the pangs of blighted ambition. An ardent admiration of ancient art, and an equally ardent ambition to attain its highest excellence, ever distinguished him; his mind was thoroughly imbued with a love for the sublime and beautiful; and he laboured unceasingly to implant in the breasts of others, those feelings and principles by which his own were governed. The slighting of his cartoons by the royal commission was the death-blow to his hopes. He had fought through overwhelming difficulties before; and would have borne up against them now, had he but entertained the hope of painting a fresco for the new houses of parliament, or been cheered under his disappointment by popular support. But, alas! undoubted genius, noble enterprise, and even persevering industry, were not sufficient to turn aside the shafts of an adverse fate. He fell by his own hand, June 22, 1846, aged 60; and was discovered lying on the floor of his studio, immediately in front of a colossal picture (Alfred the Great and the First British Jury), on which he had just before been engaged, his white hairs saturated with blood! The last sum of money Mr. Haydon ever received was a present of 50*l.* from Sir R. Peel; whose generous interference in behalf of his widow obtained from her majesty a pension of 50*l.* a year from the civil list; Lady Peel also assigned her a pension of 25*l.*; and a public subscription, which was afterwards entered into for the benefit of Mrs. Haydon and family, amounted to 2000*l.*

HAYES, CHARLES, a mathematician, born in 1678. He published a "Treatise on Fluxions," and some other mathematical pieces, besides several works of a theological nature. Died, 1760.

HAYES, WILLIAM, a musical composer, was originally organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that faculty. He published a collection of English ballads, but is best known by his church compositions and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, with some asperity. Born, 1708; died, 1777.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, an English poet, was born at Chichester, in 1745. After quitting Trinity College, Cambridge, he settled at Earham, in Sussex, and devoted his time principally to literature. He was the author of an "Essay on History, in Three poetical Epistles to Edward Gibbon," "Triumphs of Temper," "Essays on Painting and Sculpture," a prose "Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols.; and, lastly, "The Life and Correspondence of the Poet Cowper." Died, 1820.

HAYM, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a musical professor of Rome, who came to England at the beginning of the 18th century, and attempted to establish an Italian opera, but with indifferent success. He also tried other schemes, among which was the publication of "Il Tesoro Britannico," 2 vols. 4to., or a description of coins, gems, &c. in English cabinets, besides an able work on Italian bibliography, and 2 tragedies. Died, 1730.

HAYMAN, FRANCIS, an English painter, and one of the first members of the Royal Academy, was born in 1708, at Exeter. Coming to London when young, he was employed as a scene painter at Drury Lane Theatre. The principal productions of his pencil are historical paintings, with which he decorated some of the apartments at Vauxhall. He also furnished designs for the illustration of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. Died, 1776.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a colonel in the American army, and a martyr (according to the opinion of many of his countrymen) to the cause of Independence, was descended from a highly respectable family in South Carolina. After the capitulation of Charlestown, he consented to subscribe a declaration of his allegiance to the king of Great Britain, provided he might not be compelled to bear arms against his countrymen. He was summoned, however, after the successes of Greene had changed the face of affairs, to repair immediately to the British standard. This he refused, as a violation of the compact he had entered into, and hastened to the American camp. Being shortly after taken prisoner by the English, he was tried, and condemned to be hanged, "for having been found under arms, and employed in raising a regiment to oppose the British government, though he had become a subject, and accepted the protection of that government." This cruel sentence, notwithstanding the mitigating circumstances of the case, was accordingly put into execution, Aug. 4. 1781.

HAYNE, THOMAS, a learned school-master and divine, born at Thrusington, in Leicestershire, in 1581. He took his degrees in Lincoln College, Oxford; after which he became one of the ushers at Christ's Hospital, where he died in 1645. He endowed a school at Thrusington, and founded 2 scholarships in Lincoln College. His works are "Grammatices Latine Compendium," "Linguarum Cognatio," "The Life and Death of Luther," &c.

HAYWARD, Sir JOHN, an English historian, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Some passages in his "Life of Henry IV.," concerning hereditary right in matters of succession, gave great offence to the queen, and he was thrown into prison; but upon the accession of James he was released, resumed his literary labours, obtained the honour of knighthood, and continued to receive proofs of court favour during the remainder of his life. Died, 1627.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1693, and died in 1736. She published the "Female Spec-

tator," 4 vols.; "Epistles for the Ladies," 3 vols.; "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," &c.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, a distinguished modern writer, both as a critic and essayist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and educated at the Unitarian College at Hackney. He began life as an artist; but though he always preserved an intense love for the arts, he soon relinquished the pencil for the pen; and when he was not borne away by violent prejudices, he appeared as one of the most able, powerful, and judicious critics of the day. Besides being a constant contributor for many years to the Morning Chronicle and Examiner newspapers, he occasionally wrote in others; and was so alert and indefatigable, that he was continually producing some new work of sterling merit. Among the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of "Table Talk," "The Spirit of the Age," and "The Plain Speaker." The largest and most elaborate, though not the most successful of his works, is the "Life of Napoleon," 4 vols. His "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays" attracted much notice; as did also his "View of the English Stage," "Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters," "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age," "The Modern Pygmalion," &c. His last work was a very interesting volume, entitled "Conversations of James Northcote, Esq., R. A." A cotemporary writer, in an eulogistic analysis of his character and abilities, makes the following remarks: "Connected with the philosophical examinations of painting and sculpture, the drama and the theatre came naturally within his inquiries. Into these subjects he poured the tide of his luminous mind, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the highest critical authorities on the drama and the fine arts. He penetrated boldly, and wrote graphically; and whether his opinions were always profound or just, you felt that they were dexterously said, and hardly cared to question farther." Died, 1830.

HEAPY, THOMAS, a celebrated painter in water colours, and the first president of the Society of British Artists. Died, Oct. 1835, at the age of 60. His pictures are well known and appreciated.

HEARNE, SAMUEL, a traveller who, from 1769 to 1772, was employed by the Hudson Bay Company to explore the north-west coast of America, and who was the first European that succeeded in reaching the Arctic ocean. Born, 1742; died, 1792.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an eminent antiquary and classical editor, was born in 1678, at White Waltham, in Berkshire, of which parish his father was clerk and schoolmaster. He published several ancient MSS., and editions of old books; as the *Life of Alfred* by Spelman; *Leland's Itinerary*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c. Died, 1766.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an artist of considerable talents, was born in 1744, at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. He was eminent as a topographical designer; but his great merit lay in landscape-painting in water colours—

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a branch of the art which has since arrived at great perfection in this country, and of which he may be said to have been the first who successfully practised it. Died, 1817.

HEATH, BENJAMIN, a distinguished lawyer and scholar of the last century, who was recorder of Exeter, and acquired great popularity in his native county by writing against the cider tax. His ablest work is entitled "An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes," &c. Died, 1762.

HEATH, CHARLES, an eminent line engraver, was born, 1784. His taste for art was fostered and matured by his father, James Heath, a name well-known to the print collector; and his serial artistic publications, the "Book of Beauty" and the "Keepsake," &c., for many years kept his name before the world as one of the first English engravers, besides exercising a marked influence over that department of the arts. Died, 1848.

HEATH, JAMES, an historical writer during the reigns of Charles I. and II. He wrote "A Chronicle of the late War," "The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II.," "Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell," &c. Died, 1684.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, a clergyman of the Church of England, to whom the merit is due of being the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was also the author of "The Irenarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual," "Sylvia, or the Wood," "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," and other polemical works; which caused his introduction to Dr. Warburton, who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He subsequently obtained higher church preferments, and died in 1795.

HEATHFIELD. See ELLIOT.

HEBER, REGINALD, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was born at Malpas, Cheshire, in 1783, and received the first rudiments of his education at Whitechurch, about 5 miles distant from his native village. He entered a student at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1800, and, 3 years after, carried the English prize for his beautiful poem, "Palestine." In 1805, he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a fellow of All Souls'. He soon after quitted the university, and made a tour through Germany, Russia, and the Crimea. The information he gained in that excursion assisted his classical mind with the perspective of a plan by which to collect and arrange all of ancient and modern literature which could disclose any part, or throw light on, the present state of Scythia, a work which he gave up on entering the service of the church, as likely to interrupt his more important duties. From 1803 to 1822, he spent his time in discharging the duties of a parish priest: during which he published some elegant poems, and the life of Jeremy Taylor. He was then elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. On the death of Dr. Middleton, the bishopric of Calcutta was offered to Mr. Heber, who, after some hesitation, accepted it; and on the 16th of June, the bishop, with his wife and infant daughter, embarked for India. On the 11th of October he reached his destination, and found constant occupation in the important

exercise of his official duties. On the 16th of June, 1824, he left Calcutta, to make a visitation of the upper provinces, on which occasion he traversed the breadth of his diocese, taking in their course the eastern, northern, and western extremities of British India, every where sowing the seeds of Christian instruction among the Hindoos, and informing himself of the wants of the new congregations. In 1826, he took another journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to Trichinopoly, where he arrived on the 1st of April, 1826. The next day he was seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst bathing, which terminated his valuable life. Since his death, a "Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India" has appeared, and his widow has also published his biography.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a distinguished medical practitioner, was born in London in 1710, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in which town he practised as a physician for several years before he settled in the metropolis. He was the projector and a principal contributor to the "Medical Transactions," and author of "Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases." Died, 1801.

HEBERT, JAMES RENÉ, commonly called *Père Duchêne* (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor), was born at Alençon, in 1755. He was one of the most violent advocates for the French revolution, and one of the most unprincipled. Having nothing to lose, he entered with eagerness in the execution of any plot by which the nobility could be plundered; and, taking an active part in those scenes where his infamous employers were not willing to appear, he obtained a guilty notoriety. He was made a member of the commune, for his assistance in the massacres which took place in September, and the cruel murder of the Princess de Lamballe. It was Hebert who so grossly insulted the unhappy queen, Marie Antoinette, by the vilest of all accusations; and put questions to the children of Louis XVI., which, when reported to Robespierre, called forth reproaches even from his flinty breast. Having from a weak presumption dared to oppose his colleagues and masters, they hurled him from his slippery seat, and accomplished his destruction with a promptitude that astonished him. At the place of his execution, contempt and insult were added to the severity of his sufferings, and he died amid the hisses of the populace, on the 24th March, 1794.

HEDELIN, FRANCIS, a French advocate, celebrated for his learning, who was appointed tutor to the two nephews of Cardinal Richelieu, and by that minister rewarded with the valuable abbey of Aubignac and Meimach. Born, 1604; died, 1676.

HERDER, or HEDERICH, BENJAMIN, a German lexicographer; author of the well-known Greek lexicon which bears his name, and several other works of a similar nature. Born, 1675; and died, rector of the school of Grossenhayn, in 1748.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, the most celebrated die-cutter of his age, was born at Schweitz, in 1691. Many crowned heads,

among whom were Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, and Pope Benedict XIII., honoured him with their patronage. He frequently visited Sweden; and on his last voyage from that country, in 1745, he lost the greater part of his property by shipwreck. His works are distinguished by great simplicity, softness, and correctness of design. Died, 1771.

HEDWIG, JOHN, a German botanist and physician, was born in 1730, at Cronstadt, in Transylvania. After studying at Presburg and Zittau, he went to Leipsic, where he assisted Professor Bose as demonstrator of plants in his botanical lectures. He took his doctor's degree in 1759; practised as a physician, first at Chemnitz, and afterwards at Leipsic; and was appointed professor of physic and botany there, and made superintendent of the public garden. His most important work is entitled "*Cryptogamia*," 4 vols. folio. Died, 1799.

HEEMSKERK, MARTIN VAN (whose real name was Van Veen, but who derived the name of Heemskerk from his native village), was born in 1498. After studying under some of his most eminent countrymen, he went to Italy, and there formed his taste under Michael Angelo, who was at that time enriching the capital of the Christian world with the productions of his pencil. Heemskerk was a diligent and prolific artist, though his works are now very rare. Died, 1574.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, a distinguished German historian, was born near Bremen, in 1760; studied at Göttingen; and after spending some years in foreign travel returned to Göttingen in 1787, when he was appointed professor, and thenceforward devoted himself to the composition of those numerous works which have placed him among the first historians of his age. His chief works are, "*Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr, &c. der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt*," "*Handbuch der Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums*," "*Handbuch der Europäischen Staatensystem*," &c. Died, full of years and honours, in 1842.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, the founder of a new school of philosophy, was born at Stuttgart, 1770. He was professor successively at Jena, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was at first the disciple of Schelling, with whom he was associated in the conduct of a philosophical journal in 1802-3. But his opinions gradually took a different turn. He rejected Schelling's intellectual intuition as an unwarrantable assumption, although he continued to maintain its leading idea,—the unity of the subjective or ideal, and the objective or real; and in this idea endeavoured to establish that absolute cognition and absolute truth, which alone, according to this school, can satisfy the demands of the philosophical spirit. Hegel seems not to have perfected his system; and as he had no power of exposition, or of lucid expression of his thoughts, it is impossible to give a clear view of his philosophy. Indeed, it would appear that he himself had the same notion; for he is said to have remarked, that, "of all his numerous disciples, only one had ever understood him, and even

he had understood him falsely." Be this as it may, his system is at present the centre of nearly all philosophical interest in Germany, chiefly from the widely discrepant deductions, political and religious, which his friends and enemies draw from it; some maintaining it to be favourable to the present order of things in church and state, others founding upon it conclusions at variance with all ordinary notions of religion or morality. Died of cholera, at Berlin, 1831.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, a very extraordinary character, by birth a Swiss, who took up his residence in London, in 1660, and, obtaining a commission in the guards, was known in fashionable society, by the appellation of the Swiss count. He undertook the management of the opera house, and in his conduct of that establishment was very fortunate; added to which, by giving concerts, masquerades, &c., under the patronage of the court, he gained a handsome income, which he expended in keeping an hospitable table, and relieving the unfortunate. In his person he was extremely ugly, but he was the first to joke upon his own homely features. Being in company where a debate took place as to which nation in Europe was the most ingenious, Heidegger claimed it for the Swiss, and, when asked for the proof, said, "I was born a Swiss, and came to England without a farthing, where I found the means of gaining 5000*l.* a year, and to spend it. Now I defy any Englishman to do the same in Switzerland." He died in 1749, aged 90.

HEINE, HEINRICH, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Düsseldorf, 1797, and studied at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, with the view of embracing a legal career; but his temper and turn of mind rendered a residence in Germany distasteful, and he repaired to Paris about 1820, where he continued thenceforward principally to reside. His works comprise two plays, political pamphlets and satires, views of French society, &c.; but his fame chiefly depends on his poems and "*Reisebilder*," which, though often deformed by a spirit of raillery and satire that knows no bounds, are full of grace, tenderness, and artless ease. Died, 1847.

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTLIEB, a celebrated civilian of the 18th century, born at Erzenburg, in Altenburg, in 1681. After having studied at Goslar and Leipsic, he became professor of philosophy at Halle, 1710; and in 1711 he was made professor of civil law, with the title of counsellor of the court. His great reputation induced the states of Friesland to invite him to Franeker, in 1724; but in 1727, the king of Prussia prevailed on him to accept of a professorship of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he distinguished himself till 1753. Becoming again professor at Halle, he remained there till his death in 1741, though invited to Marburg, Denmark, and Holland. He wrote many works, all of them much esteemed.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, an extraordinary child, born at Lubeck, in 1721. So astounding is the account which is related of this mental phenomenon, that not-

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withstanding it is supported by the most powerful evidence, it still exceeds credibility. He spoke fluently at ten months old: at twelve he could recite the principal facts in the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire history of the Old and New Testaments; at two years and a half, he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history; and he spoke Latin and French with great facility before he had reached his fourth year. His constitution was so delicate, that he was not weaned till a few months before his death. M. Martini, of Lubeck, published a pamphlet in 1730, in which he endeavoured to give natural reasons for the extraordinary capacity of this child. He died in his fifth year, and on his death-bed displayed the utmost firmness and resignation.

HEINSIUS, ANTHONY, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who for 40 years filled the high station of grand pensionary; and whose prudence, skill, and probity gained him the confidence and regard of William III., Marlborough, and Prince Eugene. Born, 1641; died, 1720.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, professor of politics and history at Leyden, and librarian to the university, was born at Ghent, in 1580. He became a pupil of Joseph Scaliger at Leyden, and was greatly indebted to him for the eminence to which he attained in literature. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours on many classical authors; and was highly honoured at home and abroad. Gustavus Adolphus gave him a place among his counsellors of state; the republic of Venice made him a knight of the order of St. Mark; and Pope Urban VIII. invited him to come, as he expressed it, to rescue Rome from barbarism! He died in 1666, leaving several works both in poetry and prose.

HEINSIUS, NICHOLAS, the son of Daniel, was born at Leyden, and became as great a Latin poet as his father, and a still greater critic. Died, 1681.

HEISTER, LAURENCE, a physician, surgeon, and naturalist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1683. He was a pupil both of Ruysch and Boerhaave; became physician-general to the Dutch military hospital; and, in 1710, was professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf. From thence he removed to Helmstadt, where he died in 1758. He wrote several works on anatomy and surgery, and also distinguished himself in botany as a strenuous opponent of the Linnæan system.

HELENA, Sr., the mother of Constantine, was of obscure birth in Bithynia. Constantius Chlorus fell in love with her, and married her, while in that country; but, when he became associated in the empire, he divorced Helena, and married Theodora, daughter of Maximilian Hercules. Constantine, at his accession, paid due honours to his mother, and conferred on her the title of Augusta, which she merited by her conduct. At the age of 80 she went to Palestine, where, it is said, she assisted at the discovery of the holy cross; soon after which she died. Her body was conveyed to Rome, and deposited in the tomb of the emperors, while her native village was raised to the rank of a city by the name of Helenopolis.

HELIODORUS, a native of Emesa, in Phenicia, and who lived near the end of the 4th century, was bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work, "Ethiopia, or, the Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea," in poetical prose, is distinguished, by its strict morality, from the other Greek romances. It is said, that the alternative of burning his romance, or resigning his bishopric, being given him, he preferred the latter; but the story is too improbable to deserve our credence.

HELIOGABALUS, M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Varius Marcellus, and derived his name from having been a priest of the sun in Phenicia. He was raised to the throne by the soldiery in 218, when he was under 15 years of age; and though he began his reign with professions of moderation and virtue, he soon abandoned himself to every species of vice, and Rome displayed a scene of unparalleled folly, cruelty, and debauchery. He raised his horse to the honours of the consulship, and obliged his subjects to pay adoration to a large black stone, which he called Heliogabalus, raising temples to its honour, &c. At length his licentiousness and rapacity drew upon him the vengeance of the people; and before he had reigned 4 years, he was put to death by the Prætorian guards, his body thrown into the Tiber, and his memory declared infamous. To show the kind of luxury in which this youthful monster indulged, it is enough to state, that his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats made of the down of hares, and the soft feathers found under the wings of partridges! He was succeeded by Alexander Severus.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a learned astronomer, born at Chemnitz, in Hungary, in 1720. He was astronomer and director of the observatory at Vienna; published annually the Ephemerides; and rendered other essential services to the science of astronomy. Died, 1792.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a celebrated chemist, was born at Brussels, in 1577; studied at Louvain, and made such rapid progress in natural history and medical science, that he delivered public lectures at seventeen years of age. He then travelled through various countries for ten years, and acquired a great knowledge of chemistry, to which science he afterwards constantly devoted himself, and in which he made some valuable discoveries. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, which is remarkable on account of the author having used the German word *ghost*, answering to the English ghost, or spirit, to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend, and from which is derived the modern word *gas*, now so extensively used. In 1609, he settled at Vilvorden, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and is said to have performed some very wonderful cures. He professed to disregard all book-learning on the healing art; and had he lived at the present day, would have been styled an impudent quack; but though his

works abound with crude and visionary dogmas, they contain also many observations on the Galenical system, which are shrewd and pertinent. Died, 1644.

HELMONT, FRANCIS MERCURY VAN, Baron, son of the preceding, was born at Villvorden, in 1618, and there practised as a physician and experimental chemist. If the father be charged with eccentricity or quackery, the son had a tenfold right to both qualities; yet that he was a man of talent none have denied. His acts speak for themselves: he travelled over a part of Europe with a caravan of Bohemians (a gang of gipsies), to learn their language and opinions; pretended to have discovered the original language of man; and had the impudence to affirm that a child born deaf and dumb, would be able to articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe in the doctrine of transmigration, in the existence of the philosopher's stone, and other theories no less wild and visionary. Died, 1696.

HELOISE, or ELOISE, celebrated for her beauty and wit, but still more on account of her love for Abelard, was born at Paris, in 1101, and died in 1164. Cruelly separated from her illustrious lover, she first became prioress of the convent of Argenteuil, and afterwards entered the oratory of Paraclete, where she founded a new convent, and lived in exemplary piety.—For a further account, see **ABELARD**.

HELT, BARTHOLOMEW VAN DER, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also great in landscapes and historical subjects. Born at Haarlem, 1613; died, 1670.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch physician, who being at Paris while the dysentery was raging in that city, successfully arrested its progress by administering a remedy. Being ordered by Louis XIV. to make it public, he declared it to be *ipeacuanha*, and was rewarded with 1000 louis d'ors, and made inspector of the military hospitals. Born, 1656; died, 1721.

HELVETIUS, JOHN CLAUDE, son of the preceding, was also a physician, and a man of great skill in his profession. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder in his infancy, and became first physician to the queen, and counsellor of state. He was the author of several able works, and was a member of the academy of sciences, F.R.S. Lond. &c. Died, 1755.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of the last mentioned, was born at Paris, in 1715, and, at the age of twenty-three, obtained the honourable and lucrative post of a farmer-general, but resigned it, and afterwards purchased the place of maitre d'hotel to the queen. In 1758, he published "De l'Esprit," the materialism of which drew upon him many attacks; and it was condemned by the parliament of Paris, as derogatory to the nature of man, by confining his faculties to animal sensibility, and destroying the distinctions between vice and virtue. The book, however, obtained a rapid celebrity, though its author found it necessary to ensure his personal safety by withdrawing for a time, first to England, and

afterwards to Prussia. He at length returned to France, and led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Vore, till his death, which happened in 1771. A posthumous work, entitled "De l'Homme," is a continuation of the former treatise, and contains a fuller development of the doctrines laid down in it; but, at the same time, many new ones, particularly such as relate to the science of education.

HELWIG, AMELIA VON, a distinguished female poet of Germany, born at Weimar, in 1776. Her father travelled in France, England, and Holland; and, at a very early age, she discovered a remarkable aptitude in learning, not only the modern languages but Greek, while her poetical talents were at the same time successfully cultivated. Among a host of literary characters, whose friendship she obtained, and from whom she derived much valuable instruction, were Schiller and Goethe. Died, 1832.

HELWIG, GEORGE ANDREW, a Prussian botanist and mineralogist; author of "Lithographia Angerburgica," a work on fossils, besides other productions on lithology and botany. Born, 1666; died, 1748.

HELWIG, JOHN OTTO, first physician and counsellor to the elector palatine. He travelled through many countries, employing himself in making collections of natural curiosities; and while in England he was created a baronet by Charles II. Died, 1698.

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, an amiable and highly accomplished poetess, was born at Liverpool, of respectable parents of the name of Browne, who subsequently took up their residence near St. Asaph, Wales. She married young; but her marriage was infelicitous; and, after the birth of five children, her husband estranged himself from her society, and a permanent separation ensued. From childhood she had an ardent thirst for knowledge, and her reading was extensive and varied. She was well acquainted with classical literature, and in her works she has bequeathed to posterity ample proofs of innate genius devoted to the noblest object—the improvement of the heart. It has been truly said that, of all the sex, "few have written so much and so well as Felicia Hemans;" although her writings possess an energy equal to their high-toned beauty, yet are they so pure and so refined, that not a line of them could feeling spare, or delicacy blot from her pages. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; and though some of her earlier poems may be deemed rather monotonous, her "Records of Woman" and "Forest Sanctuary" stand unrivalled. In her social intercourse she was no less amiable than vivacious, as is proved by her epistolary correspondence; yet her most serious thoughts were ever placed in the certainty of "another and a better world." After her establishment at St. Asaph was broken up, she retired to Vavertree, near Liverpool, but remained about three years only, when she settled in Dublin, where she died on the 16th of May, 1835, in the forty-first year of her age, leaving five sons to bewail her loss. Besides the two works before-mentioned, Mrs. Hemans

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HEMMINGFORD, WALTER DE, an English chronicler of the 14th century, and canon of Gisborough Abbey, in Yorkshire, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history of England, from the Conquest to 1308.

HEMMLING or HEMMLINK, HANS, an eminent Flemish painter, of the 15th century.

HEMSTERHUY, or HEMSTERHUIS, TIBERIUS, a celebrated Dutch philologist, was the son of a physician, and born at Groningen, in 1683. At the age of fourteen, he was entered a student of the university of his native place, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he was held in great esteem. In 1703 he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam, where he applied himself so zealously to the Greek authors, that he may justly be said to have been the most profound Hellenist of the age. Unlike many of his countrymen who have attained to great classical learning, Hemsterhuys had no taint of pride or dogmatism, but was remarkable for his modesty and mildness of character. Died, 1756.—His son FRANCIS inherited his classical acquirements, and was, moreover, an acute philosopher, and a critical judge of the fine arts. Born, 1720; died, 1790.

HENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent French writer, was president of the parliament of Paris, where he was born in 1685. He became president of the first chamber of inquests in 1710, which led him to make the Roman law his study, though he still amused himself with poetry; and, in 1713, produced his tragedy of "Cornelia," which, however, had no success on the stage. Near sixty years afterwards he gave the manuscript to Mr. Horace Walpole, who printed it at the Strawberry-hill press. In 1723 he obtained a place in the French academy; after which he set himself to digest into a chronological order the history of France. This work appeared in 1744, and has been translated into most European languages. He also wrote three comedies, and after his death appeared a work of his, entitled "Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Francois dans les Gaules," 2 vols. 8vo. He was intimately connected with Madame du Deffand, and from his rank, as well as his talents, he held a distinguished station among the literati of Paris. Died, 1770.

HENAULT, JOHN D', a French poet, was born at Paris. After travelling into several countries, he returned to France, and was patronised by Fouquet. His works were printed at Paris, in a small volume, in 1670; besides which he translated part of Lucretius, but was persuaded by his confessor, when at the point of death, to throw it into the fire.

HENDERSON, JOHN, a first-rate actor, was born in London, in 1747. He acquired

great celebrity at Drury Lane Theatre in Shakspeare's characters, where he performed Falstaff, Richard III., &c. with unbounded applause. Died, 1785.

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, who, with his brother Horsa, landed an army at the mouth of the Thames, and eventually subjugated the Britons. The kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengist, embraced that tract which is now known as the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and part of Surrey. He established his residence at Canterbury, and died about the year 488, leaving his kingdom to his posterity.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, vice-president of the consistory of Wolfenbuttel, and first professor of theology at Helmstadt, was born in 1752. His "Ecclesiastical History" contains a vast fund of historical learning; and his work on dogmatism is written in classical Latin, displaying at the same time his intimate acquaintance with theological lore. Died, 1809.

HENKEL, or HENCKEL, JOHN FREDERIC, a Saxon chemist and mineralogist of considerable celebrity, was born at Friburg, in 1679. Augustus II. of Poland made him counsellor of mines; an office which he discharged with much advantage to his country. It was under his direction also that the porcelain manufactory was established at Meissen. He wrote "Pyritologia," and other scientific works. Died, 1744.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, an ingenious writer, contemporary with Steel and Addison, and who contributed to the Tatler and other works. He was born at the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of his father, Sir Robert Henley; became M.P. for Dover; and died in 1711.

HENLEY, ROBERT, lord chancellor Northampton, 3rd son of the preceding, was born in 1708; educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch and St. John's College, Oxford; became lord keeper in 1757; raised to the peerage in 1760, when he presided at the trials of Earl Ferrers and Lord Byron; resigned the great seal in 1766; and died in 1772.

HENLEY, JOHN, familiarly known by the appellation of *Orator Henley*, was born at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, in 1692. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered into holy orders; but being dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment, he commenced public orator. Having opened a chapel in London, he gave lectures on theological subjects on Sundays, and on other subjects every Wednesday. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage by it; he became the butt of wits and caricaturists, and he gradually sunk into obscurity. Died, 1756.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, a divine of the church of England, and professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburgh, in Virginia, before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. He afterwards came to England; obtained a curacy, and was a teacher in Harrow School; and in 1805 he was placed at the head of the East India College, at Hertford, when he procured the diploma of D. D. He died in 1813, at Rendlesham, Suffolk, of which place he

was rector. He was the author of some treatises, both theological and archæological.

HENRIETTA, ANNA, of England, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of king Charles I., was born at Exeter, in 1644, amid the turbulent scenes of the civil war. Her unhappy mother fled with her to France when the infant was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the king she repaired to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education of her daughter. She united with great sweetness of character the charm of beauty, and was married to Philip, duke of Orleans. Their marriage was, however, rendered an unhappy one by the jealousy of the duke, who feared that his brother, Louis XIV., had supplanted him in his wife's affections; and when the latter afterwards employed her mediation in some difficult diplomatic affairs with her brother Charles II., the duke no longer doubted that which he had before suspected. Louis wished to detach the king of England from the triple alliance with Holland and Sweden. She went, therefore, in 1670, with the court to Flanders, and, under pretence of visiting her brother, passed over to Dover, where Charles was awaiting her arrival. Mademoiselle de Kéroul, a native of Brittany (afterwards mistress of Charles II., under the title of duchess of Portsmouth), accompanied her. Nor was their mission in vain; for in ten days the persuasions of the sister, aided by the fascinations of her companion, gained over to the French interest the profligate and unprincipled monarch. Soon after her return to France, the Duchess of Orleans was suddenly seized with violent pains, which terminated her life; and though a *post mortem* examination took place, which was declared to be satisfactory, there is little doubt that she fell, in the prime of life and beauty, the victim of a base revenge. The sweetness of her manners made this unfortunate princess an object of general regret, and caused her to be compared with her still more unfortunate ancestor, Mary, queen of Scots. She died at St. Cloud, in 1680.

HENRY I. of Germany, surnamed *The Fowler*, was the son of Otho the Illustrious, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, and born in 876. When he was elected sovereign of Germany, in 919, he had to contend with anarchy at home and enemies abroad, but his activity and prudence overcame them all. He improved the art of war among the Germans; surrounded the cities which, before his time, were, for the most part, nothing but a collection of log and mud huts, with walls and moats; and, as he compelled part of the nobility and freemen to reside in these cities, and insisted on all meetings for the discussion of public affairs to be held in them, their progressive civilization and the encouragement given to commerce and manufactures were the almost immediate consequences. After a fortunate and glorious reign of 16 years, he died at Quedlinburgh, in 936.

HENRY III. of Germany, son of the emperor Conrad II., succeeded his father in the imperial dignity, 1039. Nature had given

him the talents, and education the character, suitable for an able ruler. In every thing he undertook, he displayed a steady and persevering spirit: the clergy were compelled to acknowledge their dependence on him, and the temporal lords he held in actual subjection. He deposed three popes, and placed Clement II. on the vacant chair; and such was his despotic character, that the whole empire was at length changed into a monarchy entirely dependent upon his sovereign will. Born, 1017; died, 1056.

HENRY IV., son of the preceding, was born in 1056, and at the death of his father was only five years old. His disputes with pope Gregory VII., who had been elevated to the papal chair without the consent of the imperial court, embroiled him in a series of wars, and caused him to be excommunicated. His eldest son, Conrad, rebelled against him, but was overcome, and died at Florence in 1101, deserted by his partisans. He then caused his second son, Henry, to be elected his successor, and crowned; but the latter also rebelled, and making himself master of his father's person in 1105, by stratagem, compelled him to abdicate the throne. Henry IV. ended his life and sorrows in neglect, at Liege, in 1106; and, as he died under sentence of excommunication, was not buried till five years after, when the sentence was taken off, and his remains were interred at Spire.

HENRY V., emperor of Germany, the son and successor of the preceding, and who had made himself disgracefully notorious by his conspiracy against his father, was born in 1081. In 1111 he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., king of England; and the rich dowry he received with this princess, gave him the means of undertaking an expedition over the Alps, in order to demand the imperial crown from the pope in Rome. Finding that Pascal refused to do so, Henry determined to put an end to the dispute by an act of violence. He caused the pope to be conveyed away from the altar, while at mass; and cut down, in the streets of Rome, all who opposed him. At length the pope yielded, and Henry was crowned without making any new concessions; receiving from the proud prelate permission to inter, in consecrated ground, the remains of his unhappy father. During his reign, the vassals and feudal tenants of the crown made themselves independent princes, and the political and national division of Germany was, at it were, sanctioned for posterity. Died, 1125.

HENRY VII. was the first German emperor who was chosen solely by the electors, without the interference of the other states of the empire. He undertook an expedition to Italy, and compelled the Milanese to crown him king of Lombardy. He then suppressed by force a revolt which had broken out in Upper Italy; took several cities by storm; and, having captured Rome, he was crowned Roman emperor by two cardinals, while in the streets the work of murder and pillage was still going on. Died, 1313.

HENRY THE LION, the most remarkable prince of Germany in the 12th century, was

born in 1129, and assumed the government of Saxony in 1146. He demanded restitution of Bavaria, which had been taken from his father. This being refused by the emperor, a war ensued, which in the sequel gave him Bavaria, his possessions extending from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Adriatic. In 1168 he went on an expedition to the Holy Land, and, during his absence, his enemies, and even the emperor, made encroachments on his dominions. This was the fruitful source of quarrels; and the proud and high-minded Henry having been driven to the humiliation of asking pardon of the emperor on his knees, was allowed to retain possession of his hereditary dominions, and he died in peace at Brunswick, in 1195. He was pious, bore up manfully against misfortune, and protected the interests of commerce, science, and the arts.

HENRY DE BLOIS, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen, was an active prelate and a bold, ambitious, and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the empress Matilda, he at first joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The empress queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, he laid siege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed 20 churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings, so little respect did he pay for the capital of his diocese when he had an ulterior object in view. Yet after this he formed a project for erecting it into an archbishopric; and had actually arranged the business with pope Lucius II., but the sudden death of the pontiff prevented its completion. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. Died, 1171.

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, the fourth son of John I., king of Portugal, was born in 1394. He gave early proofs of brilliant courage; but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. While vigorously prosecuting a war against the Moors in Africa, he neglected no opportunity to obtain from them a knowledge of the regions bordering on Egypt and Arabia, and to inquire into the probability of a passage to the treasures of India by a voyage round the western coast of Africa. He conversed with men of learning; and, finding their testimony agreeable to the reports he had collected, he resolved to execute his designs. He was the first who applied the compass to navigation; and to him also a principal part is ascribed in the invention of the astrolabe. Various expeditions were undertaken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense; but, at length, companies were formed of enterprising men, who were tempted with the prospect of obtaining gold dust, and the whole people became animated with the love of discovery. In 1446, Nunno Tristan doubled Cape Verde; and, two years

later, Gonzalo Vallo discovered three of the Azores islands, about 1000 miles from the Continent. Henry continued these efforts till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation.

HENRY IV., called THE GREAT, king of France and Navarre, was born in 1553, at Pau, in Berne. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, was descended from a son of Louis IX.; his mother was Jeanne d'Albert, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. He was brought up in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Béarn, and this laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was placed under the tuition of Florent Chretein, a learned man and zealous Protestant. In 1569 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligni. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs, by a massacre, was formed by Charles and his mother, Catharine, one of their means to lull their suspicions was, to propose to queen Jeanne a marriage between Henry and Margaret of Valois, the king's youngest sister. While preparations were making for the marriage festival, Henry's mother died at Paris, not without strong suspicions of poison. Having assumed the title of *King of Navarre*, his marriage took place, Aug. 18th, 1572. Then followed the horrible scenes of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24th. Henry was obliged to make profession of the Catholic faith to save his life; but Catharine of Medici endeavoured to dissolve the marriage just celebrated. As she was unsuccessful in this, she adopted the plan of corrupting the noble youth by the pleasures of a licentious court; and he did not escape the snare. In 1576, however, he took advantage of an hunting excursion to quit the court, and professed himself again of the Protestant Church. Catharine, who, after the decease of Charles IX., administered the government in the name of his successor, Henry III., now thought it advisable to conclude a treaty of peace with the Huguenots (1576), securing to them religious freedom. Exasperated by this event, the jealous Catholics, in 1585, formed the celebrated league, which the king was obliged to confirm; and when called, by right of birth, to the French throne, he found innumerable difficulties in establishing his claims. His Protestant religion was brought forward to prejudice the Catholics against him. After a protracted and obstinate struggle, convinced that he should never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne without professing the Catholic faith, Henry at length yielded to the wishes of his friends, was instructed in the doctrines of the Roman Church, and professed the Catholic faith, July 25th, 1593, in the church of St. Denis. He happily escaped an attempt to assassinate him; was solemnly anointed king at Chartres, in 1594; and entered the capital amid the reclamations of the people. He made use of the tranquillity which followed, to restore the internal prosperity of his kingdom, and particularly the wasted finances; and in this design he was highly successful, with the

aid of his prime minister Sully. To his former brothers in faith and in arms, the Protestants, he granted entire religious freedom and political security, by the edict of Nantes, in 1598. In 1610, while riding through the streets of Paris, his coach was obstructed in the street de la Feronnerie, by two waggons. A fanatic, named Ravallac, took advantage of this moment to perpetrate a long-meditated deed; and he received a fatal stab from the hand of this assassin, in the 52nd year of his age, and 22nd of his reign. His character is thus summed up by Henault:—"He united to extreme frankness the most dexterous policy; to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners; to a soldier's courage an inexhaustible fund of humanity."

HENRY I., king of England, called, on account of his learning, *Beauclerc*, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror; born in 1068, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession, reformed the court, and conquered Wales. He died in Normandy, in 1135. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter, which proved the origin of the English liberties.

HENRY II., king of England, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Maud, empress of Germany, was born in Normandy, in 1132, and succeeded Stephen in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1171, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England. In 1172 he conquered Ireland; and, the year following, his sons rebelled against him. Henry checked the prevailing licentiousness by severe laws, partitioned England into four judicial districts, and appointed itinerant justices to make regular excursions through them. He revived trial by jury, discouraged that by combat, and demolished all the newly erected castles, as shelters of violence and anarchy. He was manly in person, gifted with ready elocution, possessed warm affections, and was a real lover of justice. He died in 1189.

HENRY III., king of England, surnamed of *Winchester*, on account of his having been born in that city, succeeded his father, John, in 1216. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine to the king of France; after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the barons, at the head of whom was Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. The tide of affairs turning in his favour, he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. Born, 1207; died, 1272.

HENRY IV., king of England, surnamed *Boilingbroke*, was born in 1367. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. In the reign

of Richard II. he was made earl of Derby and duke of Hereford. Having accused the Duke of Norfolk of treason, the latter challenged him to single combat; but on the appearance of the two champions, at the appointed time and place, Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for a term of years. On the death of his father he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster; and, returning before the stated time, for the avowed object of claiming his duchy, and having been joined by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, soon found himself at the head of 60,000 men. Richard was defeated, taken prisoner, and deposed; and the duke was unanimously declared king, under the title of Henry IV. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son.

HENRY V., king of England, called, after his birthplace, of *Monmouth*, was born in 1388. His dissipated habits while a prince gave his father great uneasiness; but he frequently displayed noble traits of character, and on ascending the throne he cast off his former companions, and justified the best expectations. France being at the time torn asunder by the opposing factions of the Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, Henry took the favourable opportunity of reviving the claims of his predecessors upon that country, and he landed an army at Harfleur, Aug. 14. 1415. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but three years afterwards he went again to France, espoused the princess Catharine, on condition that the French crown should go to Henry and his heirs on the death of the king of France, and be inseparably united to the crown of England. While all his great projects appeared to be rapidly advancing towards a successful issue, a painful disease arrested his progress, and he died in 1422, aged 34, and in the 10th year of his reign. The career of Henry V. was more showy than useful; for while his successes entailed great misery on France, they did more harm than good to the true interests of England.

HENRY VI., king of England, son of the preceding, was born at Windsor, in 1421, and was but 10 months old at the death of his father. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after; and the Duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king by the name of Charles VII. When only 9 years old, Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great Duke of Bedford, his uncle and guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined. The death of the Duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and at length the English were deprived of all their possessions in France, except the town of Calais. The insurrection of Cade followed. To add to his misfortunes, the York party in England prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower,

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where, according to the prevailing opinion, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1471. He was gentle, pious, and well-intentioned, but too weak to act for himself. Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, owe their origin to him.

HENRY VII., king of England, first sovereign of the race of Tudor, was born in 1457. He was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the Duke of Brittany he landed in Wales, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He reigned 24 years, and died in 1509. During this reign the feudal aristocracy was considerably depressed, while the middle ranks were proportionably raised; and many highly salutary laws were enacted.

HENRY VIII., king of England, was born in 1491, and succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 18. The emperor Maximilian and the pope Julius II. having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. When Luther commenced the Reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of *defender of the faith*. Having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catharine of Arragon, to whom he had been married 18 years. But on the divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English Church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbirth. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. Henry died in 1546. His love of power was indomitable, and led to frequent acts of tyrannic ferocity, while his excessive pride, impatience, and intolerance extinguished every sentiment of humanity within his breast; so that it has been truly said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."

HENRY, of Huntingdon, an English historian, who wrote a "History of England to the year 1154," published in 1576, by Savile. Died, 1168.

HENRY, CHARLES, M.D., a gentleman distinguished for his chemical knowledge and scientific pursuits, was the son of an eminent manufacturing chemist at Manchester, and born in 1775. He finished his education in the university of Edinburgh,

where he attended the lectures of Dr. Black, and was the associate and friend of Brougham, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh. Though intended for the medical profession, he relinquished it for the sake of co-operating in his father's lucrative pursuits, which he afterwards carried on. He began his public career by delivering, in Manchester, several courses of lectures on chemistry, which, with notes, &c., have passed through several editions, and are remarkable for the precision of their information and the elegance of their style. The same observation may be applied to his characters of Priestley, Davy, and Wollaston; and, in short, to his various contributions in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the memoirs of the Literary Philosophical Society of Manchester, and other periodical works. There were few subjects connected with popular science, which he could not illustrate or embellish; his conversation was peculiarly attractive, and he was capable of imparting his varied stores of knowledge in the most alluring manner, speaking for the edification and amusement of others, and not for personal display. Bled with a handsome competence, he was never backward in patronising those aspirants who appeared to deserve it, nor slow in promoting the cause of general science. He had just returned from the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Bristol, where he was appointed one of the secretaries for the next year's meeting at Liverpool; but he had been for some time observed to labour under great nervous irritability, and to have suffered an almost total privation of sleep, which at length overpowered his faculties, and he put a period to his existence with a pistol, Aug. 30. 1836.

HENRY, MATTHEW, a Nonconformist divine, was born in 1662. He was educated by his father, Philip Henry, an eminent Presbyterian divine; studied the law in Gray's Inn, but renounced it for the ministry, and settled at Hackney. His chief work is an "Exposition of the Bible," in 5 vols. folio; besides which he wrote a "Method of Prayer," a "Discourse on the Lord's Supper," and other esteemed books of practical divinity. Died, 1714.

HENRY, DR. ROBERT, minister of one of the churches in Edinburgh, and author of "The History of Great Britain," in 6 vols. 4to., was born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, in 1718, and died in 1790.

HENRYSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet in the 16th century, was schoolmaster at Dumfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His "Fablia" were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his "Testament of Faile Crescide" in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, &c.

HEPBURN, JAMES BONAVENTURA, one of the most eminent philologists, was born at Hamstocks, in Huntingdonshire, in 1873. He was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, he embraced the Romish faith, and went to Italy. He next travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the east; and it is asserted,

that he became master of so many languages that there was scarcely a region of the globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. On his return he entered into the order of Minims; but the fame of his acquisitions having reached the ears of pope Paul V., he invited him to quit his retirement, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican library. He is supposed to have died at Venice, about 1620. He published a "Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary and an Arabic Grammar," in one vol. 4to.

HEPBURN, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland, in 1690. At the age of 21 he published, in 30 numbers, a series of essays, entitled "The Tatler, by Hector Macstaff, of the North." He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, where he died in 1712. Some of his manuscripts are in the advocates' library.

HERACLITUS, the founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Ephesus, and flourished in the 69th Olympiad, about 500 B.C. He incorporated the mysteries of the Pythagorean system into his own, which was exceedingly severe and obscure. Being of a misanthropic turn, whence he is said to have wept at the follies of mankind, he retired to a mountainous region, where he lived upon roots and herbs; but being attacked by a fatal disease, was obliged to return to the city, and soon afterwards died, in the 60th year of his age. From the little of his philosophy that has come down to us, it appears that he considered fire as the element of all things.

HERALDUS, DESIDERIUS, or, properly, DIDIER HERAULT, was a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and died in 1649. He wrote "Adversaria," Notes on Tertullian, Martial, &c. His son became a clergyman of the Church of England, and had a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote a piece against the regicides, and some other works.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES, MARIE JEAN, advocate-general in the parliament of Paris under the old regime, and afterwards a member of the National Convention, was born at Paris, in 1760. Though he conducted himself before the revolution as an able and upright magistrate, he subsequently advocated vindictive measures against the royalists, and even charged Louis XVI. with an uninterrupted series of treasons, without mentioning what they were, and recommended his condemnation. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and Gironde parties, and he powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter; but all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold: he was executed, with Danton, in 1793.

HERBELOT, BARTHOLOMEW D', a learned orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1625. After travelling twice into Italy, in search of eastern manuscripts, and to converse with oriental travellers, with a view to the elucidation of the Hebrew Scriptures, he was appointed regius professor of Syriac in the French capital, and granted a pension. He

was the author of "The Oriental Library," and other able works. He died in 1695, not less regretted for his virtues, than admired for his learning.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord of CHERBURY, was born in 1581, at Montgomery Castle; was sent, when only 12 years old, to University College, Oxford; was made a knight of the Bath, soon after the accession of James I.; and shortly after travelled on the Continent, where his elegant manners and chivalric accomplishments attracted the greatest notice. He served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, distinguishing himself by his romantic bravery; was twice ambassador to France; and on his return, in 1625, was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron. He espoused the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, but quitted it, and died in 1648. His principal work is entitled "De Veritate," the object of which was to assert the sufficiency and perfection of natural religion, with a view to prove the uselessness of revelation. He also wrote "De Religione Laici," his own "Memoirs," a "Life of Henry VIII.," &c.

HERBERT, GEORGE, a brother of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and a divine. He was born in 1593; educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and became rector of Bemerton, Wilts; where he died in 1633. He was a man of exemplary piety and benevolence, and a poet of no mean rank.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was born in 1580, at Wilton House, the family seat. He was educated at New College, Oxford; and in 1626 was elected chancellor of that university, to which he was a liberal benefactor through life, and bequeathed to it at his death a valuable collection of manuscripts. Died, 1633.

HERBERT, Sir THOMAS, a descendant of one of the branches of the Pembroke family, was the son of an alderman at York. After receiving his education at Oxford, he travelled for 4 years in Asia and Africa, of which he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil wars he sided with the parliament; but having been appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity, he became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He survived his royal master 20 years, devoting his life principally to literary pursuits. He assisted Dugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and published an account of the last 2 years of the life of king Charles, under the title of "Threnodia Carolina." He was created a baronet at the Restoration, and died in 1682.

HERBIN, AUGUSTUS FRANCIS JULIAN, a Frenchman, distinguished as an oriental scholar, was born in 1783. He composed an Arabic grammar; also a treatise on ancient music; and an account of Hafiz, the Persian poet, with specimens of his works.* Died, 1806.

HERDER, JOHN GODFREY VON, a classical German writer, and a moral philosopher of the new school, was born in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia; was

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educated for the church, and became court preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory to the Duke of Saxe Weimar; and died in 1803. At the moment when he expired he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and looked upon as the Fenelon of Germany. His unrelaxing zeal and diligence penetrated the most various branches of science, theory, philosophy, philology, natural and civil history, and politics. His works form 28 vols. 8vo.

HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTHONY PROSPER, a French physician and naturalist of the 18th century, was a native of Paris, where he died in 1769, at the early age of 24. He wrote "L'Eloge de Gouthier d'Andernach;" for which he received a prize from the faculty of medicine. He was also the author of an eulogy upon Du Cange, a poem on printing, "Bibliothèque Physique de la France," &c.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, CHARLES LOUIS L', a French botanist, was born at Paris, in 1745. In 1786, Dombey having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier published a description of them in London, under the title of the Flora of Peru. On his return to Paris he published a work with the singular title of "Flore de la Place Vendome." This ingenious man was assassinated in 1801.

HERITIER DE VILLANDON, NICHOLAS L', a French poet of the 17th century, was originally in the guards; but being disabled for service by a wound, he became historiographer of France, and died in 1680. He wrote 2 tragedies, "Hercule Furieux" and "Clovis;" together with a few poems. His daughter, Marie Jeanne L'Heritier, was born at Paris in 1664, and died in 1734. She published a translation of Ovid's Epistles, and some novels.

HERMANN, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, was born at Barr, near Strasburg, in 1738. He acquired a taste for the sciences from his father, who was a Protestant clergyman; and after going through his studies at Strasburg, he took his doctor's degree. He greatly extended the boundaries of science, both by his lectures and the great number of treatises which he published, and devoted all his property to the formation of a cabinet of natural history. Died, 1800.

HERMANN, PAUL, a botanist, was born at Halle, in Saxony. He resided some time in the East Indies, particularly at Ceylon, where he acted as physician to the Dutch settlement. On his return he published various botanical works, and died in 1695.

HERMAS, an ancient father of the Christian church, surnamed Pastor, or the Shepherd, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome about the year 81. A piece of his, entitled "The Shepherd," is still extant, and was translated into English by Archbishop Wake.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist, was born in 1744, at Stockholm. After having travelled ex-

tensively, and paid particular attention to the statistics and geology of the countries which he visited, he settled in his native land, and for more than 50 years held the most eminent situations in the management of the Swedish mines. Hermelin wrote various works relative to the mineralogy, metallurgy, and resources of Sweden; and spent 15 years in perfecting the Swedish Atlas, a geographical undertaking of vast magnitude. Indeed, few men have possessed so great a degree of patient perseverance, united with talents adequate for the accomplishment of so many useful designs. He died in 1820.

HERMES, TRISMEGISTUS, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who, according to Diodorus, was the friend and counsellor of the great Osiris, and is said to have been the first lawgiver, and the founder of religious ceremonies among the Egyptians. He instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, the measurement of lands, and the knowledge of hieroglyphics, and to him are attributed all the mystic sciences of the Alexandrian School. But every thing relating to him is so uncertain and obscure, that even the time when, and the place where, he lived cannot be assigned with any certainty.

HERMILLY, VAQUETTE D', a French historian, was born at Amiens in 1707, and died at Paris in 1778. He wrote the history of Majorca and Minorca, and translated Ferrara's History of Spain and the Critical Theatre of Father Feijoo.

HERMOGENES, a rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived about the middle of the 2nd century, and is celebrated for the precocity and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of 15, he was famous for his powers of oratory; at 17, he published his rhetoric; and, soon after, various treatises on oratory, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but, in his 25th year, he wholly lost his memory, and sank into a state of mental imbecility. The precise date of his death is not known.

HERO, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines, and who wrote some able works on the art. The time of his death is not recorded.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, flourished in the 3rd century, and held several public offices at Rome. His history is written in Greek, and comprises the period from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the year 238.

HERODOTUS, called by Cicero the "Father of History," was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, B.C. 484, and is the most ancient of the Greek historians whose works are extant. Egypt, so celebrated for the wisdom of its institutions, seems to have been one of the most constant subjects of his attention; and his description of it is so consonant with the accounts of the most intelligent travellers, that we cannot for a moment believe it founded on the relations of others. We are also indebted to him alone for the history of the origin and growth of the Persian monarchy, and of those of the earlier Medes and Assyrians; for the origin of the kingdom of

Lydia; its destruction by Cyrus, and the different expeditions of that celebrated conqueror; the conquest of Egypt by Cambyzes, and the most minute and exact description of that country and its inhabitants; the constant wars of the successors of Cyrus; and, particularly, the expedition of Darius against the Scythians. The value of his history has been the subject of much discussion and controversy; and it is generally believed that his narration of events, which happened during his own life, is extremely faithful, while in the traditional accounts which he gives of remote times and countries, sufficient care has not been shown to distinguish fact from fable. He went into voluntary exile when his country was oppressed by Lygdamis, but afterwards returned and expelled the tyrant.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, who wrote a "General History of India," in 4 vols. folio, which is a curious work. He also wrote a "General History of Spain," in 3 vols. folio. Born, 1585; died, 1625.

HERRICK, ROBERT, an English poet of the 17th century. He received his education, first at St. John's College, and next at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained, in 1629, the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. He was deprived of this living during Cromwell's usurpation, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died not long afterwards. A complete edition of his poetical works, in 2 vols. 8vo., was published at Edinburgh, in 1823.

HERRING, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a distinguished English prelate, was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and born in 1693. In the rebellion of 1745, he exerted himself with great zeal in defence of the government, for which he was, in 1747, advanced to the see of Canterbury. He died in 1757, and was buried at Croydon.

HERSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM, one of the most distinguished astronomers of modern times, was born at Hanover, in 1738. His father, who was a musician, brought him up to his own profession, and, at the age of 14, he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian foot-guards. Towards the close of the seven years' war, when the French armies entered Hanover, young Herschel resolved to visit England, but not being able to obtain employment in London, he accepted a situation in the band of the Durham militia. When the regiment came to Doncaster, Mr. Herschel formed an acquaintance with Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town. It happened about this time that an organist was also wanted at Halifax, and, by the advice of the doctor, his young friend offered himself as a candidate for the place, and was successful. In 1766, he removed from Yorkshire to Bath, where he was chosen organist at the Octagon Chapel, and leader of the orchestra at the public rooms. Although enthusiastically fond of music, he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy; and, in 1779, having constructed a telescope, and begun a regular survey of the heavens, star by star, he discovered, March 13th, 1781, a

new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus, in honour of George the Third. The same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and had the gold medal awarded him for his discovery. His majesty now called Mr. Herschel from Bath, and gave him a house at Slough, with a pension to enable him to prosecute his favourite pursuits. After a long series of arduous and valuable labours, in 1802, he laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered; and, in consequence of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge, received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws—an honour which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the king. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place in 1822. His highly gifted son, the present Sir John Herschel, pursues his father's scientific course with ardour and success.

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA, sister of the above, and, like him, distinguished for her zeal in astronomical pursuits, was born at Hanover, 1750. Having joined her brother at Bath, in 1771, she voluntarily undertook the arduous duties of his astronomical assistant, not only acting as his amanuensis, but executing the laborious numerical calculations necessary to render his discoveries available to science, and labouring in the cause of astronomy with an ardour and activity which neither the fatigue of the body, nor the inclemencies of the season, could exhaust. Her own observations were so numerous and important, that the Royal Society published them in one volume; and her "Zone Catalogue" was honoured, in 1828, with the gold medal of the London Astronomical Society, of which she was also elected an honorary member. She had resided in Hanover since her brother's death in 1822; and her latest years were spent in repose, broken now and then by the visits of the learned, and cheered by the regard and esteem of all who knew her, whether inmates of a palace or a cottage. Died, 1848.

HERSCHELL, Dr. SOLOMON, for many years chief rabbi of the Polish and German Jews resident in England, was remarkable alike for his learning, his attachment to his faith, and his great and diffusive benevolence, which was extended alike to Jew and Christian. Tall, and of very majestic figure and gait, and wearing a long and snow-white beard, he reminded those who chanced to meet him of some patriarch of the old days of Israel. Died, October, 1842, aged 82, having been just half of his long life the chief rabbi.

HERTZBERG, EWALD FREDERIC VON, Count, a Prussian minister of state, whose name is intimately connected with the history of Frederic the Great, was born in 1725. He manifested his talents at an early age by the publication of a "Dissertation on History," was patronised by the king, and gradually rose to the highest offices in the state. Died, 1795.

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exemplary virtue and piety, was born, in 1714, at Hardingsstone, near Northampton; received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford; and eventually succeeded his father, as rector of Weston Favell and Coldingtree. His chief writings are, "Meditations and Contemplations," "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History," and "Theron and Aspasia; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects." Died, 1758.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord, second son of John, first earl of Bristol, was born, 1694. Educated at Westminster, and Clare Hall, Cambridge, he took his degree of M. A. in 1715; and after a short tour on the Continent, he returned to England, where he spent much of his time in the literary and fashionable circles of the metropolis. In 1720 he married Miss Lepell, so well known in Pope's letters and verses; in 1723 he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey by the death of his elder brother; and in 1725 became member for Bury, when he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party in opposition to Pulteney's, and was made vice-chamberlain in 1730, which he retained by court influence till 1740, when he became lord privy seal. From an early age, Lord Hervey took an active part in the literary and political contests of the day. His pamphlets in answer to the "Craftsman" involved him in a duel with Pulteney; his quarrel with Pope, which extended over many years, gave rise to some of the bitterest satirical sketches ever penned (we allude especially to the latter's celebrated prose letter, the epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, and the character of Sporus); and he carried on an active correspondence with Dr. Middleton regarding the mode of electing the Roman senate, besides writing some able pamphlets on foreign affairs, which may still be read with interest. His "Memoirs of the Reign of George II., from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline," after slumbering for a century in the chests of Ickworth, were published in 1848, with an interesting account of the author by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Died, 1743.

HESIOD, a very ancient Greek poet, but whether contemporary with, or older or younger than, Homer is not agreed among the learned. The "Theogony" and "Works and Days" are the only undoubted pieces of this poet now extant.

HESYCHIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, who has left a valuable lexicon of Greek words, first published by Aldus Manutius in 1513.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, an astronomer, was born at Dantzic, in 1611. He built an observatory in that city, made some excellent telescopes, and published the result of his observations in a work, entitled "Selenographia, sive Luna Descriptio." His "Cometographia" caused a dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain and telescopic sights; Hevelius defending the former, and Hooke the latter. To adjust the difference, Halley went to Dantzic, and, on his return, gave a report very favourable to Hevelius. Several other astronomical works were produced by him;

particularly "Machina Coelestis," "Annus Climactericus," &c. Died, 1687.

HEWSON, WILLIAM, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist, was the son of a surgeon at Hexham, in Northumberland, where he was born in 1739. After studying his profession under his father, he resided for some time at Newcastle, London, Edinburgh, and Paris; and he subsequently became a pupil of Dr. Hunter, whom he also assisted in his lectures. In 1771 he obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, and was elected a fellow of that learned body. He also published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood." Died, 1774.

HEYLIN, PETER, D.D., an English divine, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600. He became a student of Hart Hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College, which he resigned in 1629, on being appointed chaplain to Charles I. In 1631 he published his "History of St. George," for which the king gave him the rectory of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. Other church preferment followed; but, becoming obnoxious to the parliamentarians, he was soon ejected from it, and his private property was also sequestered. After this he went to Oxford, and published a weekly paper, called "Mercurius Aulicus." His other productions are "Cosmography," "A Help to English History," the "Life of Charles I.," a "History of the Reformation," &c. He died in 1633, having shortly before been reinstated in all his former appointments by Charles II.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, a distinguished scholar, was a native of Chemnitz, in Saxony, whither his father, a poor linen weaver, had fled from Gravenachutz, in Silesia, on account of religious persecution. Though destitute and obscure, he acquired a remarkable acquaintance with the ancient languages, and succeeded Gesner as professor of eloquence at Göttingen, where he was soon after appointed first librarian and counsellor. By his editions and commentaries on classic authors, Heyne has deserved the reputation of being one of the most distinguished luminaries of the literary world. His particular merit consists in having raised the knowledge of antiquity and classical literature from the dust of the schools, and introduced it into the circle of the polished world. It is not, however, merely the fame of his great learning, but the propriety and delicacy of his conduct, that procured him the acquaintance and regard of the most accomplished and eminent men of his time, and rendered his memory dear to them. He died in 1812, aged 82.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, one of the earliest of the English dramatic poets, was born at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favourite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of Queen Mary; on whose death,

being a Roman Catholic, he went abroad, and died at Mechlin, in Brabant, in 1565. He wrote "The Parable of the Spider and Fly," a voluminous poem, in 4to. His other works are a "Dialogue of Proverbs," and several plays. — He left two sons, ELLIS and JASPER, both of whom possessed talents very similar to those of their father; but being Catholics, they quitted England, and spent the remainder of their lives in Italy.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He is said to have been a most voluminous author, having written no less than 220 plays, of which only 24 are extant. He also wrote "The Actor's Vindication," "The Hierarchy of the Angels," a "Life of Merlin," "Life of Queen Elizabeth," "Lives of the Nine Worthies," &c. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death are on record.

HIBBERT, GEORGE, an eminent merchant and citizen of London, alike distinguished for his talents and public spirit, was born in Manchester, in 1757. Being destined from his youth to a commercial life, he was introduced into a leading mercantile house in the city, engaged in the West India trade; in which, first as a junior partner, and eventually as head of the firm, he continued nearly half a century. Possessing strong common sense, a retentive memory, and a mind richly stored with various information, together with the faculty of expressing himself in a public assembly with clearness and fluency, he became a valuable adviser and coadjutor on all commercial questions; he was accordingly selected to move the resolutions of the merchants, bankers, and traders, which led to the imposition of the property-tax in 1798, when the exigencies of the nation required the sacrifice; and again to move those resolutions which forced its repeal in 1806. In 1806 he was elected M. P. for Seaford, and sat for that borough till 1812. He was greatly instrumental in originating and maturing that noble undertaking, the West India Dock; "in grateful testimony" of which, in 1804, he was presented by the company with some splendid ornamental plate. Mr. Hibbert was elected F. R. S. in 1810; he was also F. S. A., and a member of the Roxburgh Club. Botany likewise engaged his attention; it served as an employment for him in his retirement from the active duties of commercial life; and he was the means of introducing into this country many new and beautiful species of plants. Died, Oct. 8. 1837.

HICETAS, a philosopher of Syracuse, who maintained that the heavens, sun, and stars were all immovable, while the earth revolved on its axis. This is the account of Cicero, from which Copernicus took the idea of his system.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND, a clergyman of eccentric character, was born in Essex, in 1630. He received his education at Cambridge; after which he became a lieutenant in the army, and went to Jamaica, of which island he published a description. On entering into orders, he obtained the vicarage of Boxted, in Essex, and afterwards the rectory of All Saints, in Colchester, where,

after leading an irregular and turbulent life, he died, in 1708.

HICKES, GEORGE, an eminent divine and learned antiquary of the 17th century, was born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, in 1642, and educated at Oxford. In 1681 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and soon after made dean of Worcester. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to William III., and was deprived of all his benefices. In 1693 he was sent by the non-juring clergy to St. Germain's, to concert measures with the exiled king, for the appointment of bishops, in the English church, from their party. He returned from this dangerous mission in the following year, and was himself shortly after consecrated bishop of Thetford. Dr. Hickes was a profound scholar, particularly in Saxon lore; but in theological matters the violence of his prejudices sometimes obscured his judgment. His greatest work is entitled "Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archaeologicus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium." Died, 1715.

HICKES, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was a Nonconformist minister, and as remarkable for his zeal in advocating those principles, as Dr. James Hickes was in defending the high church party. Hearing it was the intention of government to apprehend him as a state criminal, he procured an introduction to Charles II., and not only obtained indemnity for himself, but also the promise of protection for the Devonshire Nonconformists. In the ensuing reign, Hickes joined the Duke of Monmouth, was taken prisoner, and executed as a traitor, in 1685.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, DON MIGUEL, a Spanish priest, who distinguished himself in promoting the war of independence in Mexico, which commenced in 1808. He was at that time curate of Dolores, and possessed great influence over the Indians and Creoles. After raising the standard of independence, he was joined by Allende and a considerable body of insurgents; upon which he threw off his clerical robes, and assumed the uniform and rank of generalissimo. At first he obtained great success; but he ultimately fell into the hands of the royalists, and was executed in July, 1811.

HIGGONS, BEVIL, a dramatic poet and historian. His principal works are, a tragedy called "The Generous Conqueror," and a "Short View of the English History." He accompanied James II. to France, where he died in 1735.

HIGHMORE, JOSEPH, a portrait and historical painter, born in London, 1692. He was intended for the legal profession; but, on the expiration of his clerkship, he abandoned the law, resolved to trust in future to his talents as an artist alone for fame and fortune. He possessed the extraordinary faculty of taking a likeness by memory as well as by sitting. Among his best paintings are, Hagar and Ishmael, in the Foundling Hospital. He distinguished himself also as an author. Died, 1780.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, an English anatomist, was born at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire. He wrote "Corporis humani

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Disquisitio Anatomica," and other medical works. The cavity called the *Antrum Highmorianum*, in the superior maxilla, takes its name from him. Born, 1618; died, 1684.

HILL, Sir JOHN, a voluminous writer, was born in 1716, at Peterborough. He was brought up as an apothecary, and practised as a physician; wrote numerous books with great rapidity; and was the inventor of several lucrative quack medicines. Under the auspices of the Earl of Bute he published a "System of Botany," in 17 vols. folio; and on presenting a copy of it to the king of Sweden, was invested with an order of knighthood. He also published a Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, "Essays on Natural History and Philosophy;" conducted a periodical called "The Inspector;" and wrote several novels, farces, &c. He was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement; and, being a satirical "busybody," was often involved in quarrels with the wits of the day. On one of these occasions he was characteristically hit off by Garrick in the following epigrammatic couplet:—

"For physis and farces his rival there
scarce is;
His farces are physis, his physis a farce
is."

HILL, Sir RICHARD, bart., born in 1733, was the son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Shropshire. He was educated at Westminster School; graduated at Oxford; and, on his return from the tour of Europe, he distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic Methodists—first, by defending the conduct of six young men who were expelled from the university in 1768, for alleged fanatical conduct, and next by engaging in a polemical controversy with John Wesley and other leaders of the Arminian Methodists. He succeeded his father as M.P. for the county of Salop; and became so noted in the house for his frequent quaint application of facts and language from the Bible, that he was called the scriptural Killigrew. He died in 1808, when his title passed to Sir John Hill, the father of Lord Hill.

HILL, ROWLAND, the venerable minister of Surrey Chapel, was a younger brother of the preceding, and born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, in 1744. In the grammar school of that town he commenced his education, then went to Eton for a few years, and finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge. At the time he quitted the university the celebrated George Whitefield was in the zenith of his popularity; and so congenial to his nature was that extraordinary preacher's manner and doctrine, that he quickly adopted both, and became his zealous disciple; prosecuting his favourite plan of itinerancy, preaching in the streets of Bristol, on the quays, or among the colliers at Kingswood; wherever, in fact, he could gain an audience; but resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey Chapel was completed; and from that time to the period of his death, an interval of 50 years, he continued to pass his

winters in town for the purpose of officiating there, his place being supplied during the summer months by a succession of popular ministers from the country. The numerous tales that are told of his eccentricities should be received with caution; though it is certain he occasionally illustrated the most solemn truths by observations which savoured more of the ludicrous than the pathetic—more of the grotesque than the serious; yet his intentions were pure and sincere, and he was no less indefatigable in his calling as a preacher than he was benevolent as a man. His writings are very numerous, the principal of which is entitled "Village Dialogues;" but he was not sparing of wit, humour, or sarcasm, whenever he could make either subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the established church, which he published anonymously, under the title of "Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer." He died, in 1833, aged 88.

HILL, Viscount, General ROWLAND HILL, the second son of Sir John Hill, bart., was born on the 11th of Aug. 1772; entered the army at the early age of 16; served at Toulon under Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas; through the whole of the Egyptian campaign, where he was wounded in the head; in Ireland, throughout the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, where he most ably seconded the Duke of Wellington. In 1828 he was appointed commander-in-chief, and never can that post be filled to greater public satisfaction, or more beneficially to the army. In the field—in every rank, from that of ensign to that of general—he was remarkable for a rare union of daring, zeal, and prudence; and, as commander-in-chief at home, he was equally remarkable for his anxious and intelligent exertions for the promotion of the comforts of the army, and for the advancement of the service. In the distribution of his patronage he was proverbially impartial; private or political feeling never prevented him from doing justice to professional merit. Died, Dec. 10, 1842, aged 70.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1699, and bred a tailor and stay-maker. By indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham, in 1777. He wrote "Remarks on the Essay on Spirit," "The Character of a Jew," and "Criticisms on Job."

HILLEL the Elder, surnamed HASSA KEN, was a celebrated Jewish doctor or rabbi, who lived in the century preceding the Christian era, and was a native of Babylon. At the age of forty he removed to Jerusalem, where he studied the law with such diligence as to become master of the chief school of that city. He formed a new digest of the traditional law, from which the "Mishna," or earliest part of the Talmud, is derived. Shammal, one of his disciples, dissented from his master, and set up a new college, which produced violent

contests among the Jews; but the party of Hillel proved victorious. He lived to the great age of 120 years; and while president of the Sanhedrim, he discharged the duties of his office with unexampled wisdom and justice.

HILLEL, the Younger, who obtained the title of NABI, or Prince of the Captivity, presided over the Jewish church in the third and fourth centuries, and distinguished himself by his great astronomical learning, reforming the Jewish calendar, regulating the period of the equinoxes, &c. He was also one of the doctors to whom is ascribed that portion of the Talmud called "Gemara."

HILLIARD, **NICHOLAS**, a portrait painter, was born in 1547, at Exeter. He imitated the style of Hans Holbein, and became goldsmith, carver, and painter, to queen Elizabeth. Among his best works are the portraits of Elizabeth and Mary, queen of Scots. Died, 1619.

HILTON, **WALTER**, a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen, in the 15th century; author of "The Scale or Ladder of Perfection;" and to whom also has been erroneously attributed the celebrated book "De Imitatione Christi," written by Thomas à Kempis, or by Gerson.

HILTON, **WILLIAM**, **R.A.**, an eminent English artist. His forte was the picturesque ideal, and it is difficult to say whether he was most excellent as a designer, or as a colourist. His pictures are very numerous, and if they have not been made what is called "popular," by means of engravings from them, it is because their chastity of design and their exquisite finish make them essentially and exclusively appeal only to the genuine cognoscenti. His "Rape of Ganymede," "Hebe," and "Rape of Proserpine," are exquisite. On the death of the great though eccentric Fuseli, Mr. Hilton succeeded him as keeper of the Royal Academy, and in that important office he so ably and indefatigably directed and aided the students, that, just before his death, they presented him with a valuable piece of plate. Born, 1787; died, 1840.

HILTZ, **JOHN**, a German architect of the 15th century. He succeeded Steinbach, builder of the cathedral of Strasburg, the tower of which celebrated edifice, 570 feet high, was erected by Hiltz, and is considered a masterpiece of architecture.

HINCHCLIFFE, **JOHN**, bishop of Peterborough, was born in 1731, in Swallow Street, St. James's, where his father kept a livery-stable. He was educated at Westminster School, of which he subsequently became head-master, and, through the patronage of the Grafton family, he obtained successive church preferment till he reached the mitre. Died, 1794.

HIPPARCHUS, the most eminent among the ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicaea, in Bithynia, and flourished about a century and a half before the Christian era. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, whence he has derived the appellation of *Rhodus*; but he afterwards went to Alexandria, at that time the great school of science. He has been styled the patriarch of astronomy, and was certainly the first

who treated the sublime science in a philosophical manner. He discovered the precession of the equinoxes; calculated the eclipses; determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets; invented the stereographical method of projection; numbered and catalogued the fixed stars; and in short, by his labours, were laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science.

HIPPIAS, prince of Athens, was the son of Pisistratus, at whose death he assumed the government, in conjunction with his brother Hipparchus; but the latter being assassinated by a band of conspirators, while conducting a solemn procession to the temple of Minerva, Hippias immediately seized the reins of government, and revenged the death of his brother, by putting to death all of whom he entertained the least suspicion. His tyranny at last became so obnoxious to the citizens, that they bribed the priests of the Delphic oracle to command the Spartans to break off their alliance with him; and being obliged to yield to the united attack of his foreign and domestic enemies, he was expelled from the city B.C. 510. He afterwards found means to induce Darius to apply to the Athenians in his favour; and their decisive refusal kindled the first war of the Persians against the European Greeks. The fate of Hippias was at length decided on the field of Marathon, where, with the Persian army, he fell on that memorable day, fighting against his countrymen, B.C. 490.

HIPPISLEY, **Sir JOHN COXE**, bart., was born at Yatton, Somersetshire, in 1765. After having graduated at Hertford College, Oxford, he became a bencher of the Middle Temple, and was appointed in 1780, through the interest of Lord North, to an office of trust and importance in India, which he held during the wars with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saib. In 1790, he was elected M.P. for Sudbury, of which borough he became recorder, and represented it in five parliaments. Sir John was an active magistrate, and a warm supporter of many agricultural and other useful institutions. He was rewarded with a baronetcy in 1796, for his services in the negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Duke of Wirtemberg. Died, 1825.

HIPPOCRATES, the most eminent of the Greek physicians, and deservedly styled the father of medical science, was born in the Isle of Cos, B.C. 460, and died B.C. 361. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants show with pride a house in which they say he resided. He died, in the 99th year of his age, at Larissa, in Thessaly, and the highest honours were paid to his memory. Several of his works are extant; and an edition of them was printed at Leipsic so lately as 1825.

HIPPOCRATES, of Chios, a celebrated geometrician, who lived about 500 years B.C., and discovered the quadrature of the lunula, which bears his name.

HIPPOLYTUS, **St.**, a Christian bishop, who suffered in the persecution of Alexander Severus, A.D. 230. His works in Greek and Latin were printed by Fabricius, in 2 vols. folio, 1716.

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HOADLY, BENJAMIN, a celebrated prelate, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676. He soon distinguished himself as a champion of freedom, in his controversy with Calamy and Aterbury; and was recommended by the House of Commons to queen Anne, who promised him preferment, but which he did not obtain from her. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor; and soon afterwards translated to Hereford. In 1723 he obtained the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1734 he became bishop of Winchester. Throughout life he was an active and able controversialist, and his opponents, who were of the high church party, never ceased to charge him with attempting to undermine that establishment of which he was a prelate. Died 1761.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, eldest son of the preceding, was physician to George II. and Frederic, prince of Wales. He published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy. Born, 1706; died, 1757.

HOADLY, JOHN, LL.D., the younger son of Bishop Hoadly, was born in London, in 1711; received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and studied the law; after which he entered into orders, and obtained some valuable preferments in the church and diocese of Winchester, among which were the mastership of St. Cross Hospital, and the chancellorship of the diocese. He wrote poems, two or three comedies, and an oratorio. Died, 1776.

HOARE, PRINCE, F.S.A., a dramatic author, and secretary to the Royal Academy, was a native of Bath. He wrote several farces, which were successful, and published some works on art. He died in 1834, aged 80.

HOARE, Sir RICHARD COLT, bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A., an eminent local historian and topographer, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet, and born in 1758. In 1818 he printed for private circulation among his friends, his "Recollections" of a "Classical Tour," in 4 vols. Various treatises on antiquarian and other kindred subjects occasionally came from his pen; but his great work, on which he bestowed the utmost care and attention, and which entitles him to a distinguished place in the first rank of topographical historians, is the "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire," which at the time of his death was not quite complete. Died, aged 79, May 19, 1838.

HOARE, WILLIAM, an English artist, was born about 1707, at Eye, in Suffolk. He studied under Grisoni, an Italian painter in London; after which he went to Rome, where he became a pupil of Francisco Imperiale. He remained in Italy many years, and on his return painted some good altar-pieces and portraits, which last were chiefly in crayons. Died, 1792.

HOBBS, THOMAS, a celebrated philosopher and political writer, was born, in 1588, at Malmesbury, Wilts; was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and in 1608 be-

came tutor to a son of the Earl of Devonshire. On the death of his patron and pupil he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman; but the Countess-dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family, to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1628 he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book, "De Clive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his work on "Human Nature;" and one, "De Corpore Politico," or the "Elements of Law." The next year he published his still more famous and obnoxious book, entitled "Leviathan." At the Restoration he received a pension; but in 1685 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Besides the works which we have enumerated above, he published "De Mirabilibus Pecci, or the Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy," a "Letter on Liberty and Necessity," "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics," &c. The latter years of his life were spent at Chatsworth, the seat of the Earl of Devonshire, where he died in 1679. Hobbes has been branded with the epithets of infidel and atheist, by those who thought that his speculations might weaken the confidence of mankind in the general principles of morals and theology; and though there is evidence of his having practised the duties of religion as a member of the Church of England, yet a candid review of his written opinions induces us to pronounce them as highly pernicious.

HOBBIMA, MINDERHOUT, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Antwerp, in 1611. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution, and, being rare, are now very valuable.

HOBLER, FRANCIS, for many years chief clerk to the lord mayor of London, was the son of a Swiss watchmaker, and was born in Soho, London. Having served his articles to an eminent lawyer, he was at a very early age appointed clerk to the magistrates at Guildhall, and thence removed to the chief clerkship at the Mansion House, where his strict attention, his sound knowledge of the law, and a certain odd facetiousness of repartee and remark in the more frivolous cases, made him the "observed of all observers." He was a terror to evil-doers, for it was impossible for them to elude his circumstantial recollections of them; but no man was ever more prompt in relieving the afflicted, and lifting up those who had fallen into want. Died, 1844, aged 78.

HOCHÉ, LAZARUS, an eminent French general, was born, in 1768, at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was an ostler. In 1785 he entered the army; was made a corporal of grenadiers, and having passed with applause through the intermediate gradations of rank, frequently distinguishing himself by acts of bravery, he was raised, in 1793, to the command of the army of the Moselle, where he had to contend with the Duke of Brunswick, and was several times beaten. He, however, succeeded better

when engaged with the Austrians, whom he drove out of Alsace. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the republican army in La Vendée. In this important and difficult station he acquitted himself well, and succeeded in defeating the emigrants at Quiberon, and in inducing the royalists to yield obedience to the government. After having been sent, in the winter of 1796, as commander of the troops in the expedition to Ireland, and from which he returned in disgrace, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and had already gained considerable advantages, when his career was stopped by the armistice between Prince Charles and Buonaparte. He died at Wetzlar, in 1797.

HODGSON, Dr. ROBERT, dean of Carlisle, and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, was a nephew of Bishop Porteus, and educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In 1803, he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king; became dean of Carlisle in 1820; and was for some years chaplain-general of the army, but resigned that appointment during the administration of the Duke of Wellington. His principal literary undertakings were the "Life of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London," and the editorship of the bishop's works in 6 vols. 8vo. Died, Oct. 1844.

HODY, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, was born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1659. When young he published a "Dissertation against Aristotle's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters," which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, attacked by Isaac Vossius, and defended by the author in an unanswerable manner. In 1698 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford, and in 1701 he published his "History of English Councils and Convocations." He died in 1708, and by his will founded ten scholarships in Wadham College.

HOFFER, ANDREW, a patriotic leader of the Tyrolese, was born, in 1765, at Passayer; and when he grew up, he kept an inn there, and dealt in corn, wine, and cattle. By the treaty of Presburg, the Tyrol was transferred to the king of Bavaria; but the war being rekindled in 1809, the inhabitants rose in a mass to drive out the Bavarians, and again place themselves under the dominion of Austria. The riches and influence of Hoffer, his athletic form and decided character, all combined to induce the insurgents to elect him their chief. Every thing prospered under his direction. Almost the whole country was conquered, and 8000 of the best troops of Bavaria were made prisoners by the peasants. Hoffer now appeared upon the Brenner, and became the idol of the Tyrolese. He was preparing to restore to the closely blockaded and suffering Tyrol a communication with the interior of the imperial states, when the battle of Wagram was succeeded by the armistice of Znaim, the terms of which required that the Austrians should abandon Tyrol and Vorarlberg to the vengeance of the enemy. The gallant Hoffer concealed himself in a cave, but soon issued from his retreat, and drove the French invaders out of the country. At length, however, the tide of victory turned; and although they main-

tained a glorious struggle, and gained many splendid victories, the Tyrolese were subjugated, and Hoffer being discovered, he was tried by a court-martial at Mantua, and shot, Feb. 20. 1810. After his death he was revered by his countrymen as a martyr, his family were indemnified for the loss of their property by the emperor of Austria, and his son was ennobled by him.

HOFFMAN, or HOFFMANN. There were several Germans of this name distinguished for their medical knowledge. — **MAURICE**, an anatomist, botanist, and physician; born in 1621, at Furstenwalde, in Brandenburg; settled at Altorf, where he held the professorships of anatomy, botany, and physics; was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct; and died in 1698. He, as well as his son, **JOHN MAURICE**, wrote several works on various medical subjects. — **FREDERIC HOFFMANN**, the most celebrated of the name, was born in 1663, at Halle, in Saxony, where his father was also an eminent physician. He studied and lectured at Jena, and afterwards practised at Minden. In 1684 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and other men of science. On the establishment of the university of Halle, he was appointed primary professor of medicine and natural philosophy; and thrice held the situation of rector. His reputation being now fully established, and his fame widely spread, he was elected a member of various scientific associations in London, Berlin, and Petersburg; and appointed physician to the king of Prussia, who gave him the title of archiater and aulic councillor, with a liberal salary. His works are very numerous; the most important being his "Systema Medicinæ Rationalis" and "Medicina Consultatoria." It has been remarked of him, that as a theorist his suggestions were of great value, and contributed to introduce that revolution in the science of pathology, which subsequent observation has extended and confirmed. Died, 1742. — **CASPAR HOFFMANN**, another German physician, was a native of Gotha; wrote several medical works; became professor of the theory of medicine at Altorf; and died there in 1648. — **CHRISTOPHER LEWIS HOFFMANN**, also a physician, was born, in 1721, at Rheda, in Westphalia. He distinguished himself as a professional writer, and formed a new system of medicine, by combining the humoral and nervous pathology; assuming, as the basis of his system, the sensibility and irritability of the solids, and the corruption of the humours as the principle of irritation. He was successively physician to the Bishop of Munster and the Electors of Cologne and Mentz. Died, 1807.

HOFFMAN, HENRY, a French dramatic writer, poet, and critic, was born at Nancy, in 1760. He began his literary labours in Paris, by publishing, in 1785, a volume of poems, and subsequently wrote many dramas and operatic pieces; but during the latter portion of his life he was known principally as an acute and impartial critic of the writings of others. Died, 1828.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, professor of Greek at Basle, where he was born in 1635, and died in 1706. He is principally known

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HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German of varied talents, was born at Königsberg, in 1776. He studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Prussia; till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French, in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist, he applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. He possessed much imagination and talent; but he was an intemperate liver, and suffered much from hypochondriasm. Among his works are, "The Devil's Elixir," "The Entail," "The Adversary," &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1816 he was reinstated as counsellor in the court of judicature in Berlin, and died in 1822.

HOFLAND, BARBARA (widow of Mr. T. C. HOFLAND, landscape painter, who died in 1843), well known by her numerous works, written principally for the amusement and instruction of youth, was the daughter of a manufacturer at Sheffield, named Wreaks, where she was born in the year 1770. At the age of 26 she married Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, of that town, whose death happened about two years after, leaving her with an infant son, subsequently known as the Rev. Mr. Hoole, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn—a zealous minister and an affectionate son—whose death occurred in 1833. Mrs. Hofland commenced her literary career in 1805, by the publication of a volume of poems, by subscription; from the proceeds of which she established herself in a school at Harrowgate, at the same time appearing occasionally as a writer of moral and amusing tales. Ten years had now elapsed since the death of her husband, when she attracted the attention and became the wife of Mr. Hofland. They soon after settled in London; and from that period till her decease she may be said to have never discontinued writing; for, although the majority of her books were neither laborious nor bulky, they were very numerous, and required considerable powers of invention. Among the more important we should mention "Emily," a novel in 4 vols.; "Beatrice," "The Unloved One," "The Son of a Genius," "Tales of the Priory," "Self-denial," "The Merchant's Widow," "Decision," &c. Died, 1844.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, a truly great and original painter of life and manners, was born in London, in 1698, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1720 he set up for himself, and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to Hudibras. His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill; shortly after which he embellished the gardens of Vauxhall with some excellent paintings, for which the proprietor complimented him

with a perpetual ticket of admission. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress," prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other moral histories and satirical representations of vice and folly, such as "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "Industry and Idleness," &c., all admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to France, and while at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. On his return he commemorated the affair in his excellent print, "O the Roast Beef of Old England." In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty," in which he was assisted by Dr. Hoadly. In 1757 he became serjeant-painter to the king; but though he had arrived at wealth and eminence, yet, from being destitute of the advantages of a liberal education, he was inordinately vain of his talents, and affected to despise every kind of knowledge which he did not possess. He was also remarkably absent, of which the following is an instance:—On setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the lord mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered, and unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, got home wet to the skin, and when asked where he had left the carriage, said that he had forgotten it. He died in 1762, and was interred in the churchyard of Chiswick. The works of Hogarth have been frequently published, and even at the moment of our writing this notice of the painter's life, there are different editions of them in the course of publication.

HOGG, JAMES (the Ettrick Shepherd), a native of Scotland, was born Jan. 25, 1782, the anniversary of the natal day of Burns. His humble occupation, like that of his ancestors "time out of mind," was that of a shepherd; nor had he, as he avers, even been more than half a year at school. At the age of 18, however, he began to amuse himself in stringing rustic rhymes together; and he continued to tend his sheep, and to write verses, until it was his good fortune to be noticed by Sir Walter Scott (who had seen some of his poetical efforts), which induced him to attempt something of a more decided character. He produced an "Essay on Sheep," which won for him the premium given by the Highland Society; and which, added to the success of a volume of ballads he had shortly before published, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," led him to hope for future fame and profit. He soon afterwards produced his "Forest Minstrel," which gained him but little in either sense; and it was owing to the kindness of Scott and Grievie, that his pecuniary difficulties were relieved. It was not until the publication of the "Queen's Wake" that his fame was established; but from that time he was considered as a somewhat popular author. His publications are numerous; and he contributed to some of the Edinburgh periodicals of the highest literary character. In fact, it was from the repeated mention of "the Shepherd" in the "Notes" of Blackwood, that his name attained its chief celebrity. He

continued the friend and companion of Sir Walter Scott until the decease of the latter. James Hogg died in November, 1835, at Altrive Lake, on the Yarrow, leaving his widow and five children wholly unprovided for.

HOHENLOHE, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD, Prince of, bishop of Sardis, celebrated for the numerous miraculous cures which credulity has attributed to him, was born at Kupferzell, 1794. Destined from his infancy for the church, he passed through his educational course at Vienna, Berne, and Ellwangen; in 1816 he entered into holy orders at Odmüt; and after a journey to Rome, where he lived chiefly with the Jesuits, he discharged ecclesiastical duties at Bamberg and Munich, to the satisfaction of all the members of his church. In 1820, having been struck with the cures which the prayers of a Badense peasant, Martin Michel by name, were said to have effected on many distinguished invalids, Prince Hohenlohe was induced to have recourse to similar means; and having healed some nervous patients, he was soon surrounded by a host of invalids, eager to test the spiritual powers of one whose fame had been noised abroad as having effected cures which had baffled all ordinary medical skill. As in most similar cases, rumour was far in advance of the truth; but the prince was the dupe of his own credulity; and it was not until a thorough exposure of the whole proceedings was given to the world by the burgo-master of Bamberg, that he abandoned his supernatural pretensions. He wrote several tracts and sermons, and died at Grosswaradin, in Hungary, 1848.

HOHENLOHE INGELFINGEN, FREDERIC LOUIS, Prince of, was born in 1746; and after having fought with distinction in various battles at the commencement of the French revolution, was, in 1804, made governor of the principality of Franconia, and commandant of Breslau. After the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, he directed the retreat, and led the remnants of the great Prussian army; but being destitute of cavalry, and his infantry exhausted by fatigue, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, Oct. 28. He died in 1818.

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG, Prince of, a general of artillery in the Austrian service, who greatly distinguished himself in the early campaigns against revolutionary France. He died in 1796, when in command of the army of the Rhine.

HOLBACH, PAUL THIERRY, Baron von, a distinguished natural philosopher, was born at Heideisheim, in the Palatinate, 1723. His house was long the centre of attraction to all the savans of Paris; he contributed to the Encyclopédie numerous articles on natural history, politics, and philosophy; and few men have left behind them more enduring memorials of taste, skill, and ability, though disfigured by the grossest materialism. Died, 1789.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHN, an eminent painter, was born at Basle, in 1498, and learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled. His talents procured him the friendship of Erasmus,

for whose "Praise of Folly" he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He now rose to the zenith of fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a vast number of portraits, which are still considered masterpieces of art. Some of his earlier productions, especially his "Dance of Death," are also very celebrated; and he was no mean proficient in the art of wood-engraving, many of his historical paintings having been executed by him in a highly graphic style. He died of the plague in 1534.

HOLBERG, LOUIS, Baron of, a popular Danish writer, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1684. His father had raised himself, by a bold achievement, from the ranks to the office of colonel, but took little care in forming the mind and character of his son, who struggled with great difficulties in acquiring learning. By reading the accounts of travellers, he became desirous of visiting other countries; and though straitened in circumstances, he travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, on his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. He laid the foundation of his fame by a comic-heroic poem, or national satire, called "Peder Paars." He also wrote numerous dramas, romances, fables, and epigrams, all of which abound with wit, humour, and originality. His other works consist of "The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm," an "Universal History," "Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men and Women," a "History of Denmark," &c. Died, 1754.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, a dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London tradesman, and born in 1774. He at first followed his father's trade (that of a shoemaker), then became an actor, and finally directed his talents to literary pursuits. It was as a dramatist that he first essayed his powers; and, between 1778 and 1806, he produced more than thirty pieces, several of which were successful, and some still retain possession of the stage, among which is the "Road to Ruin." On the breaking out of the French revolution, Holcroft rendered himself obnoxious as a strenuous supporter of liberal principles, and was accused of high treason in 1794; on which he surrendered himself; but, owing to his companions, Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, being acquitted, he was not brought to trial. Among his productions are, "A Tour in Germany and France," several novels, and numerous translations from the German and French. Died, 1809.

HOLDER, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Church of England, noted as the inventor or improver of a mode of instructing the deaf and dumb. He was a canon of St. Paul's, and subdean of the chapel royal. Died, 1696.

HOLDSWORTH, EDWARD, an elegant writer, was born in 1688, at North Stoneham, in Hampshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was the author of "Muscipula," a Latin poem, written with classical purity; also of a dissertation, entitled

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"Pharsalia and Philippi, or the Two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics explained." Died, 1746.

HOLDSWORTH, or OLDISWORTH, RICHARD, a divine, was born in 1690 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a celebrated preacher. About 1625 he became rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, London; and in 1629 was elected Gresham professor of divinity. After this he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In 1637 he was chosen master of Emanuel College, and created doctor in divinity; but when the civil wars commenced, he lost his church preferments, and was thrown into prison. In 1647 he attended the king at Hampton Court, and died in 1649.

HOLE, RICHARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Exeter, and received his education at Exeter College, Oxford. He was the author of a poetical romance, called "Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment;" translated into heroic verse Ossian's "Fingal," and published several original works. He died in 1802, rector of Farrington.

HOLINSHEAD, or HOLINGSHEAD, RAPHAEL, an English chronicler, of the Elizabethan age. He is said to have been descended from a respectable family in Cheshire; and from his own will it appears, that in the latter part of his life he was a steward to Thomas Burdet, esq., of Bromcote, Warwickshire. The "Chronicles of Holinshead" were first published in 1577; and prefixed to them is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the manners and domestic history of the English in the 16th century. Died, 1582.

HOLKAR, JESWUNT RAO, a Mahratta chief, who for a long time was a formidable enemy to the English in India, and was able to bring into the field an army of 100,000 men, half of whom were cavalry. Being, however, engaged in frequent contests with other native princes, as well as with the English, his power was very much reduced, and his territories diminished. In 1805 he surrendered all his maritime provinces; but the insurrection of the Pindarrees, in 1807, induced him again to make war on the English; when the defection of his ally, the Peishwa, deranged his operations, and he was ultimately deprived of two-thirds of his dominions. Died, 1825.

HOLLAND, first Lord. See **FOX, HENRY**.
HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD VASSAL, Lord, was the only son of Stephen, second Lord Holland, elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. His father and mother dying while he was in his infancy, the care of him devolved on his uncle, the Earl of Upper Ossory, who placed him at Eton, where he remained about 8 years, and then entered as a nobleman at Christchurch, Oxford. On quitting the university, he visited Denmark, France, and Switzerland; and was present when Louis XVI. accepted the constitution, after his attempt to leave the country, and seizure at Varennes. He subsequently travelled through Spain and Italy, and while in the latter country he formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir

Godfrey Webster, bart.; in consequence of which the latter brought an action against him, and obtained 6000*l.* damages. Lady Webster being subsequently divorced, Lord Holland married her in 1797, and on that occasion took, by royal sign manual, the surname of Vassall. During his parliamentary career he was the uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims; a zealous promoter of every endeavour to soften the asperities of the law; and an assertor of popular rights in the most extensive sense of the term. When the Whig party came into power in 1830, he became a cabinet minister, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Though many may condemn the ultra-liberal policy by which he was guided, none can withhold from him the praise of being an urbane gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a friend of merit wherever it could be found. He died, Oct. 22, 1840. During his lifetime, Holland House, presided over by Lady Holland, who died, 1845, was the most renowned temple of wit and hospitality of which England could boast. Lord Holland left behind him some interesting "Foreign Reminiscences," which were published in 1850.

HOLLAND, SIR NATHANIEL, an English painter, more known for his wealth and eccentricity, than for his professional skill. He was the son of Mr. George Dance, architect and surveyor to the city of London; but having married a wealthy heiress, he changed his name, obtained a baronetcy, was chosen member of parliament, and being desirous of obliterating all traces of his professional career, he endeavoured to buy up all his pictures, in order to destroy them. Died, 1811.

HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS, an eminent Bohemian engraver, was born, in 1617, at Prague. He was brought to England, in 1636, by the Earl of Arundel, on his return from the embassy to Vienna; and, in 1640, he was appointed drawing-master to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The prospects of Hollar, however, were utterly destroyed by the civil war, and he was imprisoned; but he contrived to escape to Antwerp, and again attached himself to his noble friend, the Earl of Arundel, then living there in exile. In 1652 he returned to England, and applied assiduously to his art; but though he was so much employed, that he is said to have executed 2400 plates, he died so poor that an execution for debt was in his house at the moment of his death, which happened in 1677. His "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus" is held in high estimation, as portraying with great correctness the appearance of the fair sex, of all classes, in the 17th century.

HOLLES, DENZIL, Lord, one of the five members of the long parliament who were demanded by King Charles I. when he went to the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was advanced to the peerage; in 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty; and when the politics of the reign tended to make the king absolute, Lord

Holles was a conspicuous leader of the opposition. He died, with a high character for honour, integrity, and patriotism, in 1680, aged 82.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, was born in London, in 1720. After a private education among the dissenters, he went to Amsterdam to learn the French and Dutch languages; and on his return completed his studies under Dr. Ward, the Gresham professor. He then went on his travels; and having a handsome fortune, employed it in collecting curiosities and books. He contributed largely to Harvard College, in America; the public library at Berne; and other foreign institutions; was a fellow of the royal, antiquarian, and other learned societies; and made many valuable presents to the British Museum. He was a great friend to democratic government; was gentle and polite in his manners; and seems to have united much of the ancient stoic to the modern partisan of freedom and general philanthropist. Died, 1774.

HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE, a dramatist and actor, was a native of London, and intended for the church; but in 1784 he made his debut at Covent Garden Theatre. He afterwards went to America, and became manager of Charlestown Theatre. Among his dramatic productions are the "Votary of Wealth," a comedy; "Red Cross Knights," "Abroad and at Home," &c. His death was remarkable and melancholy, taking place together with his second wife, two days after their marriage, by the yellow fever, in 1817.

HOLMES, ROBERT, a divine and poet, born in 1749; he was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford; appointed professor of poetry on the death of Mr. Warton, in 1790; and in 1804 was made dean of Winchester, having previously been made canon of Salisbury and Christchurch. He published various short poems, sermons, &c.; but he is best known by his collated edition of the Septuagint. Died, 1805.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, Lord SHEFFIELD, a political writer, soldier, and statesman, was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and born in 1741. He first served in the army under the Marquis of Granby; and in the American war he raised, at his own expense, a regiment of dragoons, of which he had the command, and was usually called Colonel Holroyd till his elevation to the peerage. He wrote several political tracts; but he is best known as the friend of Gibbon the historian, whose posthumous works and correspondence he edited. Died, 1821.

HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW, queen's counsel, and for 22 years vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, was called to the bar in 1800, and in 1831 rose to the rank of a king's counsel. He was the author of several legal works on the law of libel, shipping and navigation laws, the bankrupt laws, reports of cases at nisi prius, &c. He also wrote one or two dramatic pieces; and was for many years the principal editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger. Died, Sept. 1844.

HOLT, Sir JOHN, an eminent English judge, celebrated for firmness, integrity, and

great legal knowledge, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1642, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a member of Gray's Inn. He filled the office of recorder of London for about a year and a half, when his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act caused him to lose his situation. Becoming a member of the lower house, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in what is called the "convention parliament," that on king William's accession he was made lord chief justice of the king's bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship; but he refused it, and continued to discharge the important duties of his high judicial authority with a resolute uprightness that gained him popularity while living, and rendered his memory dear to posterity. Died, 1709.

HOLTY, LOUIS HENRY CHRISTOPHER, a German poet, excelling particularly in lyrical and elegiac compositions, was born at Mariensee, Hanover, in 1748. He was of a mild and pensive disposition, pursued his studies beyond his natural strength, and prematurely died, at Gottingen, in 1776.

HOLWELL, JOHN ZEPHANIAH, an ingenious English gentleman, who was governor of Bengal, and one of the persons confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on Indian affairs, and died in 1798.

HOLYDAY, BARTEN, a learned divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and died in 1661. He wrote several sermons, and translated the satires of Juvenal into English.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1567, and died in 1653. His "Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words" was first printed in 1606.—His son THOMAS was doctor in divinity, and died in 1675. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the king's service, although in holy orders, and on the failure of the royal cause he practised medicine for a subsistence; but at the Restoration he resumed his ecclesiastical functions and obtained church preferment. He enlarged his father's dictionary, which was published in 1677.

HOLYOKE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, an American physician, born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1728. He graduated at Harvard College, and in 1749 began to practise at Salem; and upwards of 100 years old when he died, yet it is said he was never in his life so far as 50 miles from the spot where he was born. He was temperate, cheerful, and active; always took "a due proportion of sleep;" and, in the practice of his profession, did not indulge in riding till he was 80 years of age. Even after he had attained his 100th year he took interest in the investigation of medical subjects, and wrote letters which show that his understanding was still clear and strong. Dr. Holyoke was a good anatomist; was versed in natural philosophy and astronomy; and regularly recorded his meteorological observations daily for 80 years. Died, 1829.

HOLYWOOD, JOHN, or, according to his Latinised appellation, DE SACROBOSCO, was

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an English mathematician and divine, born at Halifax in Yorkshire. After receiving his education at Oxford, he went to Paris, where he taught the mathematics, and died in 1256. He wrote "De Sphæra Mundi," "De Anni Ratione," and "De Algorismo."

HOMER, DAVID, a Scotch divine, who was employed by James I. to bring the Protestants of Europe into one confession. He wrote "Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum," "L'Assassinat du Roi," &c.

HOMER, Sir EVERARD, bart., an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Homer, esq., of Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick; and was brought up to the profession under his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For a period of more than 40 years he practised with great success in London; and during that time he produced numerous medical works, which are held in high repute. He was sergeant-surgeon to the king, surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Royal College of Surgeons; was created a baronet in 1813, and died in 1832. Among his works are, "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 2 vols. 4to., and "Practical Observations" on a variety of diseases, consisting of several volumes; besides numerous valuable contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Born, 1756; died 1832.

HOMER, HENRY, Lord KAMES, a Scottish judge and eminent writer, born in the year 1696. He was instructed in the ancient and modern languages by a private tutor, and afterwards studied the civil and Scots' law in the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Home's success at the bar was not great, till his abilities were known by the publication of his "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1716 to 1718," which happened in 1723. From that period he practised, with much respectability and success, till the year 1752, when he was called to the bench. Eleven years afterwards he was appointed one of the lords of judicature. Independent of various judicial works, he wrote "Essays concerning British Antiquities," "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "An Introduction to the Art of Thinking," and "Elements of Criticism;" in which, discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition, he endeavours to establish a new theory on the principles of human nature. Nothing farther came from his pen till 1772, when "The Gentleman Farmer" made its appearance; and, the following year, "Sketches of the History of Man," in 2 volumes, 4to. The last work he published was "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart." It was published in the year 1781, when the venerable author was in the 85th year of his age. Lord Kames was remarkable for public spirit, to which he conjoined activity and great exertion. Died, 1782.

HOMER, JOHN, the author of the popular tragedy of "Douglas," was born near Anstrum, Roxburghshire, in 1724, and educated for the church; but in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He

contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1750 was ordained as minister of Athelstanford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of "Douglas" was performed at Edinburgh in 1756, and gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and ever after appeared and acted as a layman. He obtained some trifling government appointments, and wrote four other plays, which, however, failed to attract. His "History of the Rebellion of 1745-6" also disappointed the public expectation. Died, aged 85, in 1808.

HOMER, the father of poetry. Of the birth of this immortal bard, and of the circumstances of his death—of his parentage and descent, nay, even of his actual existence—all is involved in doubt and fable. Seven cities disputed for the honour of being his birthplace: Smyrna, Colophon, Chios, Argos, Athens, Rhodes, and Salamis: the probability is, that he was an Asiatic Greek, and flourished in the 9th century before Christ. According to the account ascribed to Herodotus (which, though traditionary, we are bound to receive, in the absence of contemporaneous information), a native of Magnesia, called Menalippus, went to live at Cumæ, where he married the daughter of Homyres, and had by her a child, called Critheis, who was left an orphan in the care of Cleonax. This man betrayed his trust, and seduced his ward, who, going to a festival on the banks of the river Meles, near Smyrna, was delivered of a male infant, to whom she gave the name of Melesigenes. Being without any means of support, Critheis went to spin wool for a schoolmaster named Phemius, who married her, and adopted her son. On the death of Phemius, this youth conducted the school; but he afterwards accompanied Mentes, a master of a ship, in several voyages, and by him was left at Ithaca, where he gathered many particulars respecting Ulysses, which laid the foundation of the Odyssey. At length Mentes returned, and took him on board again, but at Colophon he had the misfortune to lose his sight. He then became a strolling bard, and obtained the name of Homer, which signifies a blind man. It is further added, that being at Phocæa, a schoolmaster, named Thestorides, offered to maintain him, provided he would suffer him to transcribe his verses, which he agreed to from necessity. The schoolmaster then went to Chios, where he acquired great wealth by Homer's poems, while the poet himself could scarcely get bread by reciting them. Homer on this proceeded to Chios; and Thestorides, hearing of his arrival, fled before him. Here the poet opened a school of poetry, married, and had two daughters. Pausanias also declares that Homer was blind, and such is the commonly received opinion; but to represent him as a blind beggar, obliged to sing his songs before the doors of the rich for bread, is inconsistent with all we know of the ancient Greek bards, and their manner of life. Though neither rich nor powerful, they were highly esteemed; and were equally welcome in the assemblies of citizens, in the palaces of princes, and at public sacrifices. Herder, the German critic, speak-

ing of the writings of Homer, says, "The truth and wisdom with which he unites all the subjects of this world in a living picture, the firmness of every stroke in all the personages of this immortal picture, the divine freedom with which he contemplates the characters, and paints their virtues and vices, their successes and disasters—this is what renders Homer unique, and worthy of immortality."

HOMER, HENRY, a classical scholar; the son of a clergyman, rector of Birdingbury, in Warwickshire; editor, in conjunction with Dr. Coombe, of a variorum edition of Horace; also editor of the works of Cæsar, Livy, Tacitus, &c. Born, 1752; died, 1791.

HOMILIUS, GODFREY AUGUSTUS, music director in the three principal churches at Dresden, and one of the greatest organists and composers of church music of his time. Born, 1714; died, 1785.

HONDEKOTER, GILES; GYSBRECHT, his son; and MELCHIOR, his grandson; three Flemish artists of the 16th and 17th centuries. The 1st excelled in landscape painting; the 2nd, in delineating birds; and the last, who was by far the most celebrated of the three, combined the powers of the former two, and painted with great elegance and accuracy.

HONDUS, ABRAHAM, a Dutch artist, of considerable ability, particularly in his hunting pieces; he also painted "The Destruction of Troy," in a manner which has obtained for him the highest praise. He came to England, and died in 1691.

HONE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated painter in enamel, was a native of Dublin, but came to London early in life, and was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. Died, 1784.

HONE, WILLIAM, the son of a dissenter at Bath, became conspicuous as the publisher of a series of parodies, in which such irreverent use was made of the liturgy, that the government felt bound to prosecute him. He was tried on three charges, and defended himself for three days with considerable ability and with equal courage and temper; and, as the government of that day was in ill odour with that large and violent party in whom the reforming spirit, at that time yeelped "radical," was rife, a verdict was returned in his favour. He subsequently had a large sum subscribed for him, by persons who, we presume, must have entertained sentiments similar to those of the "persecuted but triumphant champion of the press," and entered business as a bookseller. His publications now were of a far more respectable and useful character; such as the "Every-Day Book," &c. He was, however, so unfortunate in business, that he was arrested for debt, and remained in prison for some time. Through the kindness of Mr. Tegg and other friends he was released, and enabled to open the Grasshopper coffee-house, where he edited the "Year-Book." This business, however, did not succeed, and Mr. Hone again became much involved. Being led to attend the ministry of Mr. Binney at the Weigh House, his character became changed; and the new religious connection resulted in

his becoming subeditor of the Patriot; this he continued till his death, which took place in November, 1842.

HONORIUS, FLAVIUS, emperor of the West, the son of Theodosius, was born at Constantinople, in 384; succeeded to the throne, in conjunction with his brother Arcadius, in 395; and died at Ravenna, after an inglorious reign, in the 39th year of his age, A. D. 423.

HONORIUS III. was raised to the papal chair on the death of Innocent III. in 1216. Immediately on his election, he wrote to the king of Jerusalem to assure him of his support; to the bishops of France, to encourage pilgrims; and to the emperor of Constantinople, to promise him assistance against the schismatics. He also obliged Louis of France to renounce his pretensions to the English throne, and reconciled the barons with Henry III. Died, 1227; and was succeeded by Gregory IX.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, suffragan to the Archbishop of Treves, where he was born in 1701, and died in 1790. He wrote a "History of Treves" in Latin, which procured him much reputation; and another work "On the Condition of the Church and the lawful Power of the Pope," in which, though he was an ardent Catholic, he attacked the usurpations of the Romish see with so much boldness, that he was persecuted, and the work condemned. Died, 1790.

HOOD, ROBIN, a celebrated English outlaw in the 12th century—whose personal courage, skill in archery, boldness of enterprise, and generous disposition, have rendered his name famous in the legendary history of our country—lived in Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire. The heads of his story, as collected by Stowe, are briefly these:—"In this time (about the year 1190, in the reign of Richard I.) were many robbers and outlaws, among whom Robin Hood and Little John, renowned thieves, continued in the woods, despoiling and robbing the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as would invade them, or by resistance for their own defence. The said Robin entertained 100 tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got, upon whom 400 (were they ever so strong) durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbies and the houses of rich old carles." He died in 1247.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Lord Viscount, the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born there in 1724, and entered the royal navy at the age of 16. By his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1739, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and he was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1782, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was elected into parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he signalled him-

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self by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. Died, 1816.

HOOD, THOMAS, a poet, humourist, and miscellaneous writer, the son of Mr. Hood, bookseller, was early placed "upon lofty stool, at lofty desk," in a merchant's counting-house, but his health failing, he was sent for a time to his father's relations at Dundee; and, upon his return, was apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver. A desire to appear in the world of literature had, however, long been uppermost in his mind; and at length we find him contributing to, and in part editing, the *London Magazine*. But his connection with the press became more publicly known by the occasional appearance of his name to various clever and whimsical bagatelles, which enlivened the pages of some of the most popular among the weekly and monthly periodicals. After this came his "Whims and Oddities," "National Tales," "Comic Annuals," "Whimsicalities," "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," "Tyne Hall," "Up the Rhine," &c. Much, however, as we have admired his abilities as a punster and a satirist, and heartily as we have laughed at his original sketches, droll allusions, and grotesque similes; much as we esteem the man of wit who can "shoot folly as it flies," without indulging in personalities, or inflicting pain on any but the worthless, we cannot but admire and esteem him more, when, following his pathos, he fixes the attention of the reader, and commands the best sympathies of man's nature, by compositions so simple, eloquent, and forceful as "The Song of the Shirt." In speaking of the long and wasting illness which terminated in Mr. Hood's death, the *Literary Gazette* has the following just and expressive sentences:—"His sportive humour, like the rays from a crackling fire in a dilapidated building, had long played among the fractures of a ruined constitution, and flashed upon the world through the flaws and rents of a shattered wreck. Yet, infirm as was the fabric, the equal mind was never disturbed to the last. He contemplated the approach of death with a composed philosophy and a resigned soul. His bodily sufferings had made no change in his mental character." Born, 1798; died, May 3, 1845.

HOOGSTRATEN, DAVID VAN, a Dutch poet and critic, born at Rotterdam, in 1658; became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam; wrote several good poems, in the Latin language; and otherwise displayed considerable classical attainments. Died, 1724.

HOOGVLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, born in 1687. His chief fame rests on a poem in 12 books, entitled "Abraham the Patriarch," which is admired for the beauty of its style and imagery. Died, 1763.

HOOK, JAMES, a musical composer, of great industry and talent, was born at Norwich, in 1746. His operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than 140 complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2000 songs! Died, 1837. He was the father

of the Rev. Dr. Hook, dean of Worcester, and of Theodore Hook, the celebrated novelist, &c.

HOOK, Dr. JAMES, dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, was an accomplished scholar, and an able dignitary of the church. He was educated at Westminster School and St. Mary Hall, Oxford; in 1802 he was made chaplain to George IV.; held the livings of Hertingfordbury and St. Andrew's, in Hertfordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; obtained a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, in 1807; succeeded Dr. Middleton, as archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1814; and accepted the deanery of Worcester, in 1825. Besides some dramas, which he wrote early in life, he published, in 1802, "Anguis in Herba; a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her Clergy," which he inscribed "To the sober sense of his country." Few writers, indeed, surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer. At all times and on all occasions he was the unflinching castigator of those who upheld doctrines of a revolutionary tendency; and some of the most effective pamphlets that appeared during the war, in support of sound monarchical principles, owed their origin to him. Died, 1828.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, F.S.A., a celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, but more celebrated for his surpassing wit and extemporaneous powers, was the youngest son of James Hook, the popular composer, and brother of the Rev. James Hook, dean of Worcester. He was born in London, in 1788, and received his education at Harrow. Seldom are the indications of genius in youth so apparent and so mature as they were in the case of Theodore Hook. At 17 he produced his first drama, "The Soldier's Return," which was speedily followed by "Catch him who can," "Tekeli," "Killing no Murder," and 9 other dramatic pieces, nearly all of which were decidedly successful. These, with a host of piquant articles in the *Satirist* magazine, and other periodicals, were hit off before he reached his 25th year. His reputation as a man of rare accomplishments, elegant manners, and pre-eminent convivial talents, being fully appreciated, he was a welcome guest wherever gaiety, wit, and good-humour were in request; and his intimacy with many distinguished characters was the result of it. In October, 1813, he was appointed to the offices of accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius, which he held till February, 1818, when it was discovered that there was a deficiency in the military chest of about 12,000*l.*, abstracted, as it afterwards appeared, by his deputy, who, on the accounts being about to be investigated, destroyed himself; but Mr. Hook, as a matter of course, was made answerable for the acts of his subordinate. He was accordingly sent home, his effects were seized and sold, and he became for a considerable time an inmate of the king's bench. His literary labours were both his solace and support, his industry kept pace with his increasing popularity, and to his fame as a dramatist was now to

be added his success as a novelist. The first series of "Sayings and Doings" appeared in 1824. Other novels, as "Jack Brag," "Births, Deaths, and Marriages," "Gilbert Gurney," &c. followed at short intervals. He also wrote "Memoirs of Sir David Baird" and of "Michael Kelly," the composer. But not a little of his notoriety arose from his connection with the John Bull, of which he was editor as well as a joint proprietor; and from his pen proceeded most of those bold political articles, racy sketches of men and manners, smart poems, and epigrammatic *jeux d'esprit*, which for so long a time distinguished that ultra-Tory paper. For the last few years he was the editor of the New Monthly Magazine. Died, Aug. 24. 1841.

HOOPER, NATHANIEL. Of this gentleman, whose chief celebrity arose from his writing a "History of Rome, from the earliest Period to the Accession of Octavius," very little is known. It appears that he was a zealous Catholic, and has been censured for taking a priest to confess Pope, the poet, on his death-bed. Besides his Roman History, which is unquestionably a work of great critical acumen and accuracy, he wrote "Observations on the Roman Senate," translated Ramsay's "Travels of Cyrus," and received 5000*l.* from Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, for assisting her in the Memoirs of her Life. Died, 1763.

HOOPER, ROBERT, an English mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; and early displayed a mechanical genius and an extraordinary talent for drawing. In 1664 he became professor of mechanics to the Royal Society, and Gresham professor of geometry. In 1665 appeared his "Micographia;" and in 1666 he produced a plan for rebuilding London, which, though approved, was not adopted. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors, by which he realised a handsome fortune. His scientific and mechanical inventions and discoveries were numerous and valuable; but he was a man of an unamiable disposition, and continually engaged in acrimonious controversies with his fellow-philosophers. He had a violent dispute with Hevelius, upon the preference of the telescopic to plain sight; he had afterwards a contention with Oldenburgh, on the invention of pendulum watches; and he endeavoured also to set up a claim to Newton's theory of gravitation. Died, 1703.

HOOKE, JOHN, a learned antiquary, was born at Exeter, in 1524. He wrote a "Description of Exeter," and some part of "Hollingshed's Chronicle," besides other pieces. Died, 1601.

HOOKE, RICHARD, an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," in 8 books, was born at Heavitree, near Exeter, in 1553; and died at Bishop's Bourne, Kent, of which place he was rector, in 1600. It is recorded that, in speaking of Hooker and his great work, pope Clement VIII. said, "This man, indeed, deserves the name of an author. His books will get reve-

rence by age; for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." He is generally honoured by the epithet "judicious."

HOOLE, JOHN, a dramatic poet and translator, was born in 1727. He was a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired a great knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations of "Ariosto's Orlando Furioso" and "Tasso's Jerusalem" into English. He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio; and was the author of three tragedies, viz. "Cyrus," "Timanthes," and "Cleonice." Died, 1803.

HOOPER, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, was born at Grimsley, in Worcestershire, about 1640. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Canterbury; and, on the accession of queen Anne, bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Bath and Wells, which diocese he presided over 24 years, and died in 1727.

HOOPER, JOHN, a pious English prelate and martyr, was born in Somersetshire, in 1405, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. At the accession of Edward VI. he was made bishop of Gloucester, to which was added that of Worcester in commendam. Here he laboured with great zeal till the restoration of popery under Mary, when, continuing firm in the faith he had chosen, he was condemned to the flames as an obstinate and irreclaimable heretic, and suffered the perils of martyrdom with undaunted constancy, at Gloucester, in 1555. He was the author of some sermons and controversial treatises.

HOPE, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, born at Edinburgh, in 1725; was professor of botany and the materia medica in his native city; and in 1761 was appointed botanist to the king, and superintendent of the botanic garden. Died, 1786.

HOPE, Sir THOMAS, a Scotch lawyer, who in 1627 became king's advocate, and, though secretly attached to the covenanters, was created a baronet by Charles. Died, 1646.

HOPE, THOMAS, an English gentleman of large fortune, distinguished by his talents and patronage of the fine arts, was the nephew of a rich merchant of Amsterdam. In 1805 he first appeared as an author, by publishing a work, entitled "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations;" this was followed by two elegant publications, "The Costumes of the Ancients" and "Designs of Modern Costume;" but his great performance was "Anastæus, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek," which appeared anonymously in 1819, and was for some time very generally ascribed to Lord Byron. In this romance, which holds a distinguished rank among modern English works of fiction, he has presented a most accurate and interesting picture of the customs, manners, and countries of the Turks and Greeks, which evinces at once the general knowledge and genius of its author. Another work, of a metaphysical nature, has been published

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since his death, entitled "On the Origin and Prospects of Man." He died in 1831.

HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L', was an eminent chancellor of France, to which high station he rose through the zeal, ability, and integrity he displayed in the various offices he before filled. He was born in 1605; studied jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; rose rapidly in his profession, and was sent by Henry II. as ambassador to the council of Trent. In 1654 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, when by his good management, and his inflexible disregard of those rapacious favourites of the court who batted on the public purse, he restored the exhausted treasury. He was a sincere friend to religious toleration, and the principal author of the edict of 1662, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. This brought on him the hatred of the court of Rome; his seals of office were taken from him; and he retired to his country-house, in the full conviction that a life of lettered ease and the conversation of a few friends were of far greater value to his personal happiness than the retention of place or power at the sacrifice of principle. When the atrocious massacre of the Protestants on Bartholomew's Day, 1572, was at its height, and his friends thought he would be made one of its victims, he not only refused to take measures for his own safety, but when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. They were, in fact, dispatched by the queen with express orders to save him. On this occasion, he was told that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him; upon which he coolly observed, "I did not know that I had done anything to deserve either death or pardon." The whole course of this great man's life was productive of benefit to his country, and did honour to his nature. He survived this execrable event a few months only, dying in 1573.

HOPITAL, WILLIAM FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L', marquis de St. Mesme, a celebrated French mathematician, was the son of a general in the army, and born in 1661. Such was his reputation for mathematical science, that the profound Huygens did not disdain to apply to him for information. He wrote several works on conic sections, equations, &c. Died, 1704.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, bishop of Londonderry, was a native of Devonshire, and born in 1683. Having married a daughter of the Earl of Truro, and that nobleman being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he obtained the bishopric of Raphoe, and was subsequently translated to that of Londonderry. His works consist of "Expositions of the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer," with "Sermons." Died, 1690.

HOPKINS, CHARLES, son of the preceding, was born at Exeter in 1664. During the Revolution he distinguished himself much in favour of the Orange party; was the friend and associate of Dryden, Lord Dorset, Congreve, and other literary men; wrote the tragedies of "Pyrrhus," "The Female Warrior," and "Boadicea;" and translated

Ovid's *Tristitia* and the *Art of Love*. His death, which was hastened by intemperance, took place in 1699.—His brother JOHN, born in 1675, also possessed poetical talents, and published "*Amasia*," and other poems, in 3 vols.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, an American physician and author, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1750. He introduced the anti-phlogistic regimen and practice in febrile diseases, and was not less assiduous than he was skilful as a practitioner; while as a literary man he successfully distinguished himself by various political tracts and satires, written with a view to give a tone to the public feeling in favour of the administration of Washington. Died, 1801.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D., founder of the sect called *Hopkinsians*, was born at Waterbury, in the United States, in 1721. He was a pious and zealous man, with considerable talents, and almost incredible powers of application; but his theological opinions have given rise to much controversy. He published numerous sermons, a "*Treatise on the Millennium*," &c.; and earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery in the American states. From the year 1769 he presided over a congregation at Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in 1803.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, an American statesman, and one of those who signed the declaration of independence, was born in 1707, in that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. In 1732 he was elected a representative to the general assembly from Scituate, and was chosen speaker of that body in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; and, in 1756, was elected its governor. After this he was several times chosen a member of congress, and died in 1785. He was a clear and convincing speaker, and a good mathematician; and though he had received but a very limited education, his knowledge of literature, science, and political economy was varied and extensive.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, born at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1647, was a celebrated antiquary. He assisted Bishop Gibson in his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, and was the translator of the article "*Worcestershire*," in Camden's *Britannia*. In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in Worcester cathedral; held the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital; and died in 1700.—Another WILLIAM HOPKINS was the author of "*An Appeal to Common Sense*;" and, though openly professing Arian principles, held the rectory of Bolney, in Sussex, till his death, in 1786.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an eminent American author, and one of the signers of the American independence, was born at Philadelphia, in 1738. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England, the country of his parents' birth; and, in a few years after his return, entered congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many

satires and ironical pieces, such as the "Prophesy," the "Political Catechism," &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania, and died in 1791. Among his works, the greater part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them.

HOPNER, JOHN, an ingenious portrait and landscape painter, chiefly excelling in females and children, was born in 1759, and died in 1810. As the author of a metrical translation of "Oriental Tales," and in other literary performances, he also distinguished himself.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathematician, son of Sir Arthur Hopton, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Temple, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Selden, but died in 1614, aged 26. He wrote "A Treatise on the Geometrical Staff," "The Topographical Glass," "A Concordance of Years," &c.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, a grammarian of Panoptus, in Egypt, in the 4th century, who taught first at Alexandria, and next at Constantinople. There are extant, under his name, 2 books concerning the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, printed in Greek by Aldus, in 1505, but their authenticity is questionable.

HORATIUS FLACCUS, QUINTUS, or HORACE, one of the most eminent, and certainly the most popular and elegant of the Roman poets, was born at Venusium, a city lying on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, B.C. 65. His father, although following the calling of a tax-gatherer, was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, and took the greatest pains in providing for his education. At the age of 20 years he went to Athens to complete his studies; and while there, Marcus Brutus passing through the city on his way to Macedonia, Horace, accompanied by other Roman youths, joined the army; became a legionary tribune; fought in the last battle for the freedom of Rome at Philippi, and saved himself by flight. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want, till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends; and, not long after, his munificent patron presented him with the Sabine villa; to which, having witnessed such striking examples of the instability of fortune, he withdrew from the tumult at Rome, preferring retirement to a more brilliant life. His Odes

are models of that kind of composition, and his Epistles and Satires abound with acute and vivacious observations on life and manners; while his "Ars Poetica," so often quoted, evinces great taste, and is remarkable for a species of graceful negligence. This is not the place, even if our brief limits permitted it, to dwell on the peculiar merits of a classical poet; but we may safely say, with a more competent authority, that "the easy, agreeable manner in which he philosophises without appearing to do it, the salt with which he seasons his thoughts, and the delicacy and ease with which he expresses himself, afford the most agreeable entertainment. His descriptions are still applicable and interesting, and the poet will therefore ever remain the favourite of those whose morality does not exclude the refinements of life." Horace died suddenly, in the year of Rome 756, and 9 B.C., aged 56.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, the best English melodist of modern times, the son of C. F. Horn, a German musician, and teacher of the daughters of George III., was born in London, 1786. At the precocious age of six, he showed evident signs of a taste for composition, his skill at improvisation arresting the attention of his father's visitors, among whom the great Haydn could be numbered. On the opening of the English Opera House he was engaged as second tenor, and he subsequently shared the public favours with the first singers of the day. He composed the whole or the greater portion of the music for innumerable operas; and in proof of his success as a ballad composer, it need only be said that he was the author of the three most popular ballads of his time, "Cherry Ripe," "I've been Roaming," "The deep deep Sea," &c. Died at New York, 1849.

HORNE, GEORGE, a learned and pious English prelate of the 18th century, was born in 1730, at Otham, Kent; and was educated at Maidstone Grammar School, and at University College, Oxford. He took orders in 1753, and his graceful elocution and excellent style rendered him a popular preacher. He was successively chaplain to the king, vice-chancellor of the university, and dean of Canterbury; and in 1790 he was raised to the see of Norwich. He was distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and in early life was a strenuous Hutchinsonian. In 1751 he opposed the Newtonian philosophy as inconsistent with the Bible; in 1754 he wrote against Dr. Shuckford's account of the creation and fall of man; and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr. Kennicott, the supposed author of "A Word to the Hutchinsonians." But among his numerous works, which are too numerous for specifying here, the principal is, "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms," an elaborate performance, on the composition of which he bestowed nearly 20 years. Died, 1792.

HORNECK, ANTHONY, an eminent divine and learned orientalist, was born at Baccarach, in Germany, in 1641; came to England, and completed his education at Queen's College, Oxford; and obtained a prebend in Westminster Abbey, and a chaplainship to the king. He wrote many admirable works

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on theology and church history, and was an excellent Hebrew scholar. Died, 1696.

HORNECK, OTTOCAR OF, one of the oldest historians in the German language, was a native of Styria, and lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. About the year 1280, he composed a work on the great empires of the earth, which concluded with the death of the emperor Frederic II., and is still extant in manuscript at Vienna. He also wrote a chronicle of the events of his own time, consisting of more than 83,000 verses, and which is said to be rich in portraying the characters of eminent men, and in the description of festivals, tournaments, and battles, at part of which he was himself present.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebrated German traveller, born at Hildesheim, in 1772. At the instance of Blumenbach, the famous naturalist, he was, in 1797, employed by the African Association, in London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited Cyprus, Alexandria, and Cairo, he crossed the Libyan desert, reached Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, and soon afterwards proceeded on an excursion to Tripoli. From this place he set out with the intention of penetrating into Central Africa, and is believed to have died on his return to Fezzan, of a fever caused by drinking cold water, after being exposed to great fatigue. His Journal, which was sent by him from Tripoli, was published in 1802 by the African Society.

HORNER, FRANCIS, barrister-at-law, was born at Edinburgh, in 1778; and educated at the High School and university of his native city. He entered parliament in 1806, and distinguished himself as chairman of the bullion committee; but his severe application to that intricate subject injured his health, which was naturally delicate; and he died, in 1817, at Pisa, whither he had gone for its restoration. Mr. Horner's literary talents were of a high order, and he was one of the earliest and most able writers in the Edinburgh Review.

HORNTHORST, GERARD, a celebrated painter, called also **GERARDO DALE NOTTI**, from his subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a pupil of Abraham Bloemart, but finished his studies at Rome, where he was employed by Prince Justiniani, and other persons of high rank. He painted night-scenes, and pieces illuminated by torch or candle light. On his return from Italy he visited England, and obtained the favour of Charles I. by many able performances, and on his return to Holland, he was much employed by the Prince of Orange. Among his numerous pictures, that of Jesus Christ before the tribunal of Pilate is the most celebrated. Died, 1660.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, an English astronomer, was born at Toxteth, in Lancashire, about 1619. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title of "Venus in Sole visu, anno 1639, Nov. 24.;" and he formed a theory of lunar motion, which Newton did not disdain to adopt. His premature death, which was a real loss to science, took place soon after he had attained

the age of 21 years. Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1673.

HORSLEY, JOHN, a learned antiquary, who died in 1731. His work, entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a celebrated English prelate and mathematician, was born in London in 1733; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and held several livings, in succession, till he arrived at the episcopal dignity. But while he was rapidly rising in the church, and opposing Dr. Priestley, the great champion of Unitarianism, by his theological arguments, he was not neglectful of science. In 1775 he published an edition of Newton's works, in 5 vols. 4to.; and from 1773 till the election of Sir Joseph Banks, he was secretary of the Royal Society; when, deeming the dignity of the society lessened by the choice of a man who was ignorant of the higher sciences, he resigned his office. He was the uncompromising and strenuous advocate of the cause he espoused, an open and sincere enemy to all innovation in church and state, profoundly learned, and an eloquent preacher. His writings were numerous and important, in theology, in science, and in classical literature. Died, 1806.

HORTENSIVS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roman orator, who, till his great rival Cicero bore away the palm, eclipsed all others by the grace and splendour of his eloquence. He was elegant in his style, acute in the conception and distribution of his matter, and succeeded by sudden effect. He held many civil and military offices; was made consul 70 B.C.; was Cicero's colleague as augur; and died immensely rich, B.C. 49. His works are unfortunately lost to posterity. — His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force, that the decree was annulled.

HOSTE, JOHN, a learned French mathematician of the 16th century. He was appointed superintendent of fortifications and counsellor of war; fortified the town of Nancy; and wrote several works on astronomy, geometry, &c. Died, 1631.

HOSTE, PAUL, a celebrated French mathematician; born, 1652; died, 1700. He accompanied the Mareschals d'Estrées and de Tourville during 12 years in all their expeditions; and produced, besides other works, "L'Art des Armées Navales," a treatise which is equally historical and authentic, and for which Louis XIV. liberally rewarded him.

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, a learned oriental scholar, born at Zurich, in 1620. He displayed such a propensity for, and made such progress in, the ancient languages, that he was sent to foreign universities at the public expense. He went to Geneva, Göttingen, and Leyden; visited England; and returned to his native country, enriched with vast stores of knowledge. In 1642 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in his native city; and by his teaching and

writings contributed greatly to promote the study of oriental literature. He endeavoured, especially, to obtain accurate information concerning the state of the eastern churches; and by his knowledge of oriental history and archæology, he was enabled to throw considerable light on the history of the Jews, Mohammedans, &c. In 1658 he accompanied his patron, the Elector of Heidelberg, to the diet at Frankfort, where he formed an acquaintance with the famous orientalist, Job Ludolph; and in 1661 he finally returned to Zurich, laden with honours. In 1667, while preparing for a visit to the university of Leyden, in compliance with repeated invitations, he was accidentally drowned, with three of his children, by the upsetting of a boat, in the neighbourhood of Zurich. His works are all of the most erudite character.

HOTTINGER, JOHN JAMES, son of the preceding, was born at Zurich, in 1652; at which place he became professor of theology; and died in 1735. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland."—Another professor at Zurich, of the same name, known by his editions of the classics, was born in 1750, and died in 1819. He was an acute critic and elegant scholar: among his best works is an "Essay towards a Comparison of the German with the Greek and Roman Poets."

HOTZE, General, an officer in the Austrian service, was by birth a Swiss. In 1792 he served in the army as a colonel of cuirassiers; was promoted to the rank of a major-general in the following year; and continued to serve in the army of the Rhine for several succeeding years. In 1795 he was made a lieutenant-field-marshal; in August, 1796, he assisted in gaining the battle of Neumarch; and a few days afterwards displayed great talents and activity in the field of Wurtzburg. In 1799 he had the command of the left wing of the Archduke Charles's army; and by effecting the passage of the Rhine above the lake of Constance, and by his obstinate contests with the French, he greatly contributed to the future success of the archduke. He was killed near Kaltenbrunn, Sept. 25, 1799.

HOUARD, DAVID, a French advocate and juridical writer, was born at Dieppe, in 1725. He laboured with great diligence in clearing the ancient laws of France from their obscurity, and he thereby threw much light upon the history of that country. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and an associate of the National Institute. Died, 1803.

HOUBIGANT, CHARLES FRANCIS, a learned French ecclesiastic, who produced a Latin translation of the Old Testament, in 8 vols.; and an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, in 4 vols. folio, &c. He died at the advanced age of 98, in 1803.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICOLAS, a French republican general, who from being at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, rapidly arrived at the rank of a general, and displayed great boldness and activity in repeated engagements when opposed to the Prussians on the Rhine, and afterwards against the English and their allies before

Dunkirk, &c. Neither his bravery nor his successes, however, could save him from the guillotine; for having been denounced by his colleague, General Hoche, as a conspirator against the republic, he was arrested, and shortly after executed, 1793.

HOUEL, J. P. L. L., a French painter and engraver, born at Rouen, in 1735. He is the author as well as artist of "*Le Voyage Pittoresque de Sicile*," &c. in 4 folio volumes, with 264 plates. Died, 1813.

HOUGH, JOHN, an English prelate, memorable for the noble stand he made against the arbitrary conduct of James II., was a native of Middlesex, and born in 1651. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; became chaplain to the Duke of Ormond; and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687 the presidency of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that society, and was a man of bad character. The fellows upon this seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester; and a new president having taken his doctor's degree, was installed. The infatuated monarch, instead of letting the matter rest, thought proper to send another man, ordering the society to elect Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were all expelled, except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when the king, finding that his affairs grew desperate, began to be alarmed, and commissioned the Bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen College regularly and statubly. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where, in 1743, he died, honoured for his patriotism, piety, and munificence.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, an English physician and botanist. He went to the West Indies as surgeon, and on his return took his degrees at Leyden under Boerhaave; while there he instituted a set of experiments on brutes, in concert with Van Swieten. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society on his return from Holland, and went soon after to the West Indies, where he died in 1733. He left a manuscript catalogue of plants, which was published by Sir Joseph Banks.

HOUTEVILLE, CLAUDE FRANCIS, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1688, and died in 1742, aged 54. His principal work is entitled "*The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts*," 3 vols.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He wrote *Annals* in Latin, commencing at 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the 3rd year of John, 1201. His style is defective, but he is highly esteemed for diligence and fidelity.

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in-chief at the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Born, 1536; died, 1624.

HOWARD, Lieut. EDWARD, R.N., the descendant of an ancient and opulent family, was one of the earliest and best of the naval school of novelists. With all the graphic power and stirring eloquence of his other writers of that class, he was, to his honour be it said, wholly free from their too frequent coarseness. "Ratlin the Reefer," "Outward Bound," "The Old Commodore," and "Jack Ashore," attest his powers as a novelist; while his "Life of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer," gave promise of even higher excellence. Died, 1842.

HOWARD, JOHN, the celebrated philanthropist, was born at Hackney, in 1728. He was apprenticed to a grocer, but his constitution being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady, whom he afterwards married. After the decease of Mrs. Howard, who lived only about three years, he, in 1756, embarked for Lisbon, in order to view the effects of the recent earthquake, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. The hardships he suffered and witnessed during his imprisonment, first roused his attention to the subject of his future labours. On being released, Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in childbed in 1763, leaving him one son. He at this time resided at Cardington, near Bedford, where he indulged the benevolence of his disposition by continually assisting and ameliorating the condition of the poor. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the prisoners. Having done so, he laid the result of his inquiries before the House of Commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. He next made a tour through the principal parts of Europe, and published his "State of the Prisons," with a view to render them both more humane and more efficacious. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. In this he encountered every danger that can be conceived; and having become personally acquainted with the subject, in 1789 he published "An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with Papers relative to the Plague," &c. Actively pursuing this salutary and benevolent object, Mr. Howard took up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having been prompted by humanity to visit one of the sufferers, he caught the infection, and died, Jan. 20. 1790. His body was there interred, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. — Edmund Burke, advertising to the merits of this great philanthropist in a speech previous to the election at Bristol, in 1780, thus eulogises

him:—"He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity." His statue, in a Roman garb, is erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

HOWARD, Sir ROBERT, an English poet and historian, was the son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. He was a zealous friend of the revolution of 1688. He wrote several plays, the "History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.," the "History of Religion," &c. Died, 1698.

HOWARD, THOMAS, earl of Surrey and duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He served with his brother, Sir Edward, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511, but was killed and his ships taken. He next accompanied the Marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. The victory of Flodden Field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower, on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. He died in 1554, aged 66.

HOWARD, EDWARD, younger brother of the above, entered early on the maritime service, and about 1494 was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest; but the year following he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.

HOWARD, HENRY, earl of Surrey, an accomplished nobleman, a brave soldier, and the best English poet of his age, was born in 1520. He served under his father, the Duke of Norfolk, as lieutenant-general of the army sent against Scotland, and performed various other military exploits, of eminence and value. He had quartered on his escutcheon the royal arms of Edward the Confessor, to which he had an hereditary right; and he is said to have aspired to the hand of the princess Mary. On these and other less substantial charges he suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, Jan. 19. 1546, by the jealous and arbitrary mandate of Henry VIII. His works consist of "Songs and Sonnets," &c.,

which deserve a high degree of commendation, for the period at which they were composed. Dr. Heylin, in his Church History, thus speaks of his great popularity: "He was beheld in general by the English as the chief ornament of the nation, highly esteemed for his chivalry, his affability, his learning, and whatsoever other graces might either make him amiable in the eyes of the people, or formidable in the sight of a jealous, impotent, and wayward prince."

HOWARD, THOMAS, earl of Arundel, a nobleman distinguished by his patronage of the fine arts, was earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I., and was employed in several foreign embassies by that prince and his father. He sent agents into Greece and Italy, to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists, which had escaped destruction. His unrivalled museum of antiquities was divided at his death; and Henry, the sixth duke of Norfolk, about the year 1668, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated *Parian Chronicle*, which with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it are now termed the *Arundelian marbles*. His lordship died at Padua, in 1646.

HOWE, JOHN, an eminent Nonconformist clergyman of the 17th century, born in 1630, at Loughborough; was ejected from his living at Torrington, Devon, and for many years officiated as the minister of a Presbyterian congregation in London; afterwards retired to the Netherlands; came again to England upon James's proclamation of liberty of conscience, and died in 1705.

HOWE, JOHN, a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne. He was a member of the convention parliament, and exerted himself greatly in favour of the revolution; but afterwards joined the opposition; and gave great offence to the king by the boldness of his conduct. In the succeeding reign he was made a privy councillor and paymaster of the forces; but retired on the accession of George I., and was succeeded in his office by Walpole. Died, 1720.

HOWE, JOSIAH, an English divine in the reign of Charles I., whose cause he espoused with ardour, and was consequently ejected from his fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford; but surviving the restoration of monarchy, once more became possessed of his preferment. He was the author of some poems, &c. Died, 1701.

HOWE, RICHARD, Earl, a celebrated English admiral, was the third son of Emanuel, viscount Howe, and was born in 1725. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton, he was placed, at the age of 14, as a midshipman on board the *Severn*, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1745, when, though only 20 years of age, he obtained the command of the Baltimore sloop of war, and was made post-captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succours to the Pretender. Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, he sailed, as com-

mander-in-chief, to the Mediterranean in 1770, with the rank of rear-admiral, and in a few years rose to be vice-admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Etaign; and, on his return in 1782, he was created an English viscount. In the course of the same year he sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, which he effected in spite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of first lord of the admiralty; and in 1788 he was created an earl of Great Britain. In 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he took the command of the British fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June, 1794, obtained over them a decisive and most important victory. The rank of general of marines and the vacant garter were both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year, which, with a visit from the king on board his ship, who presented him with a valuable sword, were the consummation of his honours. In 1797, Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, and died in 1799.

HOWE, Sir WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker's Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed congress that they had received full power to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August he defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the *Schuylkill*, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Clinton. Died, 1814.

HOWELL, THE GOOD, or HYWEL DDA, a Cambrian prince and legislator, of the 10th century, who went to Rome to obtain information preparatory to a compilation of a code of laws for the Welsh; which code, founded on the laws of Dunwallo Molmutius, an ancient British sovereign, was constitutionally established throughout Wales, and are still extant.

HOWELL, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1595, at Abernant, in Carmarthenshire; and, after receiving his education at Oxford, travelled on the Continent as agent to procure workmen, &c., for a glass manufactory then for the first time established in England. He was subsequently a

member of the British parliament, and of the Fleet, to Cro Charles many b be longe Hlane, foreign.

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member of parliament, secretary to the British ambassador in Denmark, and clerk of the council. For some offence to the parliamentarians he was imprisoned in the Fleet, but obtained his liberty by applying to Cromwell; became historiographer to Charles II., and died in 1666. He wrote many books; but the one by which he will be longest remembered is, "Epistolæ Howellianæ, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign."

HOWELL, WILLIAM, an English historical writer of the 17th century; author of a "History of the World, from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire," 3 vols. folio; and "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ." Died, 1683.

HOWLEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Ropley, in Hampshire, of which parish his father was vicar, in 1703. He was educated at Winchester School, where he had for his teacher Dr. Warton, and for a class-fellow William Lisle Bowles, the poet; and after distinguishing himself by the elegance of his academic exercises, he proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford, passing through the various grades of the university with honour and success, till, in 1809, he was appointed regius professor of divinity. This closed his academic career. In 1813 he was nominated bishop of London; and in 1828 translated to the primacy, the onerous duties of which he discharged with zeal and fidelity for 20 years. He seldom took part in the secular discussions in the House of Lords. When bishop of London he supported the bill of pains and penalties against queen Caroline, laying it down with much emphasis that the king could do no wrong either morally or politically; and, as archbishop of Canterbury, he vehemently opposed the catholic emancipation bill, in 1829, as dangerous to the church; and the reform bill, in 1831, as no less dangerous to the constitution. Dr. Howley enjoyed with those who knew him best, a high reputation for scholarship; and the sermons, charges, &c., which he gave to the world, showed him to be possessed of good sense, good feeling, and sincere piety. Died, 1848.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish philosopher and author in the 17th century, who gained celebrity by a work, entitled "Examen de Ingenios para las Ciencias," &c., or an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences. This book, which is full of practical wisdom, has been translated into English, under the title of "The Trial of Wits," and into German by Lessing, as "Prüfung der Köpfe." Though he wrote in Spanish, and is supposed to have been born of Spanish parents, Huarte was a native of Navarre.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Basle, in 1707. He studied under Haller at Berne, and next at Strasburg; after which he took his doctor's degree at his native place. He assisted Haller in his great work on the Plants of Switzerland. He obtained the rank of court physician and counsellor of state; published a work on the spinal marrow and other parts of the nervous system, entitled "Com-

mentatio de Medulla Spinali," and died in 1778. There were also several other writers and artists of this name.—**ULRIC HUBER**, a native of Friesland, author of "De Jure Civitatis." Died, 1694.—**MARY HUBER**, a deistical writer; author of "Lettres sur la Religion de l'Homme," and many other works. Born, at Geneva, 1694; died, 1739.

—**JOHN JAMES HUBER**, a painter, called by Fuseli the *Swiss Tintoretto*. Born, 1568; died, 1748.—**JOHN HUBER**, a Genevese artist, born in 1722. He was a good painter, but devoted much of his attention to the art of cutting profiles, in which he acquired an extraordinary degree of dexterity. He is described as being an eccentric character; and, among other fanciful schemes, formed a project for guiding the course of air balloons by the flight of large birds; on which he published a tract, illustrated with plates. Died, 1790.—**MICHAEL HUBER**, a native of Bavaria, professor of French in Leipzig, and the translator of several German works into French. Born, 1727; died, 1804.—**LOUIS FERDINAND HUBER**, son of the preceding; editor of several journals. Born at Paris, 1764; died, 1804.—**THERESA HUBER**, daughter of the celebrated philologist Heyne, and wife of the preceding; a popular German novelist, many of whose works appeared under her husband's name.—**FRANCIS HUBER**, a naturalist, born in 1750, at Geneva; author of "Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles," in which he explains the manner of the queen-bee's impregnation, &c. Having lost his way in a winter night, the effect of the cold produced total blindness; but the lady to whom he had been betrothed afterwards married him, and became his constant amanuensis.

HUDDLESTON, ROBERT, an eminent antiquarian writer, was born at Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, about the year 1776. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of Wallace Hall, in that neighbourhood. He was subsequently settled as the schoolmaster of the parish of Lunan, in the county of Forfar. In 1814, he published a new edition of "Toland's History of the Druids," in 1 vol. 8vo. Mr. H. rendered an essential service to antiquarian literature by this publication, enriched as it is by his valuable notes, which display great antiquarian knowledge, critical acumen, and unwearied research. Died, 1828.

HUDSON, HENRY, a distinguished navigator, whose early history is unknown. After making three voyages to find a north-east or north-west passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the river Hudson, he set sail a fourth time, April 17th, 1610, in a bark named the *Discovery*, and proceeding westward, reached, in latitude 60°, the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, until it issued into the vast bay, which is also called after him. Here, with his son, and seven infirm sailors, he was turned adrift by a mutinous crew, and was supposed to have perished.

HUDSON, DR. JOHN, a learned divine and philological writer, was born in 1662, near Cockermonth, Cumberland; obtained a fellowship in University College, Oxford,

in 1686; and was made principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1712. He enjoyed a high reputation as a scholar, and published elegant editions of the classic authors. After his death appeared his beautiful edition of Josephus, 2 vols. folio.

HUE, FRANCIS, first valet-de-chambre to the Dauphin of France, and who afterwards filled the same situation under Louis XVIII., distinguished himself by his inviolable fidelity to the royal family under the most trying circumstances. He was the author of a work, entitled "Dernières Années du Règne et de la Vie de Louis XVI."

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish poet and critic; born in 1729, at Zafrá, in Estremadura. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen, and zealously defended Spanish literature from the censures of Voltaire and other French writers. He published various poems and dramas, and edited "Teatro Espanol," in 17 vols.

HUET, PETER DANIEL, a celebrated French critic and classical scholar, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1690. He was educated in the Jesuits' College, accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and was in vain persuaded to settle there by queen Christina. In 1670 he was appointed preceptor to the dauphin; and while he filled that situation, he wrote an erudite work in defence of Christianity, entitled "Demonstratio Evangelica;" he also published the Latin classics, in 62 vols., with those ample illustrations which have made what are called the *Delphin* editions so generally known and esteemed. In 1689 he was made bishop of Avrantes, but resigned that see in 1699, and spent the remainder of his days in literary retirement, producing many works of great merit. He died, at Paris, in 1721.

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1545, and died in 1600. He was also a tolerable poet in Latin and German.

HUGH CAPET, the first of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. He was proclaimed king of France at Noyon, in 987, and died in 996, aged 57.

HUGH DE CLUNY, a Romish saint, was born in Burgundy, in 1023. When young he embraced the monastic life at Cluny, where he became prior, and at last abbot, of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended. Died, 1108.

HUGH DE FLEURY, a monk of the abbey of Fleury, in the 11th century. His works are held in great esteem; they consist of "De la Puissance Royale, et de la Dignité Sacerdotale," and "A Chronicle, or History, from the Creation to 840."

HUGH DE ST. CHER, or **HUGO DE SANCTO CARO**, a French cardinal of the 13th century, distinguished as a Scripture commentator, and who was also employed on various important missions by the papal court.

HUGHES, JOHN, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist; born, 1677; died, 1727. His last work was, the "Siege of Damascus," a tragedy, which still continues on the stage. Several papers in the

Tattler, Spectator, and Guardian were written by him.

HUGO, HERMAN, a learned Jesuit and Latin poet, was born at Brussels in 1588, and died of the plague at Rhinberg, in 1629.

HUGTENBURGH, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, who painted the victories of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Died, 1733.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, born in 1738. He was contemporary with Garrick, and lived to be father of the British stage, but never rose to any great eminence in his profession. He was the author of a deservedly popular poem, entitled "Richard Plantagenet," besides some novels, tales, and dramas.

HULSE, the Right Hon. Sir SAMUEL, G. C. H., a British field-marshal, and the governor of Chelsea Hospital. This gallant veteran was 90 years of age, and had been upwards of three quarters of a century in the military service of his country, having entered the 1st foot guards as an ensign in 1761. In 1782 he attained the brevet of colonel, and commanded the 1st battalion of his regiment in Holland and at the siege of Valenciennes. In 1798 he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was in Ireland for a time during the period of the rebellion. He was next engaged in the expedition to the Helder, and in 1803 he obtained the rank of general. In 1806 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, in 1820 he became governor, and in 1830 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. He also held various offices in the royal household, and was a member of the privy council. Died, Jan. 1, 1837.

HUMANN, M., French minister of finance, was a native of Alsace, which, at the time of his birth, was accounted a province of the empire. He commenced his active life as the master of a mercantile depot in Paris; where, by a variety of circumstances, he brought himself into notice as an able financier, and finally gained a seat in the cabinet in this capacity, in 1832. He was out of office, however, from 1836 to 1840, when he came in with the new administration; and he was minister of finance in 7 cabinets out of 19, which were formed and dissolved between 1830 and the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1842.

HUMBOLDT, WILLIAM VON, a distinguished statesman and philologist, the elder brother of the great philosopher and traveller, was born at Potsdam, 1767. He received his early education at Berlin, and studied at Göttingen and Jena, where he formed a friendship with Schiller, which lasted through life. In 1800 he was appointed Prussian minister at the papal court, where his love of antiquarian and classical pursuits necessarily received a fresh impulse; and on his return in 1808 he was created a councillor of state, and nominated minister of education. In 1810 he went as plenipotentiary to Vienna; and he shared in all the great diplomatic transactions of the next few years;—at Prague,—at the conferences of Chatillon, where he signed the capitulation of Paris along with Hardenberg,—and at the congress of Vienna, &c. He next went

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as ambassador extraordinary to London; assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818; and the following year he became a member of the Prussian cabinet, but he soon retired in consequence of the retrograde policy pursued by his colleagues, and thenceforward lived chiefly at his seat, Tegel, near Berlin, in the cultivation of literature and science. It would be impossible within our limits to give a list of his numerous productions. His works were collected by his brother Alexander, and printed in 1841, in 4 vols. They are of a most miscellaneous character, and show the extraordinary versatility of his powers; but his chief fame rests on his erudite researches into philology, and more especially the Basque, Sanscrit, North American, and Malay languages: nor should we forget to mention, as most illustrative of his amiability and excellence of heart, his "Letters to a Female Friend," of which several translations, more or less complete, have appeared in England. Died, 1835.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1711. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he applied to mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. He did not, however, continue long in that line; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise of Human Nature," which he published at London in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his "Moral Essays," which appeared in 1742, more successful. In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young Marquis of Annandale, whose state of mind rendered a guardian necessary. Here he spent a year in great discomfort, as might easily be imagined from the nature of his office; and the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh having become vacant, he became a candidate, but failed in his application in consequence of his known infidelity. In 1746 he became secretary to General St. Clair, whom he accompanied in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. While at the latter city, he republished his first work, under a new title of "An Inquiry concerning Human Understanding;" and, in 1752, appeared at Edinburgh, his "Political Discourses," which were followed the same year by his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," which of all his writings he considered incomparably the best. In 1754 he published the first volume of his "History of England," which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress he printed a piece, with the title of "The Natural History of Religion," which was attacked by Warburton in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Dr. Hurd. His great work, the "History of England," had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the Earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, from whose fashion-

able and literary circles he received an enthusiastic welcome; and where, in 1765, he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with great delicacy and generosity, but which were ill-requited by the morbid sensitiveness and suspiciousness which the "philosopher of Geneva" allowed himself to indulge against his friend and benefactor. He then became under-secretary of state to General Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income of 1000*l.* per annum; and died stoically in 1776. Hume doubtless takes the lead among modern philosophical sceptics; and whatever we may see to condemn, we are bound to acknowledge that he upheld his doctrines with distinguished ability.

HUME, JAMES DEACON, whose financial reports have earned for him a high reputation, was born in Surrey, 1774. Having obtained a clerkship in the custom house, he soon became conspicuous for energy and ability; and at length his value was so highly appreciated by government, that he was appointed to reduce into one simple code, the innumerable and conflicting statutes relating to our custom-house legislation. His services on this head were rewarded with a pension of 1000*l.*; and soon afterwards (in 1820) he was appointed joint assistant secretary to the board of trade, which thus secured to itself the benefit of his profound acquaintance with the mercantile system of this country. In 1846, on retired from public life; and the evidence he gave that year before the Import duties committee, has been almost universally quoted as an authority without appeal. Died, 1842.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUK, an eminent musician, was born at Presburg, in 1779. His friends discovering in him an extraordinary capacity for music, he was placed with Mozart when only seven years of age; and after remaining under his roof about two years, he and his father travelled through various parts of Europe, visiting England in 1791, where his performances on the pianoforte were highly applauded. He soon acquired great celebrity as a composer as well as a performer. In 1820 he became chapel-master to the Grand-duke of Weimar, where he continued afterwards to reside, making, from time to time, brilliant and profitable tours in Germany, Russia, and England. Hummel composed some operas, the most celebrated of which is "Mathilde von Guise;" his church music was also admirable; but his fame will chiefly rest upon his brilliant compositions for the pianoforte. He died in October, 1837.

HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1527. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and might have been a bishop but for his puritanical principles. He died in 1590; leaving behind him many able classical works, a "Life of Bishop Jewel," &c.

HUMPHREYS, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and juridical writer; author of "Observations on the English Law of Real

Property," &c. He was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales; and died in 1830.

HUMPHRY, OZIAS, an eminent miniature painter, born at Honiton, Devon, in 1743. He first settled at Bath; then came to London, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was made a royal academican. In 1780 he went to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. Died, in London, in 1810.

HUNNADES, JOHN CORVINUS, valvode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him the Devil. The sultans Amurath and Mahomed II. were each compelled to retire from the siege of Belgrade, owing to his energetic defence of it. He died in 1456, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause.

HUNNIS, WILLIAM, chapel-master to queen Elizabeth, and a voluminous writer of moral and religious poetry. He is said, by a cotemporary poet, to have "depainted sonnets sweet." His sonnets, however, have been engulfed in the oblivion of time; but, certainly, the author who could entitle a metrical version of the book of Genesis, "A Hive full of Honey," or describe a volume of psalms and hymns as "A Handful of Honeysuckles," ought to have the power of rendering his "sonnets" deliciously nectarous.

HUNNIUS, a Lutheran divine, who filled the professor's chair at Wittenberg, and wrote against Calvin with great asperity. Died, 1603.

HUNT, HENRY, M.P. was born at Up-haven, Wilts, about the year 1773, where he was well known as an opulent farmer, and one who was a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When Mr. Hunt was a young man, he was a decided loyalist; and in 1801, when the whole country was apprehensive of an invasion, he voluntarily tendered his entire stock, worth 20,000*l.*, to the government, for its use, if it were needed; besides which he engaged to enter, with three of his servants all well mounted and equipped, and at his own cost, as volunteers into any regiment of horse that might make the first charge upon the enemy; and for this proffered service he received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Hunt joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry; but, owing to some misunderstanding between Lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the court of king's bench, found guilty, fined 100*l.*, and imprisoned six weeks. Owing to this, or some other cause, Mr. Hunt became a "radical reformer," associated with the most disaffected, and was looked up to by many of them as the fearless champion of their party. He long tried for a seat in parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, in 1830-1; but, the year after his second return,

his constituents declined his future services. As "lord of the manor of Glastonbury" he acted fairly at his court-leet; and, as a mob orator, he obtained notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having ended with loss of life and limb to many of the assembled multitude, he was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol. But, though in confinement, he was not idle; he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant malpractices going on at the gaol, which, through his means, were afterwards corrected. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Alfred, Hants, where he died, Feb. 12, 1835.

HUNT, THOMAS, a learned Hebraist and oriental scholar, born in 1696; was elected to the Arabic professorship in Oxford university, in 1738, and afterwards obtained the regius professorship of Hebrew, with a canonry of Christchurch annexed. He was the author of valuable "Observations on the Book of Proverbs," "Sermons," &c. Died, 1774.

HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER, a physician, who distinguished himself by his writings relative to the history and antiquities of the county of Durham, of which he was a native.

HUNTER, HENRY, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, was born at Culross, in Perthshire, in 1741; was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and became tutor to the sons of Lord Dundonald. He was subsequently pastor of the Scottish Church, London Wall, and was elected secretary to the corresponding board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands. He was the author of "Sacred Biography," 7 vols. 8vo.; a translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, with splendid plates, 4to.; 2 volumes of "Sermons," "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," &c. He also translated *Sonnet's Travels*, *St. Pierre's Studies of Nature*, and other French works. Died, 1802.

HUNTER, ROBERT, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed both to Swift and Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he died in 1734.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church; but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor 3 years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector, and also tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent Garden, and commenced a series of lectures on anatomy and surgery. He soon rose into extensive practice in surgery and midwifery, but confined himself to the

latter, and in 1764 was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. He was elected F. R. S.; became physician to the British Lying-in Hospital; and on the foundation of the Royal Academy, the king appointed him professor of anatomy. In 1770, Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill Street, to which were attached a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. His valuable museum is now in the university of Glasgow. He wrote several able works on medical subjects, the most elaborate of which is "The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus." Died, 1783.

HUNTER, JOHN, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, hearing of William's success in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant. In a few months he had attained such a knowledge of anatomy as to be capable of demonstrating to the pupils in the dissecting-room. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; but he could not have pursued his academical studies with much advantage, as in the following year he became a surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital. He made astonishing progress, but his health being impaired by intense study, he went abroad in 1760, as staff-surgeon, and served at Belleisle and in Portugal. On his return to London, he pursued his inquiries into comparative anatomy, and erected a menagerie for that purpose at Brompton. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, the next year, he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king; and, subsequently, inspector-general of hospitals and surgeon-general. He died suddenly, having been seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's Hospital, Oct. 16. 1793. He wrote several professional treatises, besides recording the results of many of his valuable discoveries in the Philosophical Transactions. His perfect acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and skilful operator; but his great fame rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy, and the structure of the various classes of organised beings. His anatomical museum was purchased by government for 15,000*l.*, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public.

HUNTER, ANNE, wife of the preceding, and sister of Sir Everard Home, was the author of many lyrical poems possessing much sweetness and beauty. Some of these were set to music by Haydn. Born, 1742; died, 1821.

HUNTER, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar, was born at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, in 1747. He was principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; and for more than half a century previous to his obtaining that appointment, he was professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrews. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and is well known by his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. Died, 1837.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. He composed a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen, in 1154, in 8 books; and, towards the conclusion, the author honestly acknowledges that it is only an abridgment, observing that to compose a complete history of England, many books were necessary which he could not procure.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, Countess of, the second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, was born in 1707, and married in 1728 to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon. After she became a widow, she espoused the principles of the Calvinistic Methodists, and patronised the famous George Whitfield, whom she constituted her chaplain; by the influence of her rank and fortune, appeared at the head of a sect; and, after the death of Whitfield, his followers were designated as the people of Lady Huntingdon. She founded schools and colleges for preachers, and expended annually large sums not only in their support, but in private charity. Died, 1791.

HUNTINGDON, WILLIAM, a religious enthusiast, who attained more notoriety than credit, was born in 1744. He was the son of a farmer's labourer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in menial service and other humble occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts, and was regarded as the head of a peculiar sect. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. After the death of his first wife, he married the wealthy relict of Sir James Sanderson, a London alderman, and passed the latter part of his life in affluence. After his conversion, he generally appended to his name the mystical letters S. S., or *Sinner Saved*.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, a distinguished classical scholar, and an amiable dignitary of the church, was born at Winchester, in 1748; received his education there, and at New College, Oxford; and subsequently became an assistant under Dr. Joseph Warton, in the seminary in which he had been educated, and over which he afterwards presided as warden for a period of 40 years. Through the patronage of Lord Sidmouth, who had been his pupil at Winchester, he obtained the see of Gloucester in 1802, and that of Hereford in 1815. This venerable prelate was the author of "Greek Monstrophics," "A Call for Union with the Established Church," "Thoughts on the Trinity," &c. With a profound knowledge of Grecian literature and a truly poetical taste, he possessed the more desirable qualities of Christian piety and humility, united with an independent mind, actuated by the spirit of pure benevolence. Died, 1832.

HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS, one of the few individuals who have lived in 8 centuries. He was born in 1587, at Casal, in Sardinia,

and died in 1702. At first he was a clergyman, and afterwards became a merchant at Scio; and, in his 23rd year, he was appointed Venetian consul at Smyrna. By his 5th wife, whom he married at the age of 98 years, he had 4 children. His drink was water; he never smoked, and ate little (principally game and fruit). He drank a good deal of the juice of the *scorzonera* root, ate but very little at night, went to bed and rose early, then heard mass, and walked and laboured the whole day to the last. He wrote down every thing remarkable which he had witnessed, in 22 volumes. He never had a fever, was never bled, and never took any medicine. At the age of 100, his grey hair again became black. When 109 years old, he lost his teeth and lived on soup; and, 4 years later, he had two large new teeth, and began again to eat meat.

HURD, RICHARD, an eminent English prelate and philologist, was born in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship there in 1742. In 1749 he published "*Horatii Ars Poetica*," with an English commentary. In 1750 he published a commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus; and also a satirical attack on Doctor Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an essay on the "Delicacy of Friendship," which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. His "*Dialogues, Moral and Political*," with "*Letters on Chivalry and Romance*," appeared, at different times, from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively, in 1765, 3 vols. 8vo. None of his works attracted so much notice as the *Dialogues*, which were translated into German. In 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester, and, in 1768, commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1775 he was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry; and, not long after, was made preceptor to the late king, and his brother the Duke of York. He was translated to the see of Worcester in 1781; and the king was desirous to elevate him to the primacy, but the prelate modestly declined the intended honour. Dr. Hurd's latest literary performances were a biographical sketch of his friend Dr. Warburton, his correspondence, and an edition of his works. Died, 1806.

HURE, CHARLES, a French divine of the Jansenist persuasion, was born in 1639, and died in 1717. His works are, a "*Dictionary of the Bible*," 2 vols. folio; a "*Translation of the New Testament into French, with notes*;" a "*Sacred Grammar*," &c.

HUSKISSON, the Right Hon. WILLIAM, an English statesman, was born in 1770. His father becoming a widower, and marrying again, the son was placed under the care of Dr. Gem, who took his nephew with him to France, for the purpose of studying medical science at the Parisian schools of anatomy. The revolution broke out directly after, and young Huskisson became one of its warmest disciples: it is said, indeed, that he was present at the taking of the Bastille. In 1790 he obtained an introduction to Lord

Gower, the English ambassador at Paris, who made him his private secretary; and on his return to England he was introduced to Mr. Pitt, and made himself agreeable to that minister by his ability and eloquence. He was soon after placed at the head of the alien office; and in 1795 became under-secretary in the war and colonial department. He was brought into parliament for Morpeth, by government interest, in 1797: from which time he connected himself on terms of friendship with Mr. Canning, and supported all the measures of the Pitt administration. He retired with his patron, as did Mr. Canning, during the Addington ministry, and claimed a pension of 1200*l.* per annum. He subsequently lost his seat for Morpeth; offered for Dover; failed, and was returned for Liskeard on Pitt's restoration to power, and the renewal of the continental war. During the Whig administration of 1806, Mr. Huskisson was an active member of the opposition; but on its dissolution he returned to office, and remained till the premiership of the Duke of Wellington, with the short exception of an interval in 1809, when the quarrel took place between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, and he sided with the former in withdrawing from the government. When Mr. Canning was appointed to the government of India, Mr. Huskisson succeeded him as member of parliament for Liverpool; was successively treasurer of the navy, joint secretary of the treasury, vice-president and president of the board of trade, and was colonial secretary during the Liverpool and Canning administrations. It was during this latter period that he brought forward his celebrated free-trade measures, which caused such diversities of opinion throughout the country at the time, and concerning which the most opposite opinions are still entertained. Mr. Huskisson died at Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830, in consequence of one of his legs being crushed, and other severe injuries sustained, by the wheels of a locomotive steam-engine coming in contact with him, while present at the celebration of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

HUSS, JOHN, a celebrated Bohemian reformer and martyr, born at Hussienitz, about 1376. He was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the defender of Wickliffe; for which he was burnt alive by order of the council of Constance, in 1415.

HUSSEY, GILES, an English painter, born at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, in 1710. He studied in France and Italy, possessed considerable talents, and painted some good pictures; but he was somewhat eccentric, and met with little encouragement in proportion to his merits. Died, 1788.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, LL. D., a metaphysical writer, was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland. He was born in 1694; studied at Glasgow; and, on his return to Ireland, officiated at a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1729, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. He was the author of "*An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Vir-*

tue," and a "Treatise on the Passions." In 1755, his son, Dr. FRANCIS HUTCHESON, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, "A System of Moral Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to.; to which is prefixed an account of the author. Died, 1747.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an English divine and topographer, was born in Dorsetshire, in 1696, and died in 1773. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset," 2 vols.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, geographer-general to the United States of America, was born in New Jersey, about 1730. He had served in the army against the Indians in Florida; was imprisoned in England, in 1779, on the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France; afterwards joined the army of General Greene; and died at Pittsburgh, in 1789. He published several topographical and historical works of considerable interest.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast in America, who instituted meetings for women, in which, pretending to enjoy immediate revelations, she taught Antinomian and other sentiments. By these means, great dissensions were caused in the churches of New England, and in 1637 an ecclesiastical synod assembled and condemned her errors. Not long after, she was banished from the colony, where, in 1643, she and her family, consisting of 15 persons, were captured by the Indians, and all except a daughter killed.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, an English philosophical and critical author, celebrated as the opponent of Dr. Woodward in natural history, and of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. Born, 1674; died, 1737.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in 1715. He became secretary of state, and accumulated a number of lucrative employments. So great indeed was his avidity for office and emolument, that Lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." He possessed great talents and eloquence, and died in 1794.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, earl of Donoughmore, born in 1757, was the second son of the preceding. He entered the army in 1774 as a cornet in the 18th dragoons, and rose regularly till he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th, in 1783. At the commencement of the French revolution he found means for gaining access to the French camp at a very interesting period, and saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. When war was declared against France in 1793, he raised a regiment, and obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1796 he was made a major-general, and in 1799 he was wounded at the Helder, while leading on his brigade in a gallant style. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when that gallant officer fell at the battle of Alexandria, the chief com-

mand devolved on Major-general Hutchinson; who, receiving reinforcements, advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Calro, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in an agreement for the French to evacuate Egypt. For his able services in this campaign he was raised to the peerage as baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. In 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the court of St. Petersburg; and, at a later period, to meet Queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the king. In 1813 he became a full general, and in 1825 he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore, &c. Died, 1832.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, lord chief justice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1711. He had been greatly respected in his province for his able and irreproachable conduct on the judicial bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, and given the English ministers advice relative to the enforcement of the duty on tea, it was found necessary to remove him and place General Gage in his situation. He accordingly came to England, lived in a retired manner at Brompton, and died there in 1780. Governor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c.

HUTTEN, JACOB, a native of Silesia, who, in the 16th century, founded a sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. These were the descendants of the Hussites, and appear to have given rise to the anabaptists. Hutten is supposed to have been burnt as a heretic at Inspruck.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a German soldier, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Steckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. He was the most violent of all the early Reformers; and his writings against the Church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but he fled into Switzerland, and died near Zurich, in 1523. His letters and poems are very classical. Hutten was one of the boldest and most free-spirited men of his time; injustice, falsehood, hypocrisy, and tyranny filled him with indignation, and he unmasked them with a spirit that knew no fear.

HUTTER, ELIAS and LEONARD, two contemporary Protestant divines, born at Ulm, about the middle of the 16th century. The former is remarkable for having published a Hebrew Bible, containing no less than 30 versions of the 117th psalm in various languages. He also published a Polyglot Bible in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German; and he afterwards added to it the Italian, French, Slavonic, and Saxon. Died, 1603. — LEONARD, who distinguished himself as a staunch supporter of the reformed church, published a variety of polemical treatises, obtained the divinity professor's chair at the university of Wittenberg, and died in 1616.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., an eminent mathematician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1737. Having made great progress in his mathematical studies, and distinguished himself by the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, he was appointed professor at the royal military college, Woolwich, elected F.R.S., and received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh. He produced, in 1796, his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to.; and in 1798 he gave to the world the first edition of his "Course of Mathematics." He was afterwards engaged with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Shaw in an abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, published in 18 vols.; for his labour in which work, it is said, he received 6000*l*. He retired from his appointment at Woolwich in 1807, with a pension of 500*l*.; and died in 1823.

HUTTON, JAMES, a celebrated geologist and natural philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1726. After finishing his education at the university, he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, but quitted the legal profession for that of medicine, as being the nearest allied to chemistry, which was his favourite study. He in consequence went to the universities of Paris and Leyden, at the latter of which he took his degree in 1749; but on his return, being desirous of making himself conversant with agriculture, he settled upon a farm of his own in Berwickshire. In 1768 he went to Edinburgh, and from that time he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, publishing numerous works, and investigating various subjects of natural philosophy. Dr. Hutton is chiefly distinguished as the author of a system or theory of geology, termed the *Plutonian*, by which the structure of the solid parts of the earth are accounted for by the action of subterraneous fire. This theory excited a warm controversy among men of science, and met with many fierce opponents; but the late Professor Playfair advocated it in his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," and it has since been gradually rising into repute. Among the chief works of Hutton are, "The Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy," 3 vols. 4to.; and a "Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations," 2 vols. 8vo. Died, 1797.

HUTTON, MATTHEW, an English prelate, was born of poor parents in Lancashire in 1529, and sent to Cambridge in 1546. He became fellow of Trinity College, obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, and was elected master of Pembroke Hall. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanery of York, from whence he was removed, in 1589, to the bishopric of Durham, and in 1594 translated to the archbishopric of York. Died, 1605.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, an ingenious and self-educated writer, born at Derby, in 1723. He was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver; and at the expiration of his time he employed his leisure hours in book-binding. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham; where he succeeded so well as to embark in the paper business; and by

frugality and industry he arrived at opulence. In 1791 his house at Birmingham, and villa near that town, were destroyed by the rioters; for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. He wrote several ingenious works, among which were Histories of "Birmingham," "Derby," "Blackport," and the "Battle of Bosworth Field," "Tour to Scarborough," "Remarks on North Wales," "Poems," &c. He died in 1815, aged 92.

HUXHAM, JOHN, a physician of considerable celebrity in the west of England, was born at Halberton, in Devonshire. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and, on his return to England, settled at Plymouth, where he continued for 30 years to practise with success. He was a great humourist, and particularly attached to the bottle, port wine being with him an universal remedy, either with bark or without. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are many of his papers. He also published various medical works; and his well-known "tincture of bark" still holds its place in the pharmacopœia. Died, 1768.

HUYGENS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at the Hague, in 1629. He was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylichem, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who initiated his son in the principles of general science and classical learning, and sent him to the university of Leyden. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of several learned works, both astronomical and mathematical: he also invented the pendulum, improved the air-pump, ascertained the laws of collision of elastic bodies, and discovered the ring and one of the satellites of Saturn, of which he gave an account in his "Systema Saturninum." He visited both France and England for scientific purposes; was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1661; and shortly after, at the invitation of Colbert, he settled in France, where he received a handsome pension, and remained till 1681, when he returned to his native country, and died in 1695.

HUYSUM, JOHN VAN, a celebrated painter, was born in 1682, at Amsterdam, where his father, Justus van Huysum, was a respectable artist. John was the most distinguished flower and fruit painter of modern times, and his pictures fetched enormous prices: his landscapes were also highly esteemed. He died in 1749. — He had two brothers, JUSTUS and JACOB; the former painted battles, and died in his 22nd year; the latter copied the works of John with great exactness, and died in London, in 1740.

HYDE, THOMAS, D.D., a learned divine and orientalist, was born in 1636, at Billingsley, in Shropshire, and studied at King's College, Cambridge. While there, before he was 18, he assisted Walton in his great Polyglot Bible. In 1658 he went to Oxford, and became successively Hebrew reader and keeper of the Bodleian Library. He was next promoted to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christchurch, Oxford. Died, 1703. His "Veterum Persarum et

Medorum Historia " is regarded as a highly valuable work.

HYDER ALI, or **HYDER ALI KHAN**, a celebrated Indian prince, who, during the latter part of the 18th century, was a formidable enemy to the English in Hindostan, was the son of a petty chief in the Mysore. He introduced the European discipline among his troops, became general-in-chief of the forces of Cinoas, who then reigned at Seringapatam as a vassal of the Great Mogul; and having quarrelled with the grand vizier, got him into his power, and eventually assumed the sovereignty himself. He made important conquests from the Mahrattas, twice invaded the East India Company's territories, and at one time caused the greatest apprehension for the safety of the British power in the east. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. He died in 1782.

HYGINUS, **CAIUS JULIUS**, a Roman writer, a freedman of Augustus, and keeper of the Palatine Library. Though there is only one book of his extant, which is entitled "Poeticon Astronomicum," he also wrote the lives of illustrious men, referred to by Aulus Gellius, and a copious treatise on the cities of Italy.

HYPATIA, a female philosopher, of the eclectic sect, was the daughter of Theon, a celebrated mathematician, who governed the Platonic school in Alexandria, in the 4th century. She early exhibited proofs of extraordinary genius and judgment; and being educated by her father in all he knew, she became a preceptress in the school in which Hierocles and other celebrated philosophers had presided. Her ready elocution,

her beauty, and graceful address, united with deep erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all her hearers; and her house became the resort of all the learned and eminent persons in Alexandria, among whom was Orestes the governor. This roused the jealousy of Cyril, a haughty and intolerant prelate, at that time the patriarch of Alexandria; and such was the blind bigotry and resentment of his monkish partisans, that they conspired against Hypatia's life, and a furious band of assassins seizing her as she was returning home from the schools, they dragged her through the streets, murdered her in the most barbarous manner, and threw her mangled limbs into the flames, A. D. 415.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates, and the contemporary of Demosthenes, against whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. They were afterwards reconciled, and met their tragic fate about the same time, Hyperides being seized in the temple of Ceres, and delivered up to Antipater, who caused him to be put to death, B. C. 322.

HYPERIUS, **GERARD ANDREW**, a Lutheran divine, born at Ypres, in Flanders, in 1511. After studying at Paris and Louvain, he visited England, and became travelling tutor to the son of Lord Mountjoy, who settled a pension on him. He then went to reside at Marburg, where he filled the divinity chair till his death in 1564. His works, on theological and mathematical subjects, form 7 vols.

HYPSICLES, a mathematician of Alexandria, known as the author of a treatise, entitled "Anaphoricus," which is still extant. He lived in the 2nd century, in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus.

I.

IBARRA, **JOACHIM**, a celebrated Spanish printer, was born at Saragossa, in 1726; exercised his art in Madrid, where he was king's printer; and died there in 1785. He raised the art of typography to an excellence before unequalled in Spain, and from his press were issued magnificent editions of the Bible, the Mozarabic Missal, &c.

IBAS, a bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 5th century, who is noted in ecclesiastical history, on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of his opinions. He was deposed and re-instated, condemned and acquitted, several times, on the charge of favouring the heresy of Nestorius.

IBBETSON, **AGNES**, a lady distinguished for her researches in natural history and other sciences, was the daughter of A. Thompson, esq., of London, and was married to Mr. Ibbetson, a barrister, by whom she was left a widow. She devoted her attention to the study of astronomy, geology, and

botany, and more especially to that department of the latter which treats of the physiology of plants. Many of her microscopical experiments on the structure of vegetables were highly interesting, and were published in the *Annals of Philosophy* and other scientific journals. Died at Exmouth, Devon, in 1823.

IBBETSON, **JULIUS CÆSAR**, an ingenious landscape painter, was a native of Scarborough, in Yorkshire; who so successfully imitated the style of Berghem, that he was termed by West, the Berghem of England. Died, 1817.

IBBOT, **BENJAMIN**, an English divine, was born at Beachamwell, in Norfolk, in 1680, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tension appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and gave him the united livings of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and St. Michael le Querne. George I. made him one of his chaplains; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, Mr. Ibbot

was created D. D. by the royal command. He was the Boylean lecturer in 1713 and 1714, was installed prebendary of Westminster in 1724, and died the year following.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a Turk, belonging to the body of Ulema, or lawyers, who, from a careful perusal of the Scriptures, was converted to Christianity in the 17th century, and baptized at Pera. He afterwards assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and the name of Paul Anthony Effendi. Died, 1697.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who was raised to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing press in Turkey in 1728, the Count de Bonneval furnishing him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art: he afterwards published the "Account of an Expedition against the Afghans," a "Turkish Grammar," and a "History of Turkey."

IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI, an adventurer whose real name was Cerfbere, was the son of a Jew at Strasburg. He had served in the republican hussars, but became so violent a royalist, that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, embraced the Mahometan faith, and instructed the Turkish troops in the European discipline. He afterwards travelled through the north of Europe, and, under the assumed name of Medelshim, held a government office in Westphalia; afterwards was engineer to Ali Pacha; and, on quitting that employ, travelled to various parts of Asia, Africa, and America. At length, being in a state of absolute destitution, he shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He was the author of a "Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha."

IBRAHIM PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, stepson and successor of Mehemet Ali, was born at the village of Cavella, in Albania, 1789. Inured from infancy to the toils and turmoils of a camp, he at an early age displayed the adventurous spirit, high courage, and undaunted resolution, which distinguished his subsequent career. In 1810 he became generalissimo of the Egyptian army; and charged with the task of remodelling and disciplining it after the French fashion, he proceeded vigorously to work; and in the course of a few campaigns completely defeated the Wahabees in Arabia, who from 1818 to 1824 had resisted all the efforts of the Egyptian forces to subdue them. During the long struggle for Greek independence, Ibrahim was conspicuous as leader of the Turks. His army overran the whole of the Morea, and committed unheard-of devastations and cruelties; but the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, when the combined British, Russian, and French navies, under the command of Admiral Codrington, destroyed the Turkish Egyptian fleet, sent him back to Egypt, shorn of his conquests, and paved the way for the independence of Greece. In 1831 he marched to the conquest of Syria; and having completely routed the sultan's troops at Konieh in 1832, he was only restrained from marching to Constantinople by the intervention of Russia; but his subjugation of Syria was complete, and a few abortive

attempts made by the population to throw off the Egyptian yoke only ended in rivetting their chains more firmly than before. In 1839, the sultan having made another effort for the recovery of Syria, was completely overthrown by Ibrahim at Nizli. But the European powers now interfered. An English fleet, under the command of Admirals Stopford and Napier, bore down upon Syria, and having reduced Acre, forced Ibrahim to conclude a treaty, by which Syria was once more given up to the sultan. In 1846, Ibrahim visited England and France. On September 1st, 1848, he was nominated viceroy of Egypt, in the room of Mehemet Ali, whom increasing years unfitted for the cares of government; but a severe attack of bronchitis, acting on a constitution already debilitated by youthful excesses, and unbounded indulgence in his riper years, cut him off after a short reign of two months and ten days. Died, 1848.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium, and flourished about 540 B.C. He was murdered by robbers, and in the moment of dying he observed a flight of cranes passing, whom he implored to be his avengers. Some time after, as these murderers were walking in Rhegium, one of them, seeing some cranes in the air, said to his companions, "Here are the avengers of Ibycus," which exciting the suspicion of a person who overheard them, the wretches were apprehended and, being tortured, confessed their crime.

ICTINUS, an Athenian architect, who lived in the 4th century B.C., and was employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon. He also built the temple of Ceres and Proserpine at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo Epicurus in Arcadia.

IDACIUS, a Spanish bishop of the 5th century, who wrote a chronicle, commencing with the first year of the reign of Theodosius, and ending with the eleventh of that of Leo. The consular fasts are also attributed to him.

IETZELER, CHRISTOPHER, a Swiss architect, born at Schaffhausen, in 1734. He studied under the celebrated Euler at Berlin, and travelled in several parts of Europe. He filled the mathematical chair at his native place with great distinction, and died in 1791.

IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, was born at Hanover, in 1759. In 1796 he was invited to Berlin, to take the direction of the theatre there, and, in 1811, was appointed general director of all the royal plays. He died in 1814. His works comprise 47 plays, memoirs, and reflections upon the theory of his art. So greatly was he admired by many, that he has been termed the Moliere of Germany; and Madame de Stael said of him, that there was not an accent or a gesture for which Iffland could not account as a philosopher and an artist.

IGNARRA, NICHOLAS, a learned Neapolitan antiquary, born in 1728. He became principal professor of sacred literature in the college of Urbano, at Naples; was director of the royal printing office; tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon;

and published a learned work, entitled "De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium." Died, 1808.

IGNATIUS, St., surnamed Theophorus, an eminent father of the church and a martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A. D. 68. He continued there till 107, when Trajan entered the city in triumph, after having conquered the Scythians and Dacians. A persecution of the Christians followed, and Ignatius, after a long conference with the emperor, was sent to Rome, where he was doomed to suffer the dreadful death of being exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Seven of his genuine epistles remain, and were published by Usher, at Oxford, in 1645.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. He died in 878.

IHRE, JOHN, a learned Swede, was born at Upsal, in 1707. His grandfather was archbishop of Upsal, where the subject of this article had his education; after which he travelled into various parts of Europe, and on his return became a member of the academy of sciences. In 1748 he was made professor of rhetoric and politics, an office the duties of which he discharged with great ability for 40 years; and died in 1780. His chief works are "Lexicon Dialectorum," "Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum," 2 vols. folio; and "De Runorum Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu."

ILIVE, JACOB, an English printer and letter founder, who published some strange pieces, as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial, &c. He died in 1768.

IMBERT, BARTHOLOMEW, a French poet, was born at Nîmes in 1747. His poem on the "Judgment of Paris" has been much admired. He also published a volume of fables; was the author of an agreeable novel, entitled "Les Egaremens de l'Amour," and some other pieces. Died, 1790.

IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, a painter of considerable merit, who studied under Le Brun and Vander Meulen, was born at Marseilles, in 1654. At the age of 34 he entered into the Carthusian order, but was permitted by his brethren to exercise his pencil on religious subjects. Died, 1749, aged 95.

IMHOFF, JOHN WILLIAM, a lawyer and senator of Nuremberg, who devoted himself to the study of history and the descents and alliances of all the great families of Europe; hence he became an eminent genealogist, and produced many able works illustrative of his science. Born, 1651; died, 1723.

IMPERIALI, JOSEPH RENATUS, a celebrated cardinal, born of an illustrious Genoese family, in 1651. He was employed by different popes in the most important affairs, and in the conclave of 1730 was within one vote of being elected pope him-

self. For probity, liberality, and a love of literature, few excelled him. Died, 1737.

INA, king of the West Saxons, a valiant prince and an able legislator, succeeded Ceadwalla, in 680. Hav'ng obtained advantages over the people of Kent in 694, he wrested Somersetshire and other parts of the west of England from the Britons. He afterwards made war upon the Mercians; but the latter part of his reign was spent in works of peace, and he ended his days in a monastery, having resigned his crown in 728. The laws of Ina served as the foundation of the code formed by Alfred, and some of them are still extant.

INCHBALD, ELIZABETH, a novelist and dramatic writer of great talent, was born at Stanningfield, near Bury, Suffolk, in 1756. Having lost her father at the age of 16, she went to London with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, where, after escaping many dangers in her rash adventure, she married Mr. Inchbald, an actor of some celebrity, and accompanied him on several provincial tours. He died in 1779, and Mrs. Inchbald obtained an engagement at Covent Garden in 1780, where she continued 8 years, and was deservedly popular. After her retirement from the stage in 1789, she depended upon her literary labours. She wrote 19 dramas, several of which were decidedly successful, and among them may be noticed "Such Things Are," "Every One has his Fault," "Lover's Vows," &c., besides two novels, "The Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." Mrs. Inchbald also edited "The British Theatre," in 25 vols.; a similar collection of popular farces, in 7 vols.; and "The Modern Theatre," in 10 vols. She died in 1821, having passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations with unsullied reputation, and displaying the noble and self-denying character of her nature, as may be seen from her "Life and Correspondence," published by Boaden, in 2 vols. 8vo.

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a German Jesuit, was born at Vienna in 1584. He wrote a book, entitled "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be Genuine," which gave great offence to his brethren, whom he found great difficulty in appeasing. He also wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death, under the title of "Monarchia Solipsorum," and the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary," &c. Died at Milan, in 1648.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a celebrated English singer, was born at St. Keveran, in Cornwall, in 1764, where his father practised as a surgeon. When only 8 years old, the astonishingly fine tones of his voice induced his parents to article him to Jackson of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter Cathedral, until he was 15. Not liking the restraints to which he was necessarily subject, he abruptly quitted his situation in 1779, and entered as a common sailor on board the Formidable, of 98 guns, and remained in the royal navy five years, during which time he went to the West Indies, and saw some service. His vocal abilities having, however, attracted the notice of his officers, he was advised to

try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly joined Collins's company at Southampton, in 1783, and next year accepted an engagement at Bath, where the manager introduced him to the acquaintance of Rauzinni, who did much towards perfecting him in the vocal art. In 1790 he made his debut at Covent Garden Theatre, with great success, as *Dermot*, in "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into a degree of popularity, which attended him till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and an irregular mode of life, compelled him to quit the stage. His voice combined uncommon power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and in the *falsetto*, and his intonation was singularly correct; indeed, those who have heard him in "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," or any of the better sort of the old English ballads and hunting songs, will not easily forget a style of singing which, we believe, has seldom, if ever, had its equal. Died, 1826.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Breda, in 1730. He came early to England, and having learnt the Suttonian method of inoculation, went to Vienna, in order to inoculate the daughter of the emperor; for which he was made imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was the author of several treatises on subjects of natural history, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and died in 1790.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a writer of some distinction, whose earliest works were published in the name of Derwent Conway, was a native of Scotland, and born in 1795. An ardent desire to visit foreign countries, and a not less ardent love of literature, led him to indulge both propensities by visiting the Continent and recording his observations. His first work was entitled "The Tales of Ardennes," which was followed by "Solitary Walks through many Lands;" after which appeared his "Travels in Norway and Sweden," "Spain in 1830," "The New Gil Bias," &c. After his return from Spain, he made a tour through Ireland, the result of which was an admirable work, entitled "Ireland in 1834." His constitution at length sunk under his literary exertions; he was seized with a disease of the brain, and died in 1835.

INGLIS, SIR JAMES, was descended from an ancient family in Fifeshire, where he was born in the reign of James IV. He joined the French faction against the English, and in some skirmishes preceding the battle of Pinkie so distinguished himself, that he was knighted on the field. In 1548 he published at St. Andrew's his noted "Complaint of Scotland." He died at Culross, in 1554.

INGLIS, JOHN, D. D., an eminent Scottish divine, was born in Perthshire, 1763. In 1796 he succeeded Principal Robertson as joint minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh. For nearly 30 years he was the leader of the moderate party in the Presbytery of Edinburgh; and, besides some minor publications, he was the author of two works of great merit, one on the "Evidences of Christianity," and the other in

"Defence of Church Establishments." Died, 1834.

INGRAM, ROBERT, an English clergyman, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, in 1727; author of several learned and ingenious treatises on scriptural subjects, among which is "An Account of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally written by Manasseh Ben Israel, with Observations." Died, 1804.

INGRASSIAS, JOHN PHILIP, an eminent Sicilian physician, born in 1510. He filled the chair of medicine and anatomy at Naples with great credit; and when the plague raged at Palermo, he adopted such salutary regulations as put a stop to the calamity. He wrote several medical and anatomical works, in one of which he ably defended the rules and practice of Galen. Ingrassias ranks among the improvers of anatomy, by his discovery of the bone called stapes, in the ear, and by that of the seminal vesicles. Died, 1580.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, and author of a history of that abbey, was born in London, about 1030. William, duke of Normandy, while a visitor at the court of Edward the Confessor, made Ingulphus, then of the age of twenty-one, his secretary. He afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, upon his return, entered into the order of the Benedictines, at the abbey of Fontenelle, in Normandy, of which he became prior. On the acquirement of the crown of England by William, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland, which he was enabled to rebuild; and, by the favour of the king and Archbishop Lanfranc, he obtained for it many privileges. The history of this monastery commences with the year 684, is brought down to 1091, and is interspersed with many particulars of the English kings. Died, 1109.

INNOCENT. There have been thirteen popes of this name, of whom the following deserve a niche in our work:—

INNOCENT I., ST., was a native of Albano, and succeeded Anastasius I. as bishop of Rome, in 402. He supported St. Chrysostom, and renounced communion with the Eastern churches on account of their treatment of that eminent man. In 408, he endeavoured to obtain terms of peace with Alaric, but was unsuccessful, and during the following year Rome was taken and pillaged. Died, 417.

INNOCENT II., a Roman of noble birth, elected, in 1130, by a part of the cardinals, whilst others chose Peter of Leon, who took the name of Anacletus. This contest for the papal chair continued until the death of the latter in 1138, although the monarchs of England, France, and Germany espoused the cause of Innocent. The whole period of his pontificate was one continued struggle for pre-eminence, either with rival popes or unbending kings. Died, 1143.

INNOCENT III., one of the most eminent of the popes, was descended from the Counts of Segni, and born at Anagni, in 1161. He was raised to the papacy in 1198; and being endowed by nature with all the talents of a ruler, possessed of great erudition, and favoured by circumstances, he was better

qualified than any of his predecessors to elevate the papal power. His first care was to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and in order to succeed, he began by a cruel persecution of the Albigenes. He put France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus divorced his queen; and he was still more arbitrary in his treatment of John, king of England, for refusing to confirm the election of Stephen Langton, as archbishop of Canterbury. Innocent laid the kingdom under an interdict, and, in 1212, formally deposed him, and instigated the king of France to attack England. John was finally obliged to submit; resigned his territories to Rome; and received them, as a papal fief, from Innocent, from whom he was unable to obtain absolution until he had paid large sums of money. Almost all Christendom was now subject to the pope; two crusades were undertaken at his order, and his influence extended even to Constantinople. Under his rule, in fact, the temporal power of the papal see was built upon a solid foundation. He reigned from sea to sea, and the Roman republic, in her first four centuries, did not possess a more extended territory. Yet it must be admitted, that he acted in accordance with the principles laid down in his writings; he enforced purity of morals in the clergy, and was himself irreproachable in private life; but the cruel persecution of the Albigenes in the south of France, which he encouraged, and the inquisitorial tribunals established by him in 1198, from which the Inquisition itself originated, are stains on his pontificate, but partially effaced by a consideration of the spirit of the times, and the disordered state of the Christian world. In 1215 he convoked the fourth general council of the Lateran, consisting of more than 1300 archbishops, bishops, prelates, and ambassadors of European princes, by which transubstantiation in the Lord's Supper and auricular confession were established as dogmas; and it was at this famous council that the celebrated orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis were confirmed. Died, 1216.

INNOCENT XI. (BENEDICT ODESCALCHI), born in 1611, was the son of a banker at Como, in the Milanese. In his youth he served as a soldier in Germany and Poland; quitted the camp to take orders; and rose, through the intermediate dignities, to the pontificate in 1676, on the death of Clement X. He was eminent for his probity and austerity, restraining luxury and excess, and even prohibiting women from learning music. Nor was he less distinguished for the enmity he bore to France, or rather its sovereign, Louis XIV.; his dispute with whom was highly favourable to the English revolution, as it induced the pope, in 1689, to unite with the allies against James II., in order to lower the influence of Louis. His conduct in this respect has led many Catholics to assert, that he sacrificed their religion to his personal resentment; but Bayle judiciously observes, that the extreme preponderance of any great Catholic sovereign is injurious to the interests of the papacy, and mentions the similar conduct of Sixtus V., in relation to Philip II. of

Spain and queen Elizabeth of England. He died in 1689, aged 78.

IPHICRATES, a famous Athenian military commander, during the 4th century B.C., who raised himself to eminence, by courage and talents, early in life. In the war of Corinth, 395 B.C., he successfully opposed Agesilaus, the warlike king of Sparta. He afterwards commanded a body of auxiliary troops in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in an expedition to Egypt; and, in 388 B.C., he relieved Sparta, when invaded by the Theban general Epaminondas. In the social war, he was one of the commanders of the fleet fitted out by the Athenians, for the recovery of Byzantium; when, being accused of treachery by one of his colleagues, he defended himself with such spirit, that he was acquitted; but though he lived to a great age, he did not again engage in the military operations of Athens.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, in Greece, memorable as the institutor of the famous Olympic games, in the 8th century B.C. These games, at first consisting only of athletic exercises, but afterwards including horse and chariot racing, and even the trials of skill among rival candidates in music, poetry, eloquence, &c., were celebrated every 4th year, in the month of July, near Olympia, a city of Elis.

IRELAND, JOHN, an ingenious writer on works of art, was born near Wem, in Shropshire, and brought up to the watch-making business. He afterwards became a dealer in paintings and prints; and died, near Birmingham, in 1789. He is the author of "Hogarth Illustrated," 3 vols.; and the "Life and Letters of John Henderson," the actor.

IRELAND, JOHN, the very rev. dean of Westminster, celebrated for his learning and for his intimate connection with some of the most eminent men of his time, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, 1762, and received contemporaneously with Gifford, the learned editor of the Quarterly Review, the first rudiments of education at the free grammar school of Ashburton. He was educated at Oxford, and after holding a small curacy in the neighbourhood of his native place, he travelled with the son of Sir James Wright, by whose interest he was in 1793 collated to the vicarage of Croydon in Surrey. In 1803 he was made a prebend of Westminster, which promotion was followed by his succeeding to the deanery of Westminster on the death of Dr. Vincent in 1816. He was a somewhat voluminous author; besides writing some of the most important papers in the earlier numbers of the Quarterly Review, he published "Five Discourses containing certain Arguments for and Against the Reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," "Vindicia Regia, a Defence of the King's Office," "Paganism and Christianity compared," "Nuptia Sacra, an Inquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce," and other works, exclusively theological. As his life had been distinguished by his patronage of literature, so his will evidenced that he was desirous that his ample fortune—in immense one if we con-

sider his origin and early prospects—should benefit both religion and literature after his death. Besides many charitable bequests for the benefit of the various places with which he had been connected, he left 2000*l.* to his college, Oriel, Oxford, for an exhibition; 5000*l.* for a chapel in Westminster; and the princely sum of 10,000*l.* to the university of Oxford, for a "Professor of the Exigesis of the Holy Scripture." Died, September 1. 1842, aged 80.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, was originally a silk manufacturer in Spitalfields; but having a taste for the arts, he became a speculator in scarce books, prints, &c., and published many embellished tours. In 1796 his character sustained a deep injury in consequence of the part he took in the publication of an impudent forgery, fabricated by his son, which made a great noise at the time, and was entitled "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare," &c. His son, however, acquitted him of wilful participation in this gross literary fraud, in what he termed an "Authentic Account of the Shakspeare Manuscripts." Besides a variety of "Picturesque Tours" above alluded to, Samuel Ireland published a work in one volume, entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth."

IRENÆUS, Sr., a Christian martyr in the 2nd century, was bishop of Lyons. He was a man of considerable learning, and animated with an ardent zeal for Christianity; in which cause he suffered during the fifth persecution under Septimius Severus, in 202, and is honoured as a saint.

IRENE, an empress of Constantinople, alike famous for her talents, her beauty, and her crimes, was by birth an Athenian, and married Leo IV., after whose death, in 789, she raised herself and her son Constantine VI., who was then but 9 years old, to the imperial throne. Charlemagne at that time menaced the Eastern empire. Irene at first delayed him by promises; and at length went so far as to oppose him, arms in hand; but he totally defeated her army in the year 788. When Constantine had arrived at manhood, he refused to permit her to participate longer in the government, and actually reigned alone 7 years; but the inhuman and unnatural empress caused him to be deprived of his sight, and assumed the sovereignty. Her entrance into Constantinople on a triumphal car of gold and precious stones, her liberality to the people, the freedom which she bestowed on all prisoners, and other artifices employed by her, were not sufficient to secure her from the consequences of her criminal accession. Nicophorus, who was placed on the imperial throne, exiled her to the isle of Lesbos, where she died, in 803.

IRETON, HENRY, a soldier, statesman, and regicide, was born at Attention, in Nottinghamshire, in 1610; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, joined the parliamentarians, the left wing of whose army he commanded at the battle of Naseby. Having married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to prefer-

ments; sat in judgment upon the king, whom he had previously betrayed; and was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he died in 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey till the Restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and then thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IRVING, the Rev. EDWARD, M. A., a native of Aftan, Scotland, was born in 1702. He received the first rudiments of classical education of the village schoolmaster, which he completed at the university of Edinburgh. When a mere child he is said to have been singular in his way of thinking, habits, and amusements; and, before he had reached the 17th year of his age, he was recommended as a teacher of the mathematics, by Professor Leslie, to an academy at Haddington. That situation he left, in order to fill a similar one at Kirkcaldy, where he remained 7 years, and during which time he became enamoured of Miss Isabella Martin, whom he afterwards married. In 1819 he went to Edinburgh, with a determination of becoming a preacher of the gospel; and on Dr. Chalmers hearing him in the pulpit, he appointed him his assistant at St. John's Church, Glasgow. In 1823 he was appointed to preach at the Caledonian Asylum, in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, and introduced to the public as the late assistant of Dr. Chalmers. The force, eloquence, and, it may be added, the novelty of style and manner of Mr. Irving, drew such large congregations to the Caledonian Asylum, that those only were admitted who could procure tickets—even for "standing room;" while these were chiefly distributed among the noble, wealthy, and liberal of both sexes; in short, it became "quite the fashion" to attend Mr. Irving, whose grotesque appearance, violent gesticulation, peculiar phraseology, and general attack upon all professors whose opinions were opposed to his own, had created so ardent a curiosity to hear him, that, from about 50 seats being previously occupied in the chapel, applications were made to the amount of 1500. He occasionally preached at different chapels for charities, bible societies, &c. He published many of his sermons and opinions; and on becoming acquainted with Mr. Drummond, joined "the prophets," as they were called, of Albury Park, the seat of the latter. These "prophets" were 20 or 30 persons assembled together at the above-named seat, for the express object of studying, or elucidating, "the sublime science of sacred prophecy," accounts of which were published in 1827. In the course of this and the following year the change in Mr. Irving's doctrines became evident to his former admirers; and in 1830 he was charged with "heresy" by the Scotch church in London. Proceedings of the presbytery were carried on against him; and the judgment of that body being approved by the trustees of the National Scotch Church, which had been erected for him in Regent Square, he was dismissed therefrom, and afterwards deposed by the presbytery of Annan. With fanatics, generally, the greater the absurdity, the

stronger is the attachment to it; and some of Mr. Irving's warmest friends resolved on providing him with a chapel, wherein he might preach uncontrolled. The picture-gallery of the late Mr. West, in Newman Street, was fitted up for that purpose, and there the novelty of what he termed "manifestations of the spirit," as evinced by the screams and ravings in "unknown tongues" of the deluded or the artful, ensured him full audiences. About this time he felt it necessary to return to Scotland in the hope of recruiting his health; but, on arriving at Glasgow, he rapidly became worse, and he died on the 8th of December, 1834, with all the external symptoms of old age, though only in his 42nd year.

IRWIN, EYLES, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, and received his education in England. In 1767 he returned to the east in a civil capacity; but was suspended, in 1777, for his attachment to Lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe over land to seek redress, obtained it, and was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he again repaired. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the Company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died in 1817. His works are "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert," "Eastern Eclogues," an "Epistle to Mr. Hayley," "Ode on the Death of Hyder Ally," "An Inquiry into the Feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition into the East," "Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes," &c.

ISAAC, KARO, a rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1493, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within 4 months, or become Christians. He first went to Portugal, and from thence to Jerusalem, but was so unfortunate as to lose all his children on their journey, as well as his library. He then passed the remainder of his life in solitude, occupying himself in writing a Commentary on the Pentateuch.

ISAACSON, HENRY, the author of a valuable system of chronology, was the son of Richard Isaacson, sheriff of London. Born, 1581; died, 1854.

ISABELLA of CASTILE, the celebrated queen of Spain, daughter of John II., was born in 1451, and married, in 1469, Ferdinand V., king of Arragon. After the death of her brother Henry IV., in 1474, she ascended the throne of Castile, to the exclusion of her eldest sister Joanna, who had the rightful claim to the crown. After the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile were united, Ferdinand and Isabella together assumed the royal title of Spain. She was haughty and ambitious; but with the graces and charms of her sex, Isabella united the courage of a hero, and the sagacity of a statesman and legislator: she was always present at the transaction of state affairs, and her name was placed beside that of her husband in public ordinances. Private warfare, which had formerly prevailed to the destruction of public tranquillity, she

checked, and introduced a vigorous administration of justice. Died, 1504.

ISÆUS, an Athenian orator, the pupil of Lysias and Isocrates. He lived in the first half of the 4th century B.C., was wholly unconnected with public affairs, and devoted himself to the task of instructing others. Eleven of his orations are still extant.

ISCANUS, JOSEPHUS, or JOSEPH OF EXETER, was a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled "Antiochels," or the deeds of Richard which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war, is still extant. Warton styles Iscanus "the miracle of his age in classical composition." Died, 1224.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, and an ingenious writer, born at Basle, in 1728, of the grand council of which city he became secretary in 1756. His principal work is entitled "The History of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo.; but many others came from his pen, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with the literati of his own and other countries. Died, 1782.

ISEMBERT OF XAINTE, a French architect of the twelfth century, whose skill in building the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle induced John, king of England, to recommend him to the citizens of London, in 1201, as an engineer, or architect, who might be useful to them in completing the bridge over the Thames then building. This structure (old London Bridge) has of late years been removed, and its place supplied by a noble erection, which, for architectural beauty and solid masonry, has never been equalled. The old bridge was commenced under the direction of a priest called Peter of Colechurch in 1176, and it was finished in 1200, probably by Isembert; but the style in which it was executed says but little for the state of architectural science in England during the 12th century.

ISIDORE OF MILETUS, a Greek architect of the 6th century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by the emperor Justinian to erect the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is now used as a mosque.

ISIDORE OF PELUSIUM, a saint in the Romish calendar, and so called from his retiring to a solitude near the town which bears that name, was a celebrated disciple of St. Chrysostom, and flourished in the 5th century. He wrote 3000 epistles on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline.

ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, another Romish saint, was born at Carthage, of which city his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville in 601, and died in 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a chronicle, ending at the year 626. The editions of his *Missal* and *Breviary* are very scarce.

ISLA, JOSEPH FRANCIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Segovia, in 1714; and after the expulsion of his order from Spain, retired to Italy, and died at Bologna, in

1783. His principal work, "The Life of Friar Gerund," is a bitter satire upon the absurdity, fanaticism, and ignorance of the monks, and upon the prevailing faults of pulpit eloquence. He possessed much of that kind of humour for which his countryman Cervantes is so justly famed, and was well calculated to effect a reform in the manners of those whom he satirised. If, indeed, the shafts of satire could possibly reach such a race of drones and bigots.

ISOCHRATES, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was born at Athens, B. C. 436, and was the son of a musical instrument-maker. His principal teachers were Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes. On account of his weak voice and natural timidity, he took but little share himself in public speaking, but he applied himself with the greatest ardour to instruction in the art of eloquence, and preparing orations for others. He was particularly distinguished for a polished style and a harmonious construction of his sentences; his subjects were the most important points of morals and politics; and it is recorded to his honour that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual. He was warmly attached to the liberties of his country; and such was his grief on hearing of the fatal battle of Cheronea, that he took no food for four days, and literally died of starvation, in the 98th year of his age.

ITTIGIUS, THOMAS, a Lutheran divine and theological writer, born at Lelpais, in 1644. He became professor of philosophy at his native place, and afterwards licentiate and professor in divinity. Died, 1710.

ITURBIDE, AUGUSTIN, emperor of Mexico, was born at Valladolid. In New Spain, in 1784, and entered the military service at the age of 17. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the provincial regiment of his native city, but his military skill and valour were conspicuous, and led to his further promotion; so that in 1816 he had risen to the command of the northern army, which occupied the provinces of Guanajuato and Valladolid. About this time he was suspected and accused of want of fidelity to the royal cause; but though acquitted of the imputation, the disgust which he felt in consequence of this charge led him to retire for a while from active service. Subsequent events opened a new career for his ambition. He was invited to take the command of an army destined to the South, and he marched to Acapulco, in the latter part of 1819. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. On the strength of this plan Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Victoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. The road to power was now entirely open before Iturbide. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, consisting of members nominated by himself, and wholly under his control. Finding that the republicans saw through his intentions, and were opposed to his do-

mination, he resolved to preserve his authority by boldly usurping the crown; and accordingly, through the subservency of his troops, and the concurrence of a portion of the deputies, he was proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1822. It was decreed that the crown should be hereditary in the family of Iturbide, and that a million and a half of dollars should be his yearly allowance; at the same time conferring the title of princes on his sons, and establishing an order of knighthood and other accessories of a monarchy. The friends of liberal institutions, overawed and held at bay by the power of the usurper, fled to their wonted retreats, or temporised until a fitting season should arrive for acting with union and efficiency. But they could not acquiesce in a state of things so adverse to their feelings. Iturbide was driven by his necessities to exasperate the minds of the people, already disgusted with successive usurpations. Defection now became general among the officers of the army, and in all the provinces, so that Iturbide saw plainly that his cause was hopeless, and hastily assembled at Mexico the dispersed members of Congress, and tendered to them his abdication of the crown, March 20, 1823. Congress agreed to grant Iturbide a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing somewhere in Italy, making suitable provision for his family in case of his death. He proceeded to the coast, under escort of General Bravo, and embarked, May 11, 1823, for Leghorn. He might have continued to live happily in one of the charming villas of Tuscany, had he not been impelled by an insane ambition to attempt the recovery of his lost empire. With this object he left Italy for England, and embarked for Mexico, May 11, 1824, precisely a year after his departure from it, and arrived in sight of the port of Soto la Marina, July 14. During the year that had elapsed, the Mexicans had adopted a republican constitution, and Iturbide had no party nor friends in the nation. The government had been apprised of his leaving Italy, and suspected his design. A decree was passed, bearing date April 28, 1824, declaring him to be proscribed as a traitor, and requiring that, in case he landed in the country, the mere fact should render him a public enemy. Wholly deceived in regard to the fate which awaited him, Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by Beneski, his secretary, and was almost immediately arrested by order of La Garza, commander of the province of New Santander, to whom he had applied for passports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. La Garza lost no time in conducting his prisoner to Padilla, the capital of the province, demanding instructions how to act, of the provincial legislature. His fate was but for a short time delayed; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and while preparations for executing the sentence were making, Iturbide addressed the assembled people, protesting his innocence of any treasonable purpose, and exhorting them to observe the duties of patriotism, religion, and civil subordination. He is

allowed to have possessed great military talents, and considerable strength of character; and had he been led to use his influence in the establishment of a free government, he might have realised the expectations of those who gave him credit for intending to follow the example of Washington. He was shot, July 19, 1824.

IVANOF, FEODOR FEODOROVITSCH, a Russian dramatist, was born in 1777. He first served in the army, from which he was removed to the commissariat department; was the author of several comedies, and a tragedy called "Martha, or the Conquest of Novgorod." Died, 1816.

IVES, JOHN, an English antiquary, was born at Yarmouth, in 1751. He became Suffolk herald extraordinary, and published three numbers of select papers on subjects of English antiquities; also "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans," "Remarks on English Coins," &c. Died, 1776.

IVETAUX, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, Seigneur d', a French poet and man of letters, born in 1559. He succeeded his father as

lieutenant-governor of Caen, in Normandy; but being of a gay disposition he quitted it for the metropolis, and was selected by the "Fair Gabrielle" to fill the situation of tutor to her son, the young duke of Vendôme. He afterwards became tutor to the dauphin, but his licentious course of life occasioned his dismissal. He, however, received a pension, and lived till he was 90 years of age. He wrote a clever poem, entitled "Institution d'un Prince," and a variety of other pieces. Died, 1649.

IZAACK, RICHARD, author of "The Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter," was born there, filled the offices of town clerk and chamberlain, and died in 1750.

IZIOCALT IL, the fourth king of Mexico, ascended the throne in 1493, and died in 1445. During his reign all the warlike nations on the borders of the lake of Mexico were reduced to subjection. He also conquered the Tepeacans, fortified and embellished his capital, formed a body of laws for his subjects, and may be regarded as the real founder of the Mexican empire.

J.

JABLONOWSKY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER VON, a Polish prince, born in 1712. Preferring a life of literary ease, he resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipzig, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science, founded a society, called by his name, which still exists. He wrote "The Lives of Twelve Generals," a "Treatise on Slavonic Poetry," and other works. Died, 1777.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a native of Dantzic, born in 1660, who, after studying at several universities, among which was Oxford, eventually became an ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin and president of the academy. He was an able divine, and laboured earnestly, though without success, in endeavouring to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists. He wrote several theological works, and translated Bentley's "Boylean Lectures" into Latin. Died, 1741.

JABLONSKI, THEODORE, brother of the preceding, was born at Dantzic in 1654, and became counsellor to the king of Prussia. He cultivated a taste for philosophy and general literature with great success, and was the author of a "Course of Ethics," and several other works of merit. Died, 1731.

JABLONSKI, PAUL ERNEST, nephew of the preceding, and son of Daniel Ernest, was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, in 8 vols., and other able works, theological and antiquarian. Died, 1767.

JACKSON, General ANDREW, president of the United States from 1829 to 1837, was

born in South Carolina, 1767. His father was an Irish emigrant. At the age of 16 he took part in the war of independence; at the close of which he became a law student, and was thus enabled to discharge efficiently some high legal offices in Tennessee, to which he was subsequently appointed. On the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, he took vigorous measures for the defence of the menaced territory; in 1814 he was appointed major-general; and, among other exploits, which raised him to the highest point of popularity, he gained the decisive victory over the English, Jan. 8, 1815, at New Orleans, which put an end to the war. The same success attended his arms against the Creek tribes, whom he repeatedly subdued. In 1821, he was appointed governor of Florida; and his gallant deeds being still fresh in his countryman's recollection, he was brought forward by the democratic party as a candidate for the presidency, elected in 1829, and re-elected in 1833. His period of office is chiefly remarkable for the extension of democratic tendencies which took place during it. He obtained from France the payment of an indemnity of 25 millions of francs for injuries done to the commerce of the United States during the empire. His refusal to renew the bank charter, in 1833, led to one of the most violent financial crises on record. General Jackson was endowed with inflexible will and an ardent patriotism; but he brought with him to power the passions of a partisan, and he did not always respect legality, as his treatment of Arbutnot and Ambrister, during the war with Florida, will show. Died, 1845.

JACKSON, Dr. CYRIL, an eminent divine,

was born in 1748, at Stamford, where his father was a medical practitioner. He became sub-preceptor to George IV. when prince of Wales, for which he was made canon of Christchurch, and on the elevation of Dr. Bagot to a bishopric, he succeeded him in the deanery, which he resigned in 1800. Dr. Jackson was an excellent governor of his college and an elegant scholar, but he as studiously avoided the press as he did the mitre, though the primacy of Ireland was offered him, as well as an English bishopric. Died, 1819.

JACKSON, DR. WILLIAM, bishop of Oxford, was a brother of the preceding, and born at Stamford, in 1750. He became a prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, canon of Christchurch, and, in 1811, bishop of Oxford. He translated a tract on the Slave of Erastosthenes into Latin, published some sermons, and was a sound mathematician. Died, 1815.

JACKSON, JOHN, a learned Hebraist and controversial writer, was born at Lensy, in Yorkshire, in 1688. The corporation of Doncaster gave him the living of Rossington, but the pertinacity with which he supported his Arian principles prevented his farther rise in the church. He was the author of "Chronological Antiquities;" and left behind him the character of a learned and sincere writer, though strongly tinctured with the faults of a violent polemic. Died, 1763.

JACKSON, JOHN, an eminent English portrait painter, was born at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1778, and apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose means he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At the time he entered the great theatre of art, Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters, pre-occupied the particular branch he had chosen, and for a time he contented himself with painting portraits in water-colours, in which he was very successful. He was, however, determined to take a high stand, if possible, as a portrait painter in oil; and the tact with which he copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries. He was elected royal academical in 1817; and when, in 1819, he travelled through Italy, and visited Rome with Mr. Chantrey, he was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Jackson "had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand, a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled him to dash off, at a few sittings, whatever he undertook; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day." Died, 1831.

JACKSON, ROBERT, M.D. was an inspector of military hospitals, and many years chief of the medical department of the army in the West Indies. He served as a regimental surgeon in North America in 1778, and on returning to England he settled as a physician at Stockton. On hostilities with France taking place in 1793, he again engaged

in the army service, and was employed for many years on the Continent and in the West Indies. Among his works are a treatise "On the Fevers of Jamaica, with Observations on the Intermittents of America," "Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army," &c. He died at Thursby, near Carlisle, in 1827.

JACKSON, THOMAS, dean of Peterborough, a learned divine of the 17th century, was a native of the county of Durham; born in 1579, and died in 1640. He wrote many excellent devotional tracts, but his principal work consists of a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed," a performance combining great learning and research.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and author, was born in 1730, at Exeter, and received the rudiments of a classical education, with a view to his following one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself, however, so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends were induced to place him under Travers, the organist of the cathedral belonging to his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and, succeeding eventually to the situation of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas of his composition, which are still held in esteem for their chasteness of conception and truth of expression: he was also the author of a treatise "On the present State of Music," "The Four Ages," &c. Mr. Jackson was likewise a landscape painter of no mean powers. Died, 1804.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Protestant clergyman, by birth an Irishman, who earned a disgraceful notoriety by carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French in 1794, and recommended the invasion of Ireland. Being convicted of this offence, and while his counsel were about to move for an arrest of judgment, he expired in court, and on examination it appeared he had taken poison.

JACOB, BEN HAJIM, a rabbi of the 16th century, who published the Masora at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols. folio, with the text of the Bible, the Chaldee Paraphrase, and the Rabbinical Commentaries. This work is greatly esteemed by the Jews.

JACOB, BEN NAPHTALI, a learned Jew, of the 5th century. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is inscribed to him and Ben Aser.

JACOB, GILES, an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a "Law Dictionary" and the "Lives and Characters of English Poets." He died in 1744, aged 54.

JACOB, HENRY, pastor of the first congregation of Independents in England, was a native of Kent. After graduating at Oxford, he was preferred to the benefice of Cheriton, near Hythe; but having published a polemical tract, in which he avowed his separation from the church on conscientious grounds, he found it necessary to withdraw from England for a time. He at length,

however, returned, and established a separate congregation on independent principles; but in 1624 he went to America, and there died. — His son, of the same name, studied under Erpenius at Leyden, and was distinguished for his knowledge in oriental literature. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Merton College, Oxford, and graduated both in arts and physic; but he was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary commissioners, and died at Canterbury, in 1652. He wrote many learned works.

JACOB, JOHN (noticed here as an instance of longevity), was a native of Franche Comté, who, having attained the age of 120, was sold by his grand-daughter to a mountebank for 100 crowns. Dragged from town to town, and exhibited as a public show, the old man sunk under the fatigue, and shortly after died, 1790.

JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE, a German poet, was born in 1740, at Dusseldorf; studied at Göttingen; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle; and, subsequently, of the belles lettres at Friburg, which he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possesses much ease and gaiety. Died, 1814.

JACOBS, FREDERIC, a celebrated philological writer, was born at Gothar, in Saxony, in 1764. In 1785 he became a teacher in the gymnasium of his native city, where he published a number of excellent works, of which, independent of those of a critical or philological character, may be noticed his "School for Women," 7 vols., and "Tales," 5 vols. Died, 1847.

JACOBS, JURIEN, was a native of Switzerland, born in 1610. He studied under Snyder, and is celebrated for the fidelity and spirit with which he painted the animals in his hunting pieces.

JACOBS, LUCAS, commonly called LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, was born at Leyden, in 1494. He studied under his father, Hugh Jacobs, and next under Cornelius Engelbrecht. Many of his pictures in oil and distemper are to be found on the Continent; but he is now best known by his engravings. Died, 1533.

JACOPONE, DA TODI, so called on account of his birthplace, was an Italian poet, whose real name was JACOPO DE BENEDETTI. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He composed Sacred Canticles, Latin poems, and the famous "Stabat Mater," since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. Died, 1306.

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, originally a captain of artillery in Napoleon's army, and subsequently sub-director of the Polytechnic School, was deprived of his office at the restoration for having been a member of the chamber during the "hundred days." Retiring to Belgium, he there conceived and put into partial practice a new system of education, on the principle that all intelligences are equal, the only difference between man and man being the result of circumstances more than of nature. He has left several works upon the subject, interesting

for ingenuity, if not for correctness. Born, 1770; died, 1840.

JACQUARD, JOSEPH MARIE, the inventor of the beautiful apparatus for figured weaving which bears his name, was born at Lyons, 1752. At an early age he displayed a taste for mechanics, which distinguished him through life; and whether in book-binding, type founding, or cutlery—all of which he tried in his youth—he showed a strong aptitude for improvement. On his father's death, he attempted to carry on the weaving business, which he inherited from him, but with little success; and soon afterwards, during the troubles of the French revolution, he lost his little all, having been compelled to flee from Lyons after its reduction by the army of the Convention. He then joined the army of the Rhine; but having seen his son fall in battle by his side, he once more returned to Lyons, where he was obliged to earn a precarious sustenance in the humble occupation of plaiting straw. But a new era was now in store for him. In 1801 he submitted to the "National Exposition" his celebrated machine, which forms a memorable epoch in the textile art; and its merits being at once acknowledged and rewarded, he was soon afterwards employed by Napoleon in the "Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers," at Paris, where he introduced some ingenious improvements in the models and machinery there in use. On his return to Lyons, he had to struggle against much opposition and prejudice on the part of the weavers; but he outlived it all, and long before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his machinery introduced into every European and American manufactory; and so far from diminishing employment, as some feared on its first introduction, it has increased the number of workmen in the operations to which it is applied tenfold. Died, 1834.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a learned French Protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy. He wrote "Disertations on the Existence of God," and "On the Messiah," a "Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," &c. Born, 1647; died, 1708.

JACQUIN, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a celebrated botanist, was born, in 1727, at Leyden, and studied medicine at Antwerp and Louvain. Being induced by his countryman, Van Swieten, to visit Vienna, the emperor Francis I. sent him to the West Indies to collect plants for the botanical gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn; and after an absence of six years, he returned with a superb collection. Two years after appeared his catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna; and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled "Flora Austriaca," with 500 coloured engravings. He was appointed to various offices, created a baron in 1806, and died in 1817.

JAGO, RICHARD, one of the minor English poets in the last century, was born at Beaudesert, in Warwickshire, in 1715, and in 1771 presented to the rectory of Kimcote, in Leicestershire. His principal poem is entitled "Edge Hill." Died, 1781.

JAHN, JOHN, a learned orientalist, who after having been professor of biblical ar-

chæology and theology in the university of Vienna, obtained the chair of oriental literature, which, in 1806, he was obliged to relinquish on account of his heterodoxy. He published a "Hebrew Bible," 4 vols.; "Biblical Archaeology," 3 vols.; "Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Fœderis," &c.; and his works on the philology of the sacred writings are said to be the most valuable extant. Died, 1817.

JAILLOT, ALEXIS HUBERT, geographer to the king of France, was at first a sculptor, but on marrying the daughter of a map-colourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many of the maps of the Sansons, and died in 1780. His work, entitled "*Recherches critiques, historiques, et topographiques sur la Ville de Paris*," 3 vols. 8vo., is a curious book.

JAMBLICHUS, a philosopher who flourished at the beginning of the 4th century, and was a native of Chalcis in Cœlœsyrta. He was the disciple of Anatolius and Porphyry, from whom he learnt the mysteries of the Plotinian system of philosophy, which he taught with great reputation. Among the philosophical works of Jamblichus now extant are, "The Life of Pythagoras," "An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy," and a "Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians."

JAMES I., king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III. In 1405 he was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, and severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence; for which, and some strong measures which he took to curb a lawless nobility, he fell a victim to assassins, who gained admission to his apartment, and murdered him in his bed, in 1437.

JAMES V., of Scotland, succeeded, in 1513, at the death of his father, James IV., though only 13 months old. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., for which that prince gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. James died in 1545, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart, his infant daughter, then only 8 days old.

JAMES I. of England, and **VI.** of Scotland, was the son of Mary, queen of Scotland, by Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, and was born in 1566. In the following year, queen Mary being forced to resign the crown, he was solemnly crowned at Stirling, and all public acts ran in his name. When it became apparent that the life of his mother was in danger from queen Elizabeth, he wrote a menacing letter to her, appealed to other courts for assistance, and assembled his nobles, who promised to prevent or revenge that queen's injustice. The dreaded catastrophe, however, took place; and though he prepared for hostilities, the inadequacy of his resources prevented him from engaging in actual war. In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, James succeeded to

the crown of England, and proceeded to London. Although James had behaved with great lenity to the Roman Catholics in Scotland, those in England were so disappointed in their expectations of favour, that, in the year after his accession, it was devised by some of their most desperate adherents, to destroy the king, the prince, and parliament, by means of the celebrated gunpowder plot. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612 his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederic, the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. The close of the life of James was marked by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his successor; and his reign, although not unprosperous to his subjects, was inglorious in character. He received during his lifetime a deal of adulation for his literary abilities; but though he was the author of some few books, they display more pedantry than learning. He died in 1625, aged 58.

JAMES II., king of England, second son of Charles I. and of Henrietta of France, was born in 1633, and immediately declared Duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped, and was conducted to his sister, the Princess of Orange. At that time he was 15 years of age. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and, when he had reached his 20th year, served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of Austria and the Prince of Condé. At the Restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz. Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war, he signalled himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of Charles II., in 1685, the duke succeeded, under the title of James II., and, from the time of his ascending the throne, seems to have acted with a steady determination to render himself absolute, and to restore the Roman Catholic religion. After disgusting the great majority of his subjects, by attending mass with all the ensigns of his dignity, he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He even sent an agent to Rome, to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the bosom of that church, and received advice on the score of moderation from the pope himself. By virtue of his assumed dispensing power, he rendered tests of no avail, and filled his army and council with Roman Catholics; while by a declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, he also sought to gain the favour of the dissenters, who were, however, too conscious of his ultimate object to be deluded by this show of liberality. Thus he proceeded by every direct and indirect attack to overthrow the established church; but these innovations, in regard both to the religion and government, gra-

dually united opposing interests, and a large body of the nobility and gentry concurred in an application to the Prince of Orange, who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions, when informed of them by his minister at the Hague, was struck with terror equal to his former infatuation; and immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts, he practised every method to gain popularity. All confidence was, however, destroyed between the king and the people. William arrived with his fleet in Torbay, Nov. 4th, 1688; and being speedily joined by several men of rank, his ranks swelled, while the army of James began to desert by entire regiments. Incapable of any vigorous resolution, and finding his overtures of accommodation disregarded, James resolved to quit the country. He repaired to St. Germain, where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by Louis XIV. In the mean time, the throne of Great Britain was declared to be abdicated; and William and his consort Mary (the daughter of James) were unanimously called to fill it conjointly. Assisted by Louis XIV., James was enabled, in March, 1689, to make an attempt for the recovery of Ireland. The battle of Boyne, fought June, 1690, compelled him to return to France. All succeeding projects for his restoration proved equally abortive, and he spent the last years of his life in acts of ascetic devotion, dying at St. Germain, Sept. 16, 1701, aged 63. To sum up the character of James in a few words, we may truly say, that his prejudices were strong, his understanding narrow, and his temper cold and ungenerous.

JAMES DE VITRI, a cardinal in the 13th century, was born at Vitry, near Paris. He attended the crusades, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. raised him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He wrote an "Eastern and Western History," and died in 1244.

JAMES, JOHN THOMAS, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, born in 1786; was educated at Rugby School, and the Charterhouse; and, in 1804, entered at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and for a time acted as a college tutor. In 1813 he left the university to make the tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell, and on his return published an account of his travels, with illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art in that country; and the result of his observations appeared in an account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by another on the French, Dutch, and German schools. Soon after his return from Italy he entered into holy orders; and in 1826 he published a tract, entitled "The Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." At this time he only held the small vicarage of Flitton, in Bedfordshire; but on the death of Bishop Heber he was raised to the see of Calcutta, received the degree of D.D., and embarked for India in 1827. The insalubrity of the climate, and the fatigues of his episcopal duties, however,

proved too much for his constitution, and he died in 1829.

JAMES, ROBERT, an English physician, was born at Kinverstone, in Staffordshire, in 1703. In 1743 he published his "Medical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson, who was his early friend. He also wrote the "Practice of Physic," 2 vols.; an excellent "Commentary on the Pentateuch," &c.; but he is best known by a valuable antimonial preparation, universally celebrated under the name of James's powder. Died, 1776.

JAMES, THOMAS, a learned divine, was born at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Eton. In 1776 he became master of Rugby School, but resigned in 1793. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the living of Harrington in the same county. Died, 1804.

JAMES, THOMAS, an English navigator, in the 17th century, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a north-west passage. He wintered on Charleton Island, in Hudson's Bay, and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate farther than 65 degrees and a half north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled "The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea."

JAMES, WILLIAM, the author of a valuable national work, entitled "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV.," &c. Every accessible source of authentic information was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history; and his industry and research deserve the highest praise. Died, 1827.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a land agent and surveyor, was a native of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. He was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may in some respects be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, and been an active promoter of these undertakings, at a time when they were considered to be mere speculative innovations. Died, aged 66, at Bodmin, Cornwall, March 11, 1837.

JAMESON, GEORGE, an eminent painter, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1586, and died in 1644.

JAMIESON, Rev. JOHN, D.D., a theological writer and philologist, was the minister to a congregation of seceders from the Scotch Church at Edinburgh. His chief works are, an "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 2 vols. 4to.; "A Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Use of Sacred History," 2 vols. 8vo.; "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona," two poems; "The Sorrows of Slavery," and "Eternity," besides various sermons, &c. He died, aged 80, July, 1838.

JANEWAY, JAMES, a Nonconformist di-

vine, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christchurch College, Oxford. Being deprived after the Restoration, he opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, when the act of indulgence was passed, and died there in 1674. Among his works are, "Heaven upon Earth," "A Token for Children," which has gone through numerous editions, "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence," and "A Legacy to my Friends."

JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, a French Protestant writer, was born at Paris, in 1674, and died at the Hague in 1790. His articles in the Dutch gazettes discovered him to possess great political knowledge. He was also the author of "The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies," 2 vols.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, D. D., bishop of Ypres, and professor of divinity in the universities of Louvain and Douay, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and founder of the sect of Jansenists. He was born in 1585, at Akay, near Leerdam, in Holland; and studied at Louvain. Being sent into Spain to transact some business of consequence relating to the university, the Catholic king, viewing with a jealous eye the intriguing policy of France, engaged with him to write a book against the French, for having formed an alliance with Protestant states; and rewarded him for it with the see of Ypres, in 1635. He had, among other writings before this, maintained a controversy against the Protestants upon the subject of grace and predestination; but his "Augustinus," respecting which a furious and almost interminable contest arose, was the principal labour of his life. Died, 1638.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1510. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his learning and modesty. He wrote a "Harmony of the Gospels," and other works; and died at Ghent, in 1576.

JANSSENS, ABRAHAM, an historical painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1569. He was contemporary with Rubens, and, in many of the finest parts of the art, was accounted not inferior to him.

JANSSENS, CORNELIUS, called also JOHN-SON, an eminent portrait painter, was born at Amsterdam. He resided in England several years, and was engaged in the service of king James I. His paintings are easily distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by a strong character of truth and nature. His fame began to be obscured on the arrival of Vandyke in England; and the civil war breaking out some time after, he returned to his own country, where his paintings were in the highest esteem. Died, 1685.

JANSSENS, VICTOR HONORIUS, a celebrated historical painter, was born at Brussels, in 1664. He associated with Tempesta, the celebrated landscape painter, for several years, and painted the figures in the works of that great master as long as they resided together. For small historical pictures, he was preferable to all the painters of his time.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN ISAAC, a learned

rabbi, born at Troyes, in 1104; travelled over a considerable portion of Europe and Asia; and, on his return to France, wrote Annotations on various parts of the Bible, and also on the Talmud, which were thought so highly of, that he was universally called "the prince of commentators." Died, 1180.

JARDINE, GEORGE, professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, was born in 1743. Having pursued his studies with great success, he was, in 1774, appointed to the professorial chair; and such were the improvements he introduced into the mode of public teaching, that his class was rendered a model of academical instruction. Died, 1827.

JARDINS, MARY CATHERINE DES, an ingenious but profligate Frenchwoman, born at Alençon, in Normandy, in 1640. Being obliged to quit her native place, in consequence of an intrigue, she went to Paris, where for a while she trusted to her literary talents for support, and wrote many novels and dramas; her private character, at the same time, continuing most exceptionable. Died, 1683.

JARDYN, KARL DU, a celebrated painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam, in 1640. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great reputation, and died at Venice in 1678.

JARNOWICK, or GIORNOVICH, GIOVANNA MANE, a celebrated violinist, was born at Palermo in 1745, and was the most accomplished pupil of Lulli. For several years he resided in Paris, and was considered at the head of his profession; he afterwards came to England, where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither, where he died in 1804. He was as eccentric and irritable as he was clever, and numerous singular anecdotes are recorded of him.

JARS, FRANCIS DE ROCHECHOUART, Chevalier de, a French officer, whose boldness and fortitude deserve to be recorded, was a knight of Malta, and commander of Lagny le Sec. He was arrested and confined in the Bastille, at the time of the prosecution of Chateaufort, keeper of the seals, in 1633, for the object of procuring evidence from him relative to the designs of Chateaufort and others; and after eleven months' close confinement, during which he was examined 24 times, without inculpating his friends, he was sent to Troyes, and there tried and condemned. He mounted the scaffold, but a reprieve was announced while his head lay on the block; upon which he was conveyed back to prison, where he continued for some time in a state of insensibility.

JARVIS, JOHN, an artist, distinguished by his paintings on glass, was born in Dublin, in 1749; and after practising his art in that city, removed to London, where he obtained great reputation. His most celebrated performance is the west window of New College, Oxford, from the design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died, 1804.

JAUCOURT, the Chevalier LOUIS DE, member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, was born in 1704. He devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and died at

Compeigne in 1780. He furnished the *Encyclopédie Française* with many valuable articles, and conducted the "*Bibliothèque Raisonnée*." He also assisted in publishing the "*Museum Sebanum*," 4 vols. folio, and composed a "*Lexicon Medicum Universale*," the MS. of which, in 6 vols. fol., was lost on board of a ship which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam.

JAY, JOHN, an eminent American jurist and statesman, was born at New York in 1745. After studying at Columbia (then King's) College, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the congress; in 1777 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year he was appointed chief-justice of that state. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain; and in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States; and in 1784 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of his native state: this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election, as well as a re-appointment to the office of chief-justice of the United States, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. Died, 1829.

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, JOHN, a Spanish poet of considerable genius, and who also excelled in painting. He was born at Toledo, in 1566, and died in 1650.

JEATURAT, SEBASTIAN, a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1704, and died in 1803. He founded the observatory at the military school, and wrote a "*Treatise on Perspective*," "*New Tables of Jupiter*," &c.

JEBB, JOHN, a divine and physician, was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and born in London in 1736. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Peter House, Cambridge; obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned, and then commenced practice as a physician, in which he was very successful. He was a violent partisan in whatever he engaged; and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, a singular complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*; and his works, theological, political, and medical, form 3 vols. Died, 1780.

JEBB, Dr. SAMUEL, an eminent physician and classical scholar, was a native of Nottingham. He studied at Cambridge; and, adopting the principles of the nonjurors, became librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier. While at the university he published the "*Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew*," in Greek and Latin. He afterwards married the daughter of an apothecary, procured the degree of M.D., practised as a physician at Stratford in

Essex, and retired to Derbyshire, where he died in 1772. Dr. S. Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled "*Bibliotheca Literaria*," and the editor of Roger Bacon's "*Opus Majus*."

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, third president of the United States, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia, and was brought up to the bar. In 1769 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, and in 1775 he entered congress, and took a conspicuous and very decided part in opposition to the measures which England had adopted towards her American colonies; and it was he who drew up the famous declaration of independence. In 1778 he retired from his seat in congress, and was next chosen governor of Virginia, which post he held two years. On the return of Dr. Franklin to America, in 1785, Mr. Jefferson was named his successor at Paris, from which he proceeded, as envoy, to London, in 1786. At the usual presentation, however, to the king and queen, both Mr. Adams and himself were received in the most ungracious manner, and, after a few vague and ineffectual conferences, he returned to Paris. Here he remained, with the exception of a visit to Holland, to Piedmont, and the south of France, until the autumn of 1789, zealously pursuing whatever was beneficial to his country. He subsequently filled the office of secretary of state under Washington, until 1793, when he resigned, and lived in retirement for four years. He was then elected vice-president, and in 1801 chosen president. At the expiration of eight years he again retired to private life; and on the 4th of July, 1826 (the 50th anniversary of American independence), he died. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party, and an acute politician; eloquent and persuasive in conversation, and possessing the faculty of acquiring an ascendancy in his political connections.

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, Lord, equally eminent on the bench, at the bar, and in the world of letters, was born at Edinburgh, in 1773. Having passed through the usual curriculum of the High School, Edinburgh, he repaired in 1787 to Glasgow University, then famous for its professors; and after a session passed at Oxford he returned to Edinburgh in 1792, where he completed his legal studies. In 1794 he was called to the bar in Scotland, and though for some years he made little progress in his profession, yet he had well grounded himself in the principles of both the civil and the Scottish law, and had diligently applied himself to the cultivation of eloquence, as well in speech as in written composition. In the celebrated school of debate, whence many orators have proceeded—the Speculative Society of Edinburgh—he bore a most distinguished part; and there are those still living who can never forget his singular readiness in debate, the subtlety of his reasoning, and the extraordinary liveliness of his fancy. He had now obtained a fair share of practice, when he joined a few of his more intimate friends in establishing the "*Edinburgh Review*," of which he was sole editor for the long period of

37 years. The first number appeared Oct. 25, 1802, and there were three editions exhausted in as many weeks. The great and increasing success of this journal, while it mightily raised him in the public estimation, in no way interfered with his progress towards extensive practice at the bar; for the moderate amount of business in Scotland, and the relief from attendance on circuit, render it far easier for a Scotch advocate than an English barrister to cultivate literary pursuits. Having for many years been indisputably at the head of his profession, he was in 1829 chosen dean of the Faculty, upon Lord Moncrieff being raised to the bench. It was deemed advisable that he should, on this auspicious occasion, give up the editorship of the Review, and we believe that he only upon one or two subsequent occasions contributed any papers to this famous journal. On the formation of the Whig ministry late in 1830, he was made lord advocate; and after sitting a short time for the Perth district of burghs and for Malton, he was in conjunction with Mr. Abercrombie, now Lord Dunfermline, the first member chosen to represent Edinburgh in parliament, immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. His success in the House of Commons disappointed his admirers, chiefly because he entered so late in life on a new field, and partly because he spoke generally above his audience. But he never addressed the house without displaying that subtlety, readiness, and fancy for which he was distinguished. In 1834 he was promoted to the bench; and in this capacity he displayed such eminent qualities, that he is by common consent allowed to rank among the very ablest judges that ever sat on the Scottish bench. In society his powers were great, his social intercourse truly fascinating; and his occasional *jeux d'esprit* cannot be easily forgotten by any who may have heard them. His integrity, both professional and political, was unimpeachable; his spirit was high and undaunted, his sense of honour quick and delicate, his temper most kindly and sweet, and his affections warm and steady. In short, it would be difficult to name any great man, whether in the world of law or of letters, whose personal good qualities were so entirely without an exception; and hence his removal from this earthly scene was mourned widely and deeply with no common sorrow. Some years before his death he published a selection from his contributions to the Edinburgh Review, accompanied by a graceful preface and explanatory notes. Died, 1850.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, Baron Wem, Lord, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, towards the beginning of the 17th century, and educated at Shrewsbury School. He studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple, and rose through the gradations of recorder of London, a Welsh judge, and chief justice of Chester, till at length, in 1683, he attained the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench. On the accession of James II., he was one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of his reign; and, for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the

adherents of Monmouth, was rewarded with the post of lord high chancellor in 1685. His conduct on the bench was, in the highest degree, discreditable at all times, and he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the most degrading description. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, he disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, but was detected in a low public house at Wapping, by an attorney whom he had insulted in open court. The latter making him known, he was seized by the populace, carried before the council, and committed to the Tower, where he died, April 18, 1689.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, an English poet, was born at Weldon, Northamptonshire, in 1678. He was a nephew of the eighth Lord Chandos, and bred to the bar. He wrote "Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse," and two tragedies, "Edwin" and "Merope." Died, 1755.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, M.D., an American physician, was born at Boston in 1774. Having studied medicine at the university of Cambridge, he went to London, and on his return to Boston practised with great success, until the evacuation of that city by the British garrison. He then accompanied General Howe to Halifax, and was made surgeon-general to the forces in 1776. He subsequently resigned his army appointments, declining even the offer of the lucrative post of surgeon-general to the forces in India, and in 1780 settled in London. He there occupied himself much in scientific research; and in order to ascertain the correctness of certain preconceived hypotheses relative to atmospheric temperature, he undertook two aerial voyages; the second of which was made Jan. 7, 1785, from the cliffs at Dover, across the British Channel, into the forest of Guinees in France, and was the only successful attempt that had then been made to cross the sea in a balloon. In 1789 he again returned to Boston, and continued to practise there, with success, till his death in 1819.

JEHAN GHIR, or JEHAN GUIRE, ABUL MUZAFFER NOUREDDIN MOHAMMED, emperor of Hindostan, and son of the famous Akbar, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. Unlike most eastern despots, he was generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote memoirs of the first 17 years of his reign, and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber. Nourjehan, his wife, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, has been the fertile theme of oriental poems and romances.

JEKYLL, Sir JOSEPH, a lawyer and statesman in the reign of Anne and George I., was the son of a clergyman in Nottinghamshire. He was a member of parliament, and one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; was knighted by George I., who raised him to the office of master of the rolls; and died, aged 74, in 1738.

JEKYLL, JOSEPH, an eminent barrister, was the son of a captain in the navy, and a descendant of the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1778; was returned as M.P. for Calne in 1787, and retained his seat for

several successive parliaments; was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales in 1805; and, at the time of his death, was senior king's counsel, senior bencher of the Inner Temple, F.R.S., and F.S.A. He enjoyed a fair portion of forensic fame; but his reputation was chiefly formed by his ready talent in epigram and repartee, his bon-mots often convulsing the bar with laughter, and his ever-sparkling wit delighting all who came within his convivial sphere. He died, aged 85, March 8. 1837.

JEMSHID, a Persian sovereign, who reigned about 800 B.C., and is said to have founded the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. He is also celebrated for instructing his subjects in astronomy, and the mysteries of Sabæism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. Being unfortunate in war, he was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, and spent the latter part of his life in obscurity.

JENKINS, DAVID, a loyal and intrepid judge, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in 1586. In 1645, when "civil war ran high," he was taken prisoner at Hereford, and sent to the Tower; from whence he was removed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the place "a den of thieves." The assembly, in a fit of rage, were about to sentence him to be hanged; upon which he said that he would suffer "with Magna Charta under one arm, and the Bible under the other." A facetious speech from Henry Marten allayed this tempest as regarded his life; but he was fined 1000*l.* for contempt, and recommitted to Newgate, where he remained till 1656. Died, 1667.

JENKINS, Sir LEOLINE, a civilian and statesman, born at Llantrissant, in Glamorganshire, in 1623. He was educated at Jesus' College, Oxford; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, took up arms on the side of royalty. He afterwards became tutor to several young gentlemen, and, during the protectorate, quitted the kingdom with them; but at the Restoration he returned to college, was created LL.D., and elected principal. He then removed to Doctor's Commons, was admitted an advocate, and, in 1665, appointed judge of the court of admiralty. In 1672 he was sent as ambassador to Holland to negotiate a treaty of peace, though without success; but afterwards, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, whom he succeeded as ambassador at the Hague, he effected the treaty of Nimeguen. On his return to England he was sworn a privy councillor, and made secretary of state; which office he resigned in 1684, and died in 1685. His letters and papers were published in 2 vols. fol. 1724.

JENNENS, CHARLES, a literary gentleman of fortune at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, who, on account of the splendour of his house and equipage, was jocosely styled "Solyman the Magnificent." He selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and particularly those of the Messiah; he also commenced an edition of Shakspeare's plays, on a new plan, but it proved a total failure. Died, 1773.

JENNER, EDWARD, an English physician, celebrated for having nearly eradicated a

pestilential disorder from the human race by introducing vaccine inoculation, was born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1749, and subsequently settled there as a medical practitioner. About the year 1770, his attention was turned to the cow-pox, by the circumstance of his ascertaining that those persons who had been affected with this disease, were thereby rendered free from variolous infection. From that time till 1796 he steadily pursued his investigation of this discovery; and having at length established its general efficacy, amidst all the opposition naturally to be expected in such a case, the practice of vaccination was introduced into the London hospitals, the army and navy, &c., and, finally, extended to every part of the globe. Honours and rewards were now conferred on Dr. Jenner as a public benefactor; a parliamentary grant of 20,000*l.* was voted him; learned societies at home and abroad enrolled him as a member; and when the allied potentates visited England in 1814, the emperor of Russia sought an interview with him, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. Dr. Jenner's writings consist merely of "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," and a paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Natural History of the Cuckoo." Died, 1823.

JENNINGS, DAVID, a learned dissenting minister, was born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in 1691. He was the author of "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures," "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Orrery," "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," "Jewish Antiquities," 2 vols. 8vo. Died, 1762.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, an antiquary and virtuoso of most eccentric habits and chequered fortune, was born in 1731, and was the only son of a gentleman of considerable property at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and at seventeen became an ensign in the foot-guards; but resigned his commission, and travelled on the Continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiquities, with which he decorated his seat at Shiplake. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune, indulging in the most expensive follies; the consequence of which was that he soon became an inmate of the King's Bench. He was at length freed from his pecuniary embarrassments, and settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the collection of scarce books, pictures, and curiosities. But the current of good fortune did not long run smooth. Having borrowed a sum of money from a person who was indebted to the crown, his museum was hastily sold for a small sum, to satisfy the claim of government under an extent in aid. For many years he was a prisoner in Chelmsford gaol; but on regaining his freedom, he resumed his former habits, and settled at Chelsea; where, to use the words of a gentleman who visited him in 1803, and who graphically described his singular appearance, he sat, "enthroned in all the majesty of virtue amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells." In consequence of renewed embarrassments, these precious relics

were all sold in 1816, and he was once more a prisoner in the rules of the Bench, where he died in 1819.

JENYNS, SOAME, a sprightly and entertaining writer, was the only son of Sir Roger Jenyns, born in London, in 1704. Having entered into public life as representative of the county of Cambridge, he began his career by supporting Sir Robert Walpole, and ever after remained a faithful adherent to the minister for the time being. This attachment to ministers was rewarded by his being made a commissioner of the board of trade, an office he held for five-and-twenty years. As a country gentleman and magistrate, Mr. Jenyns appeared to much greater advantage than as a politician; but it is as an author, a wit, and a shrewd observer of manners, that he is principally to be regarded. His chief works are "Poems," 2 vols., "Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil," "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," "Political Tracts," and some others; all collected into four vols. 12mo., with his life prefixed. Died, 1787.

JEPHSON, RICHARD, a dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1736. He was a captain in the army, and master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant, during twelve administrations. As a dramatist his claims are chiefly founded on his tragedies of "Braganza" and the "Count of Narbonne." He also wrote the "Law of Lombardy," "Julia," and "The Conspiracy," tragedies; and the farce of "Two Strings to your Bow," "Love and War," &c. He was also author of "The Confessions of James Baptiste Contean, Citizen of France," 2 vols., a severe satire on the "French Revolution," "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. Died, 1803.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople, in 1572. He introduced the reformed calendar of Gregory XIII., for which, and his correspondence with the pope, he was banished, but recovered his seat after being two years in exile.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family, and born in Norfolk, in 1727. He was educated at Douay and Paris; but on his return to England, he joined in communion with the established church. He was the author of the tragedies of "Margaret of Anjou" and "The Siege of Berwick," with other poems and plays, consisting of 4 vols.; he also wrote "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity," "The Dignity of Human Nature, an Essay," "The Alexandrian School," &c. Died, 1812.

JEROME, or **HIERONYMUS, ST.**, one of the fathers of the church, was born in 332, at Stridon, on the frontiers of Dacia, and studied at Rome, under Donatus the grammarian. He was ordained a presbyter at Antioch, in 378; and soon after went to Constantinople, where he lived with Gregory Nazianzen. In 382 he visited Rome, and was made secretary to pope Damasus; but three years afterwards he returned into the east, accompanied by several monks and female devotees, who wished to lead an ascetic life in the Holy Land; and died in

422, superintendent of a monastery at Bethlehem. His biblical labours are highly valuable, and for the age in which he lived, St. Jerome must be accounted a learned man; but as a theological disputant he was violent and acrimonious in a high degree.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from being a native of the capital of Bohemia, studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, Prague, &c.; was a disciple of Wickliffe, and boldly followed the great reformer, Huss, in propagating his doctrines. He attacked the worship of images and relics with ardour, trampled them under foot, and caused the monks, who opposed him, to be arrested. He publicly burned, in 1411, the bull of the crusade against Ladislaus of Naples, and the papal indulgences. When Huss was imprisoned at Constance, he hastened to his defence; but on his attempting to return to Prague, the Duke of Sulzbach caused him to be seized, and carried in chains to Constance. He here received, in prison, information of the terrible fate of his friend, and was terrified into a momentary recantation of his principles; but he resumed his courage, and, retracting his recantation, avowed that none of his sins tormented him more than his apostasy, while he vindicated the principles of Huss and Wickliffe with a boldness, energy, and eloquence, that extorted the admiration of his adversaries. He was, however, condemned to be burnt; which sentence he endured with heroic fortitude, May 30, 1416.

JERUSALEM, JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, a Lutheran divine, was born at Osnaburg, in 1709; studied at Leipzig and Leyden; visited England in the pursuit of farther knowledge; and was appointed tutor by the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel to his son, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Jena. His reputation as a preacher was very great, and his educational improvements gave rise to the famous *Collegium Carolinum*, at Brunswick. His principal work is entitled "Considerations on the most important Truths of Religion;" but he wrote several others, and was esteemed throughout Germany, not only as a theologian, but for the purity and beneficence of his character. Died, 1789.

JERVAS, CHARLES, a portrait painter, was born in Ireland, and studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return became a fashionable artist, was eulogised by Pope, to whom he gave instructions in the art. He also published a translation of Don Quixote; to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances and of Chivalry. Died, 1739.

JERVIS, JOHN, Earl of St. VINCENT, a gallant English admiral, son of Swynfen Jervis, esq., auditor of Greenwich Hospital, was born in 1734, and, at the early age of 10, entered the navy under Admiral Hawke. In 1755 he served as lieutenant under Sir C. Saunders, in the expedition against Quebec. In 1769 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the Alarm frigate, and on his return in 1774 was promoted to the Foudroyant, of 84 guns. In this ship he fought under Admiral Keppel, in the memorable engagement of the 27th of July, 1778, and

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was the next to the Victory. In 1782 he was with Admiral Barrington's squadron, and in a close engagement took the Pegasus of 74 guns, for which he was highly praised in the public despatches, and rewarded with the order of the Bath. At the end of the same year, he was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he took the islands of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. He was next employed on the Mediterranean station; and on the 14th of February, 1797, he, with 15 sail of the line, defeated a Spanish force off Cape St. Vincent, consisting of 27 ships, the smallest of which carried 74, and seven others from 112 to 130 guns each. For this service he was elevated to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl St. Vincent, from the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of 3000*l.* a-year, and the usual vote of thanks. In 1779 he was created admiral; in 1801 he succeeded Earl Spencer as first lord of the admiralty, which post he resigned in 1804; in 1814 he was appointed general of marines, and, in 1821, admiral of the fleet. Lord St. Vincent possessed a vigorous mind, and was as much distinguished for his stern and unrelaxing attention to naval discipline, as he was eminent for naval skill and gallantry. The whole of his long life was passed in the active duties of the profession; and he died in 1823, aged 88. A statue to his memory was erected in St. Paul's cathedral, by a vote in the House of Commons.

JESSEY, HENRY, a learned Nonconformist divine, distinguished for his oriental and biblical knowledge, was born at West Rowton, in Yorkshire. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; held the living of St. George's, Southwark, during Cromwell's protectorate, which he lost at the Restoration; and after having been imprisoned on account of his nonconformity, died in 1663. He wrote several theological works, and had made considerable progress in a new translation of the Bible.

JEUFFROY, R. V., an eminent gem and medal engraver, was born at Rouen, in 1749. His taste and genius for the art were such, that while he was at Rome, as an assistant to Pickler, his employer was in the habit of selling the productions of the young artist as antiques. On his return to Paris, he was made director of the school of gem engraving, at the institution of the deaf and dumb. Died, 1820.

JEWELL, JOHN, a learned prelate of the Church of England, who was bishop of Salisbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and a great polemical writer against popery. He was born in 1522 at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, Devonshire; studied at Oxford; and in 1540 openly professed the tenets of the reformers. Having obtained the living of Sunningwell, Berks, he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest; but at the accession of queen Mary, finding they were about to prosecute him as a heretic, he made his escape to the Continent, and became vice-master of a college at Strasbourg. On the death of Mary he returned to England, was received with great favour

by her successor, and in 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury. His principal work is entitled "An Apology for the Church of England," originally written in elegant Latin, but translated into every European language; and which, it is said, had more effect in promoting the Reformation, than any other book ever published. He died in 1571.

JEZZAR, surnamed the *Butcher*, but whose real name was AHMED, was the famous pacha of Scinde and Acre, who defended the latter place against Buonaparte. In his youth he was purchased by the celebrated Ali Bey, at that time master of Egypt; and from being a common mameluke, Ahmed, in a few years, became governor of Grand Cairo. Through a variety of conflicting events, not necessary to detail here, Jezzar was appointed pacha of Acre and Syria, on the death of Dhafer; and for his zeal in opposing the redoubtable sheik, who had so long defied the power of the grand seignor, he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of vizier. This advancement gave him an opportunity of extending the boundaries of his government, and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority to the last. After Buonaparte had vanquished the mamelukes he made friendly overtures to Jezzar, but they were indignantly rejected by him, and with the aid of the English squadron, under Sir Sidney Smith, he valiantly defended the city of St. Jean d'Acre against the incessant attempts of the French to take possession of it; so that, after a siege of 61 days, the "conqueror of Egypt" was obliged to withdraw his forces, and leave Acre in undisputed possession of its brave defenders. He died, at an advanced age, in 1804, possessed of immense treasures; and, it is said, he delighted in the sanguinary title which he had acquired by his numerous acts of ferocity.

JOACHIM, an Italian monk of the 12th century, was abbot of the Cistercians at Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria. He became remarkable for his pretended prophecies in 1130, and his errors in regard to the Trinity, contained in a work entitled "The Everlasting Gospel." Died, 1202.

JOAN OF ARC, called also the Maid of Orleans, was one of the most celebrated heroines in history. She was born of poor parents, at Domremi, a village on the borders of Lorraine, in 1402; and became a servant at an inn, where she attended the horses, drove the cattle to pasture, and was employed in other services similar to what a man servant would perform in England. At this time the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the Duke of Bedford, that its fall appeared inevitable. In this exigency Joan pretended to have received a divine commission to expel the invaders. On being introduced to the king, Charles VII., she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct his majesty to Rheims to be crowned and anointed; at the same time demanding for herself a particular sword, which was in the church of St. Catharine. After a little hesitation her request was complied with;

and while the French soldiers were elated by having an inspired leader, the English were as much dismayed. From this period, she appears the finest character in the history of the middle ages of France. In a male dress, armed *cap à pie*, she bore the sword and the sacred banner, as the signal of victory, at the head of the army. Still no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. The general belief of her elevated mission, of which she herself was piously persuaded, produced the most extraordinary effects. Resolute, chivalrous, pious, and brave, looking to one single aim, she was skillfully employed by the generals to animate the army, while they did not implicitly follow her counsels. The first enterprise was successful. With 10,000 men, under the command of St. Severre, Duinois, and La Hire, she marched from Blois, and, on April the 20th, 1429, entered Orleans with supplies. By bold sallies to which she animated the besieged, the English were forced from their intrenchments, and Suffolk abandoned the siege. Joan entered Orleans in triumph, and the coronation at Rheims followed; after which Charles caused a medal to be struck in honour of the heroine, and ennobled her family. The town of Domremi also, where she was born, was exempted from all imposts for ever. After the coronation, Joan declared that her mission was at an end, and that she should now retire to private life; but the French commandant Duinois, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into Compeigne, then besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, and the Earls of Arundel and Suffolk. Here, after performing prodigies of valour, she was taken prisoner in a sally; and, after four months' imprisonment, was cruelly condemned by the English to be burnt alive, on the charge of sorcery. She resolutely defended herself from the absurd accusation, and was carried to the stake, where with dauntless courage she met her disastrous fate, in the 29th year of her age, May 30. 1431.

JODELLE, ETIENNE, an early French poet and dramatist, born at Paris, in 1532. He was the author of the first regular tragedy acted on the French stage; and he is described as having possessed an extraordinary facility and fluency of composition. Though enjoying the favour of Charles IX. and of Henry II., yet he died in great poverty and distress, in 1573.

JOFFRID, abbot of Croyland, in the 12th century. In the continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland, by Peter de Blois, he says, that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terrick, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighbourhood, grammar, logic, and rhetoric; and that these three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them from all the country round. If De Blois can be relied on, Joffrid may therefore

be considered as the original founder of the university of Cambridge.

JOHN, king of England, was the youngest son of Henry II. by Eleanor of Guienne, and born in 1166. Ireland being intended for him, he was sent over in 1185, to complete its conquest, but such was his imprudence that it was found necessary to recall him; and on the death of his father he was left without any provision, which procured for him the name of *Sans Terre*, or *Lackland*. His brother Richard, on coming to the throne, conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the Duke of Gloucester. Notwithstanding this kindness, he had the ingratitude to form intrigues against him, in conjunction with the king of France, during his absence in Palestine; but Richard magnanimously pardoned him, and at his death left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Brittany, the son of his elder brother, Geoffry. Some of the French provinces, however, revolted in favour of Arthur; but John ultimately recovered them, and his nephew was captured, and confined in the castle of Falaise, whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen, and never heard of more. Being suspected of the murder of Arthur, the states of Brittany summoned him to answer the charge before his liege lord, king Philip; and upon his refusal to appear, the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him; and thus, after its alienation from the French crown for three centuries, the whole of Normandy was recovered. A quarrel with the haughty and able pope Innocent III., who had nominated Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury, added grievously to the king's discomfort, whom the pope excommunicated, and whose subjects he formally absolved from their allegiance. At length John was induced not only to receive Langton as archbishop of Canterbury, but abjectly to resign his kingdom of England and Ireland to the holy see, in order to receive them again as its vassal. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles determined, if possible, to control his power, and establish their privileges; and though the pope declared his disapprobation of their conduct, the barons assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and immediately proceeded to warlike operations. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to whatever terms they chose to dictate. Thus was obtained that basis of English constitutional freedom, known as *Magna Charta*, which not only protected the nobles against the crown, but secured important privileges to every class of freemen. But while the monarch appeared to be all-complying and passive, he was secretly meditating to disannul the charter. The pope pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it; and John, having collected an army of mercenaries, carried war and devastation throughout the kingdom. The barons, taken by surprise, now sent a deputation to Philip

of France, offering the crown of England to the dauphin Louis; who speedily, with 600 vessels, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents; but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extermination of the English nobility arrested his progress, and induced many to return to their allegiance. While the king's affairs were beginning to assume a better aspect, he was taken ill, and died at Newark, in October, 1216, in the 49th year of his age, and the 17th of his reign.

JOHN or GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, a renowned general, was born in 1340. He served with great distinction in France with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death had the management of affairs during the life of his father. He died in 1390. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV.

JOHN of SALISBURY, bishop of Chartres in France, was born at Salisbury, in Wiltshire, in the beginning of the 12th century. He studied under the most eminent professors on the Continent, and acquired considerable fame for his proficiency in rhetoric and general literature. After his return to England, he became the intimate friend and companion of Thomas à Becket, whom he had attended in his exile, and he is said to have been present when he was murdered in Canterbury cathedral. He was one of the first restorers of the Greek and Latin languages in Europe, and an elegant Latin poet.

JOHNES, THOMAS, a gentleman who distinguished himself by his attachment to literary pursuits, was born in 1748, at Ludlow, in Shropshire; studied at Eton, and Jesus College, Oxford; and sat in parliament for Cardigan, and subsequently for Radnorshire. He possessed an estate at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, where he built an elegant mansion, and furnished it with a noble library, and a complete typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. He translated the "Chronicles of Froissart and Montrelet," "Joinville's Memoirs of Louis," "Bertrand de la Brocquiere's Travels in Palestine," and "St. Palay's Life of Froissart." Died, 1816.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, a dramatic writer, was originally a member of the law, which profession he quitted for theatrical composition, in which he experienced considerable success. Died, 1748.

JOHNSON, JOHN, a learned divine, was born, in 1662, at Finsbury, Kent; was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at Cambridge; and successively obtained the livings of Boughton, St. John's, Margate, Appledore, and Cranbrook. He wrote several religious works; among which are "Holy David," "The Clergyman's Vade Mecum," "The Unbloody Sacrifice," "Miscellaneous Discourses and Sermons," &c. Died, 1725.

JOHNSON, MAURICE, an able antiquary, was born at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple; after

which he settled at his native place, where he formed, in 1717, a literary society, whose object was to cultivate the knowledge of English antiquities. He died in 1755.

JOHNSON, RICHARD, a grammarian, who was head-master of the new school at Nottingham, from 1707 to 1720. He published "Noctes Nottinghamicæ," "Grammatical Commentaries," "Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus," &c. He had been in a desponding state for some time, and was found drowned in a rivulet, near Nottingham, in 1720.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a divine, eminent for his zeal, and for his numerous writings, in the cause of civil liberty, was born in 1649, in the county of Stafford; received his education at St. Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and became minister of Corringham, in Essex. In the reign of Charles II., while Lord Russell and his coadjutors were promoting the bill for excluding the Duke of York, he published a tract, entitled "Julian the Apostate," for which he was fined and imprisoned. In 1618, when the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he drew up a paper, entitled "An humble and hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the present Army," for which he was tried, and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places, to pay a fine of 500 marks, to be degraded from the priesthood, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these disgraceful punishments with unshrinking fortitude, and continued to employ his pen in the same cause until the revolution, when the king offered him the rich deanery of Durham; but this he refused, as inadequate to his sufferings and services, which he thought merited a bishopric. He finally received a present of 1000*l.*, and a pension of 300*l.* per annum for the life of himself and his son. Died, 1703.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, the celebrated lexicographer, and one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century, was born in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford; and in 1732 he became under-master of a free-school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, which situation he was soon induced to quit, on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal; and he next endeavoured to earn a scanty maintenance by literary employment. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer at Birmingham, with a fortune of about 800*l.*, by which he was enabled to open a boarding-school; but the plan did not succeed, and, after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March, 1737, the two adventurers accordingly arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of "Irene" in his pocket, and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine. At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and unfortunate Savage, and in some respects his personal conduct was unfavourably affected by the intimacy; but from irregularity of this



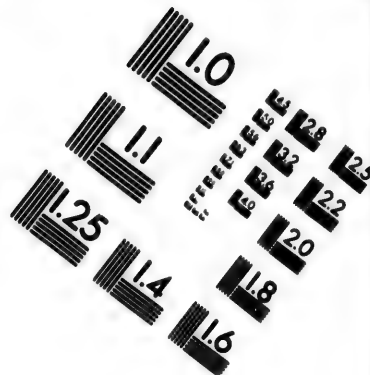
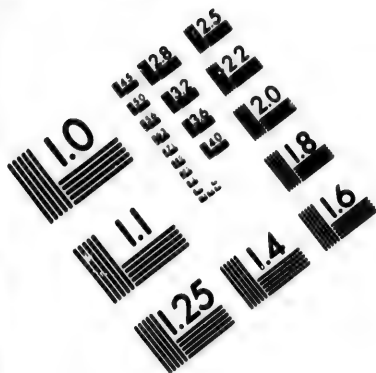
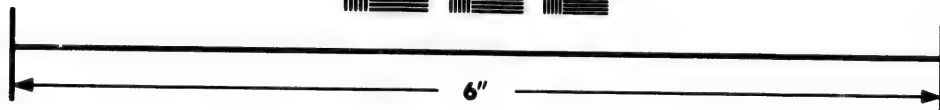
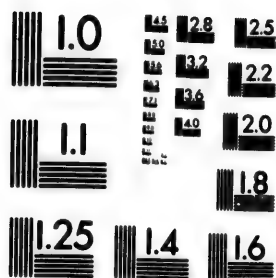


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nature he was soon recovered by his deeply grounded religious and moral principles. His first literary production, which attracted notice in the metropolis, was his "London," a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. He was soon after led to a new exercise of his literary powers in the composition of parliamentary debates, which, being then deemed a breach of privilege, were published under the fiction of "Debates in the Senate of Lilliput." The extraordinary eloquence displayed in these productions was almost exclusively the product of his own invention; but it is probable that he adhered more faithfully to the tenor of the arguments of the real speakers than to their language. In 1747 he printed proposals for an edition of "Shakspeare," and the plan of his "English Dictionary," addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last work was 175*l*. In 1749, Garrick brought his friend's tragedy on the stage of Drury Lane, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the productions of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his Meditations, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1755 appeared his Dictionary, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. A. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured also to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in "The World," but as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation. In 1758 he began the "Idler," a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas" to defray the expenses of her funeral. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of 300*l*. per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. It was at this period, too, that his intercourse with the Thrale family began, which, for years, produced him so much social enjoyment. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published a highly interesting account; but which gave offence to many, by the violent attack therein made on the authenticity of the poems attributed to Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," a work which, on the whole, may be regarded as a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. After a

long illness, during part of which he entertained the most gloomy apprehensions, his mind grew serene, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings, Dec. 19. 1784. The character of this great man is thus summed up by Bishop Gleig:—"Without claiming for him the highest place among his contemporaries, in any single department of literature, we may use one of his own expressions, 'that he brought more mind to every subject, and had a greater variety of knowledge ready for all occasions, than almost any other man!' Though religious to superstition, he was in every other respect so remarkably incredulous, that Hogarth said, while Johnson firmly believed the Bible, he seemed determined to believe nothing else. The same energy which was displayed in his literary productions was exhibited also in his conversation, which was various, striking, and instructive: like the sage in 'Rasselas,' he spoke, and attention watched his lips; he reasoned, and conviction closed his periods; when he pleased, he could be the greatest sophist that ever contended in the lists of declamation; and perhaps no man ever equalled him in nervous and pointed repartees. But he had a roughness in his manner which subdued the saucy, and terrified the meek; it was only, however, in his manner; for no man was more loved than Johnson was by those who knew him; and his works will be read with veneration for their author, as long as the language in which they are written shall be understood."

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and performer of eccentric celebrity; author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," and various other laughable extravaganzas. Died, 1773.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, first president of King's College, New York, was born at Guilford, Connecticut; educated at the college of Saybrook; first preached at West Haven, then became an episcopalian, and went to England to obtain ordination. On his return he settled at Stratford, where he preached to an episcopalian congregation; received the degree of D. D. from Oxford, in 1743; and was chosen president of the college at New York on its establishment in 1754. He held this situation with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned and returned to his pastoral charge at Stratford, where he continued till his death, in 1772.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, an English botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote "Iter in Agram Canturarium" and "Ericetum Hamsteadianum," which were the first local catalogues of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of "Gerard's Herbal." In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; at the siege of Basing-house he received a wound, of which he died in 1644.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, a physician and poet, was born in 1587, near Aberdeen, and educated at that university; on leaving which he went to Padua, where he took his

doctor's degree, and then settled in Paris. After an absence of nearly 40 years, chiefly spent in foreign travel, he returned to Aberdeen, of which university he became principal, till Archbishop Laud invited him to London, and obtained for him the appointment of physician in ordinary to Charles I. He was the author of a collection of Latin epigrams, an elegant paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin verse, the "Musa Aulica," and a selection of the works of Scottish writers, entitled "Poetarum Scotticorum Delicium." Died, 1641.

JOHNSTON, or JOHNSON, CHARLES, a native of Ireland, who was bred to the bar, and came over to England to practise; but being afflicted with deafness, he was compelled to quit that profession. His first literary attempt was the celebrated "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political romance, in which the leading characters were drawn from real life, and from their being generally known, produced a great sensation. This work having so well succeeded, he produced others of a similar class, viz. "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis," 2 vols.; "The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life," 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq., alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1782 he went to India, where he engaged in literary and other speculations, and obtained considerable wealth. Died, 1800.

JOHNSTONE, Chevalier de, an adherent of the Pretender, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, and born in 1720. At an early age he evinced an inclination for a military life; and being brought up in Jacobite principles, he left Edinburgh privately on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, and joined the insurgents. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the unfortunate prince Charles Edward; fought at the battle of Preston Pans; and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. After the battle of Culloden, he sought for safety in flight; and, disguised as a pedlar, he passed through England, and at length escaped to the Continent. He subsequently entered into the service of France, and acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp in Canada; on the conquest of which by the British he returned to France, and died there at an advanced age. His "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which occupied his latter years, is a very interesting work.

JOHNSTONE, Dr. BRYCE, an eminent Scotch divine, born in 1747, was a son of John Johnstone, esq., a highly respectable magistrate of Annan, in Dumfriesshire. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1763; in 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood; and in 1786 the degree of D. D. was unanimously conferred on him. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine," 2 vols. 8vo.; an "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government;" and some valuable sermons. He also assisted Sir John Sinclair's patriotic views in drawing up the statistical accounts of Scotland; and contributed greatly towards

the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. Died, 1805.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a physician and physiological writer, was born at Annan, in Dumfriesshire, in 1730; studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1750; and settled at Kidderminster, where he acquired notoriety by his successful treatment of a malignant fever then raging there, as well as by claiming the merit of having discovered the good effects arising from the use of mineral acids, in counteracting contagion. Dr. Johnstone subsequently removed to Worcester, and died in that city, in 1802. He was the author of "Medical Essays and Observations," "Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," and also several medical papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, was born in 1750 at Tipperary, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of 18 he enlisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of his comrades by his fine voice and good-humoured liveliness. The colonel of the regiment having had proofs of Johnstone's vocal powers, and hearing that he had an inclination for the stage, he generously granted his discharge, and gave him a recommendatory letter to Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged him for three years, at two guineas per week, which was soon raised to four. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and having married a Miss Pottier, who had acquired a profound knowledge of the science of music, he profited by her instructions, and soon became a finished singer. Macklin, the celebrated actor, advised him to try the London boards, and wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, so strongly in his favour, that he engaged Johnstone and his wife, for three years, at a weekly salary of 144., 164., and 184. He accordingly made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, in October, 1783, in his favourite character of Lionel. There were, however, other aspirants for vocal fame at that time on the stage; and though he continued to sing for several seasons with undiminished success, he saw that a wider field was open for him in the personation of Irish characters. His best efforts were therefore directed to that end; and it was soon found that his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice carried him to a height of excellence in the path he had chosen, which left every competitor far behind. In 1803 he quitted Covent Garden for Drury Lane, and in the summer of that year he visited his friends in Dublin, where martial law being then in force, the company performed in the daytime. On his return from Ireland his wife died; and he married Miss Boulton, by whom he had a daughter, Mrs. Wallack. Few public performers have passed a long career with such uninterrupted success and felicity as the veteran Johnstone. As an actor, in his line he stood alone, personating his buoyant and blundering countrymen, both patrician and plebeian, with a degree of fidelity alto-

gether unrivalled; while his habits of prudence, which enabled him to accumulate a good fortune, were not so strict as to interfere with his social enjoyments; for, to say the truth, "Jack Johnstone" loved the juice of the grape, and often took "one bottle more" than would have qualified him for any temperance society in Christendom. He died, Dec. 26. 1823, in the 78th year of his age.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M. D., an eminent physician of Birmingham, who for upwards of 40 years held a distinguished station among his professional brethren, was the son of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford. Dr. John Johnstone was considered peculiarly successful in his treatment of fevers, and somewhat remarkable for the sparing use he made of medicinal preparations; but it is not only of his skill and talents as a physician, but as a man of letters that we have to speak of him. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and his "Life" of that great scholar affords ample evidence of his own literary acquirements and comprehensive mind. Besides these Memoirs of Dr. Parr, which is a fearless and noble specimen of biography, he was the author of several treatises on medical subjects, he was also a fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and was held in high estimation for his acquirements and general character by a large circle of friends, eminent for rank and talents. Died, aged 68, Dec. 28. 1836.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur de, seneschal of Champagne, an eminent French statesman and historian of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1240, sharing his master's captivity, and rendering him many important services. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part; and subsequently employed himself in writing the "Life of St. Louis," one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the middle ages. He died in 1318, aged 90.

JOLIVET, JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE, Count de, was, previous to the French revolution, an advocate. While a deputy to the legislative assembly in 1792, he had the courage to denounce the Jacobin club before the National Convention, and the good fortune to escape from the perils of that stormy period. After the accession of Napoleon he was introduced into the council of state, and charged with the organisation of the four new departments on the left bank of the Rhine. On his return he was made a commandant of the legion of honour, and retained the office of counsellor of state till 1814. He wrote several financial and statistical works; and died, aged 64, in 1818.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote "A Collection of Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which gave great offence, and was burnt by the hangman. The author, however, republished it with an addition, called "Codicil d'Or, or the Golden Codicil." He was born at Paris in 1607, and died there in 1700.

JOLY, Guy, the confidential secretary of

Cardinal de Retz, who wrote "Memoirs of his Times," containing an interesting account of transactions from 1648 to 1663, in which is included the private history of his patron.

JOLY, MARY ELIZABETH, a celebrated French actress, was born at Versailles in 1761. She commenced her theatrical career in 1781, and soon rose to eminence in her profession, excelling principally as a representative of the soubrettes of the French drama. In 1793 she was imprisoned among other political victims, but recovered her liberty on condition of performing at the theatre of the Republic. Died, 1798.

JOMELLI, NICOLÒ, a musical composer, was born in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples. He composed a number of operas in his own country, and became a popular favourite. He afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice, and other principal cities of Italy, everywhere carrying away the palm from rival musicians. He was the author of 36 operas, and many devotional pieces, among which are his celebrated "Requiem" and "Miserere." Died, 1774.

JONAS, ARNGRIM, a native of Iceland, distinguished as an antiquary and historian. His works relate chiefly to the history of his own country; but he was also an able astronomer, and had studied the science under Tycho Brahe. He died, aged 95, in 1640.

JONES, EDWARD, a Welsh musician, who was bard to the Prince of Wales. He published "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards," "Minstrels' Serenades," "Lyric Airs," and "Terpsichore's Banquet." Died, 1821.

JONES, HENRY, a poet and dramatist, was born at Drogheda. He wrote the tragedy of "The Earl of Essex," and a volume of poems, for which, under the patronage of Lord Chesterfield, he procured a large subscription. Want of prudence, however, prevented him from profiting by his connections, and he died in indigence, 1770.

JONES, INIGO, a celebrated architect, and the reviver of classical architecture in England, was born in London, about 1572. He was at first an apprentice to a joiner; but his talents for drawing having attracted the notice of the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the latter supplied him with the means of visiting Italy, for the purpose of studying landscape painting. He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio inspired him with a taste for architecture; and he afterwards devoted all his energies in pursuit of that noble branch of art. He soon acquired fame, and obtained the situation of first architect to Christian IV., king of Denmark, who, visiting his brother-in-law, James I., in 1606, brought Jones with him to England. Being induced to remain, the queen chose him as her architect; and the place of surveyor-general of the board of works was granted to him in reversion. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral; but this was not commenced till 1633. In the following reign he was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, and in building the Banqueting

House at Whitehall; but while thus engaged he fell under the displeasure of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him on the stage, and made him the subject of his epigrammatic muse. Jones realised a handsome fortune; but being a Roman Catholic, and a partisan of royalty, he suffered severely in the civil war. At length, worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died, July 21. 1652. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge, which he pronounced to be a Roman temple, dedicated to Cælus—an opinion which most antiquaries have decried as erroneous and absurd. Many of Inigo Jones's architectural designs have been published by Kent, Ware, and Leoni.

JONES, JOHN, LL.D., a Unitarian minister, and a philological writer, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and received his education at the Dissenting College, Hackney. He was pastor to a Unitarian congregation, first at Plymouth Dock, and next at Halifax, in Yorkshire; but he eventually settled in London, and employed himself in literary pursuits and private tuition. He was the author of numerous publications; among which are, "A Development of remarkable Events calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its Original Purity," 2 vols.; "Illustrations of the Four Gospels," &c.; a "Greek and English Lexicon," and many others, both educational and devotional. Died, 1827.

JONES, JOHN GALE, by profession an apothecary, but far better known as a political orator, was born in 1771. At the breaking out of the French revolution he became a leading member of the celebrated London Corresponding Society; and, until a few years before his death, he was known as a popular declaimer at the various political meetings held in the metropolis. Having rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his violence, and impugned the proceedings of the House of Commons, he was committed to Newgate in February, 1810, and there remained till his liberation was effected by the prorogation of parliament, June 21. The part he took in advocating republican doctrines had formerly subjected him to a trial at the Warwick assizes, when he obtained a verdict of acquittal, which was mainly attributable to the skillful advocacy of his counsel, Sir Samuel Romilly. As a public speaker he was fluent, energetic, and impressive; in private life he is said to have been unassuming and an instructive companion. Died, April, 1838.

JONES, Colonel LESLIE GROVE, was, in early life, a midshipman; but having humanely, though very insubordinately, interfered respecting the punishment of one of the seamen, he was so severely censured, that he quitted the navy in disgust. Shortly afterwards he was presented with an ensign's commission in the 1st foot guards, served throughout the Peninsular war, and was a favourite aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, whose high opinion of his zeal, discretion, and gallantry, may be formed from the fact that, previous to the battle of Waterloo, the honourable and responsible office of

commandant of Brussels was intrusted to him. Being put on half-pay at the peace, he engaged in literary composition, and occasionally produced some essays, &c. But it was not till the great struggle for the reform bill that he appeared before the world as a political writer. It unfortunately happens to mean well and to judge well are not always the same thing; and Colonel Jones's political letters, which appeared in the "Times," had all the violence of those of Junius, without their redeeming vigour, sarcasm, and eloquence. Born, 1779; died, 1839.

JONES, OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, and a member of the Gwyneddigion, or Cambrian Society, for encouraging the bards, language, and music of Wales, was born in 1740, and died in 1814. He collected and published "The Archaeology of Wales," the "Poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym," and other productions.

JONES, PAUL (whose real name, it is said, was John Paul), a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk, in Scotland, and born in 1736. His first voyage was to America, where he settled early in life; and at the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the mother country, he offered his services to the former, and was appointed first of the first lieutenants. In 1775 he obtained the command of a ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Irish coast, and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. For a long time he kept the northern coast in a constant state of alarm; at length he effected a landing at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the Earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships, the Richard, Pallas, and Vengeance. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of merit, and gave him a gold-lilted sword. He afterwards was invited into the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, where he was disappointed in not receiving the command of the fleet acting against the Turks in the Black Sea. He found fault with the conduct of the Prince of Nassau, the admiral; became restless and impatient, was intrigued against at court, and calumniated by his enemies; and had permission, from the empress Catharine, to retire from the service with a pension, which was never paid. He returned to Paris, sunk into poverty, and died in 1792. Jones was a man of decided courage, conducting all his operations with equal boldness and saga-

city; to which may be added, that, notwithstanding the absence of instruction in his youth, he wrote with fluency, strength, and clearness, and was able to sustain his part respectably in the polished circles of Paris, where he was a great pretender to *ton*, and passed for "a poet as well as a hero."

JONES, WILLIAM, a mathematician, was born in 1680, in the island of Anglesea. He became, early in life, a schoolmaster in a ship of war; after which he settled in London, where he published "A Treatise on Navigation," and another entitled "Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, or a new Introduction to the Mathematics." These works procured him the friendship of several men of science, particularly Newton and Halley, and he also obtained a pension from government. Died, 1749.

JONES, WILLIAM, an English divine, eminent for his abilities and public spirit, and a strenuous champion of the Hutchinsonian doctrines, was born in 1720, at Lowick, in Northamptonshire. He was educated at the Charter House, and University College, Oxford, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich. On leaving the university he became curate of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and next of Wadenhoe, where he wrote his "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity," which passed through numerous editions. In 1762 he published "An Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy." In 1764 the Archbishop of Canterbury gave him the vicarage of Betersdon, in Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Pluckley; and at the time of his death he was perpetual curate of Nayland, and rector of Paston and Hollingbourne. When the French revolution gave birth to seditious movements in this country, Mr. Jones printed "A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John," which was widely circulated by the friends of government. He was also concerned in establishing the British Critic; and he published a collection of excellent tracts, under the title of "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times." On the death of his friend, Bishop Horne, to whom he had been chaplain, he paid an affectionate tribute to his memory in an account of his "Life and Writings." His theological and philosophical works form 12 vols. 8vo. Died, 1800.

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, poet, and general scholar, was the son of an able mathematician; and was only 3 years of age when his father died, in 1746. He was educated at Harrow School, from whence, at the age of 18, he went to University College, Oxford, where he had been but a few months before he was invited to be private tutor to Lord Althorpe, afterwards Earl Spencer, with whom he made a tour on the Continent. In 1766 he obtained a fellowship, and began his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry." Soon after this he was engaged to translate the life of Nadir Shah, from an eastern manuscript brought to England by the king of Denmark. Another tour to the Continent, with his pupil and family, followed, which occupied his time until 1770, when, his tutorship ceasing, he

entered himself as a law student in the Temple. He did not, however, wholly sacrifice literature to his professional pursuits; but, on the appearance of the life and works of Zoroaster, by Anquetil du Perron, he vindicated the university of Oxford, which had been attacked by that writer, in an able pamphlet in the French language, which he wrote with great elegance. In 1776 he was made a commissioner of bankrupts; about which time his correspondence with his pupil evinced the manly spirit of constitutional freedom by which he was actuated; and to his feelings on the American contest he gave vent in a spirited Latin ode to Liberty. In 1778 appeared his translation of the "Orations of Isæus," with a prefatory discourse, notes, and commentary, which, for elegance of style, and profound critical and historical research, excited much admiration. In the mean time he rapidly advanced in professional reputation, and continued at the same time to give almost daily evidence of the progress he was making in polite literature; at one time translating Arabian poetry, at another writing odes on liberty, and then discussing, with the genius of a statesman, and the fervour of a patriot, some intricate question of foreign or domestic policy. At length, on the accession of the Selburne administration, he obtained what had long been the object of his ambition, the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married Miss Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph, with whom he embarked for India in April, 1783. One of his earliest acts in India was the establishment at Calcutta of an institution on the plan of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president. Another was, to take vigorous measures for procuring a digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws. He then applied himself with ardour to the study of the Sanscrit, and his health soon suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Benares, during which cessation of public duties he composed a "Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India." His translation of the celebrated "Ordnances of Menu," the famous Indian legislator, published early in 1794, had scarcely appeared, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his truly valuable life on the 27th of April, in the 48th year of his age. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial, his legal knowledge was profound, and he was an enlightened and liberal champion of constitutional monarchy. As a poet, essayist, and translator, there were few who excelled him; while as a linguist he stood unrivalled. To this let us add, that in private life his character was unimpeachable. A beautiful monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, and a statue at Bengal, at the expense of the East India Company; but the most honourable and imperishable monument of his fame exists in his works, which were published by his widow, in 6 vols. 4to.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, a celebrated dra-

matist, and the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, was the posthumous son of a clergyman. He was born in Westminster, in 1574; at the grammar-school of which city he was placed, under Camden, at an early age; till his mother marrying again to a person who held the humble occupation of a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was familiarly called, was taken home abruptly by his father-in-law, and employed by him as an assistant in his trade. The ardent spirit of the future poet revolted against his condition; he fled from home and entered the army as a private soldier, in which capacity he served in the English army in Flanders. On his return he resumed his studies, and went to Cambridge; but, from the poverty of his circumstances, he was obliged to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author; and having the misfortune to kill another actor in a duel, he was taken up and imprisoned, and narrowly escaped with life. On being released from confinement he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakespeare, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 he produced his comedy of "Every Man in his Humour;" which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But, regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of "Eastward Hoe," which so grossly libelled the Scotch nation, that the authors were committed to prison, and had they not made a timely and humble submission for the offence, they would have lost their noses and ears in the pillory, according to their sentence. By his address, however, he soon contrived to reinstate himself in the favour of a monarch to whose pleasures the effusions of his muse had become necessary; and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favour as a kind of superintendant of the court revels. In 1617 he was appointed poet laureate, with a salary of 100*l.*, and a butt of canary wine yearly from the king's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor; although, in addition to the royal bounty, he had a pension from the city. He died Aug. 16. 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome tablet has been erected to his memory in Poet's Corner, inscribed, "O rare Ben Jonson." Dryden, speaking of the great rival dramatists, says, "Shakespeare was the Homer, or father, of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing; I admire him, but I love Shakespeare."

JORDAENS, JACOB, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was a native of Antwerp. He was the son-in-law of Van Oort, under whom he studied; he also received some instruction from Rubens; and his pictures are executed with correctness and brilliancy. Born, 1594; died, 1678.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a statesman of revolutionary France, was born at Lyons, in 1771. He opposed the tyranny of the Jacobins; and, as a member of the Convention, he had the courage to defend his city when

it was denounced as the receptacle of assassins and banditti. For his laudable zeal he was twice compelled to seek safety in exile; and though he returned to France when Buonaparte had subverted the power of the directory, he lived there as a private citizen. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he became a member of the chamber of deputies, was decorated with the legion of honour, and ennobled. Died, 1821.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a Prussian writer, originally of a French family, was born at Berlin in 1700, and died in 1746. He wrote "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes," "A Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of de la Croze."

JORDAN, DOROTHEA, or DOROTHY BLAND (Jordan being only an assumed name), was born at Waterford, about the year 1762. She made her theatrical debut on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of *Phoebe*, in "As You Like It." In the following season she appeared at Cork, where she was much admired for her archness and sportive simplicity. In 1782 she came to England, was engaged by Tate Wilkinson, and first appeared at the Leeds Theatre as *Calista*, in "The Fair Penitent." From Leeds she proceeded to York, where she first played under the name of Mrs. Jordan, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In 1785 she made her first appearance before a London audience at Drury Lane, as *Peggy*, in "The Country Girl;" and immediately became such a decided favourite, that her salary was doubled, and she was allowed two benefits. At the close of the season, she made a provincial tour, and visited nearly all the large towns in England, everywhere receiving the most enthusiastic welcome from admiring audiences. When the Duke of Clarence first made overtures to her, she was the mistress of a Mr. Ford; who refused to make her his wife, through fear of offending his father. Mrs. Jordan then entered into that connection with the duke, which continued in an almost uninterrupted state of domestic harmony, until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. She was the mother of 10 children by his royal highness; and it may well be supposed that, when his intention of separating from her was disclosed in a letter which she received from him while performing at Cheltenham, the shock was almost too great for her endurance. It has been alleged that state reasons had great weight in inducing the duke to insist on this separation; but what was the true cause is still a matter of doubt. A yearly allowance of 4400*l.* was settled on her for the maintenance of herself and daughters; with a provision that if Mrs. Jordan should resume her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with 1500*l.* per annum allowed for them, should revert to his royal highness. In a few months afterwards she expressed a wish to return to the stage; and the four children, with the specified allowance for their maintenance, were surrendered to their royal father. Shortly after this she retired to France, under circumstances of great embarrassment. She gradually sank under the

weight of her afflictions; and, in a state of extreme mental misery, died at St. Cloud, July 3, 1816. Hazlitt, speaking of her attractions on the stage, says, "Her face, her tones, her manner, were irresistible. Her smile had the effect of sunshine, and her laugh did one good to hear it. Her voice was eloquence itself; it seemed as if her heart was always at her mouth. She was all gaiety, openness, and good-nature. She rioted in her fine animal spirits, and gave more pleasure than any other actress, because she had the greatest spirit of enjoyment in herself."

JORDAN, Sir JOSEPH, a gallant English admiral, who by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672.

JORDAN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque; and is mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDANO, LUCA, a famous painter, was born at Naples, in 1632; and died there, in 1705.

JORTIN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent scholar and divine, was born in London, in 1698, and educated at Cambridge. Here he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was employed by Pope to extract the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the *Iliad*. He took orders in 1724; and held successively the livings of Swavesey, St. Dunstan's in the East, and Kensington; he was also a prebendary of St. Paul's and archdeacon of London. His chief works are, "Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion," "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, ancient and modern," "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," "Life of Erasmus," and 7 volumes of "Sermons and Charges," which were printed after his death. He was simple in manners, liberal in sentiments, independent in spirit; and as much beloved for his private virtues, as he was admired for his piety and learning. Died, 1770.

JOSE, ANTONIO, a Portuguese dramatist, by birth a Jew, who was burnt alive at the last auto-da-fé in 1745, for having introduced in one of his farces a scene, in which a criminal is conversing at the gallows with his confessor, in a style, as may be supposed, not the most edifying.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, the son of Leopold I., was born at Vienna in 1678; received the crown of Hungary in 1689; and was soon after elected king of the Romans. He began his reign in 1705, which, though short, was troubled by wars in the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Hungary. He revived the imperial chamber; and the Protestants enjoyed toleration and some privileges under his reign. Died, 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Leopold and Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; the year following he succeeded his father; and in 1780, by the death of the empress-queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. In 1788, a declaration of war was published against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by a defeat of

Prince Lichtenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. But Marshal Laudohn taking upon him the command of the army, took Durbieza and Novi, and in 1789 reduced Belgrade; soon after which, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany at such a waste of men and treasure. In February following the emperor died of a lingering illness; and was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, grand-duke of Tuscany. Joseph II. was of a lively disposition, flexible and fond of action; his favourite object was to be sovereign in a peculiar sense, and to manage the great machine of the state entirely himself. Frederick the Great, in a letter to Voltaire, thus spoke of him:—"Joseph is an emperor such as Germany has not had for a long time. Educated in splendour, his habits are simple; grown up amidst flattery, he is still modest; inflamed with a love of glory, he yet sacrifices his ambition to his duty."

JOSEPHINE, empress of France and queen of Italy, was born at Martinique in 1763, and bore the name from her parents, of ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE. While very young, she was taken by her father to France, to be the bride of the Viscount de Beauharnois—a marriage having been arranged by the two families when the Marquis Beauharnois was governor-general of the Antilles. They were accordingly married; and, in the enjoyment of each other's society, they lived beloved and respected, while Josephine became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense. Prompted by filial attachment, she went, in 1787, to Martinique, to attend upon her mother in sickness; and having taken her daughter with her, she remained in the island three years. The sudden rising of the colony, however, obliged her to quit it for France, with such haste, as not to allow of her taking leave of her parent. After effecting her escape, and surmounting numerous obstacles, Madame Beauharnois began to experience the horrors of the French revolution; and soon saw her husband, who had used every exertion at the head of the French army on the Rhine, dragged to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. She was also included in the list of proscription; but the death of her husband reduced her to such a state that she could not be removed, and to this circumstance she owed her deliverance. Robespierre at length perished, and the viscountess was delivered from prison by Tallien; who was never forgotten by her, nor by Eugene, from whom he received a considerable pension till his death. Josephine was indebted to Barras for the restoration of a part of the property of her husband; and at his house, after the 13th Vendemiaire, she met General Buonaparte, who was desirous of seeing her, in consequence of her son Eugene, then 15 years old, presenting himself before the general, to solicit that the sword which had belonged to his father might be given to him. Buonaparte from

the first was favourably impressed towards the widow; and his attachment strengthening at every succeeding interview, he married her, in 1794. From that day it became her practice to encourage him through dangers, and moderate his feelings in the hour of victory. When her husband was raised to the consulate, her beneficent disposition displayed itself in a thousand ways: to her, many emigrants owed their restoration; she encouraged the arts, and rewarded industry; her life, in short, was one continued act of benevolence towards her fellow-creatures; so that Buonaparte frequently observed to her, "I can win battles, but you win hearts." Her great mind looked to the glory of France, and the fame of her husband, as the two most desirable objects. After Napoleon became emperor, a divorce was a subject to which his friends advised him, but which he at first declined. Josephine had been crowned empress of Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. When Napoleon became desirous of marrying a princess, and she was made acquainted with the wishes of the nation regarding a successor, she nobly resolved to sacrifice her private feelings on the altar of France; and giving the archduchess, Maria Louisa, credit for all the estimable qualities which she knew were requisite to the happiness of Napoleon, she consented to the marriage. She, however, would not follow the wishes of her children, who were anxious that she should quit France; but retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison, with the title of empress-queen-dowager. After visiting her daughter-in-law, the vice-queen of Italy, she returned to the former seat of her happiness, and pursued her taste for botany. But she was doomed to see the destruction of that throne on which she had once sat; Napoleon's exile to Elba drew from her expressions of the most poignant regret; and it was evident to every one that her health was rapidly declining. The allied sovereigns treated her with the most respectful distinction. The emperor Alexander sent his physician, and visited her often in person; but a sudden inflammation of the throat terminated her life on the 29th of May, 1814.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the celebrated historian of the Jews, was born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37. His father, Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high-priests of the Jews, and his mother was of the Maccabean race. He was early instructed in Hebrew learning, and became an ornament of the sect of the Pharisees, to which he belonged. When 26 years old he visited Rome, for the purpose of obtaining the release of some prisoners whom Felix had sent to the capital; on which occasion he was introduced to Poppaea, afterwards the wife of Nero; and, on his return, was made governor of Galilee. He afterwards obtained the command of the Jewish army, and supported with courage, wisdom, and resolution, a siege of 7 weeks, in the fortified town of Jotapata, where he was attacked by Vespasian and Titus. The town was betrayed to the enemy; 40,000 of the inhabitants were cut to pieces, and 1200 were made prisoners. Josephus was discovered in a cave, where he had concealed

himself, and given up to the Roman general, who was about to send him to Nero; but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus, who became his patron, and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. On arriving before the city he was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace, and he advised them to submit to the Roman power; but they treated him with contumely, and rejected his counsel. At the capture of the city, however, he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus back to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of the city, and received a pension and other favours from Vespasian and his son; and, as a mark of gratitude, he then assumed their family name of Flavius. His "History of the Jewish War, and the Destruction of Jerusalem," in 7 books, was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all he relates. St. Jerome calls him the *Ivvy* of the Greeks. His "Jewish Antiquities," in 20 books, written in Greek, is a very noble work; and his discourse "Upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees" is a masterpiece of eloquence. He is supposed to have died about the year 95, but the exact date is uncertain.

JOUBERT, BARTHOLOMEW CATHERINE, a distinguished French general, was born at Pont de Vaux, in 1769. He was destined by his father for the bar; but at the age of 15 he forsook his studies, and entered the army. His discharge being obtained, he was sent to Lyons to continue his education, and at the beginning of the revolution he was a student at the university of Dijon. In 1791 he enlisted as a volunteer; and displayed great courage and activity in various situations, he rose rapidly, till by his admirable conduct under Kellerman, at the battle of Lodi, in 1795, he was made general of brigade on the field. In the two following years his bravery and talents were conspicuous on many occasions, particularly in the Tyrol, and he rose to the rank of general of division. He was placed at the head of the French army in Italy in 1799, and fell at the battle of Novi, in that year. He was noted for the boldness, promptitude, and impetuosity of his manœuvres; and his personal character is said to have been untainted by that rapacity and recklessness which characterized so many of his comrades.

JOUBERT, LAURENT, a learned French physician, was born at Valence, in 1529. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, and chancellor of the university. His Latin works were printed at Lyons in 1582, folio; besides which he wrote some medical treatises in French, particularly one on "Laughter;" and another, entitled "Erreurs Populaires touchant la Médecine," which, owing to its broad humour and a degree of levity that pervaded it, ran through ten editions in six months. Died, 1583.

JOUFFROY, Marquis de, who disputes with Fulton the honour of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, was born in Franche Comté, 1751. He made his first attempt on the Doubs in

1776, and renewed it with more success on the *Rhône* in 1783; but he failed to carry it out through want of means and support. He was no less unsuccessful at Paris in 1816; but the academy of sciences acknowledged his claim to the discovery in 1840; a distinction with which, whether merited or otherwise, he could not fail to be gratified. Died, 1832.

JOUFFROY, THEODORE, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, and professor of philosophy at Paris; was born at Pontets, 1796. Besides numerous original works, which are in great repute for clearness and depth, he translated into French the writings of Reid and Dugald Stewart; and his "*Cours du Droit Naturel*" will be found worthy the most attentive perusal. Died, 1842.

JOURDAIN, AMABLE LOUIS MICHEL BÉCHILLET, born in 1788, was the son of a celebrated surgeon-dentist at Paris. He was designed for the law; but being struck at hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on Anquetil du Perron, the orientalist, he determined on cultivating the same branches of learning for which that great scholar had been distinguished. This he pursued with such success, that the office of adjunct-secretary of the school of oriental languages was created in his favour, and he held it till his death. He was a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*, and other extensive publications; and author of "*La Perse, ou Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la Religion, de la Littérature, &c. de cet Empire*;" besides some others. Died, 1818.

JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, Count, marshal and peer of France, was born in 1762, at Limoges, where his father practised as a surgeon. He entered the military service in 1778, and fought in America; but during the peace he attended to commercial affairs. In 1791 he commanded a battalion of volunteers in the army of the North; and in 1793 rose to be a general of division. Jourdan received the command of the army of the Moselle, in the place of Hoche, and gained, June, 1794, the victory of Fleurus, by which he became master of Belgium, and drove the allies beyond the Rhine. In 1803, Napoleon made him general-in-chief of the army in Italy; and, in 1804, marshal of France, and grand cross of the legion of honour. After losing the decisive battle of Vittoria, June 21st, 1813, Jourdan lived in retirement at Rouen; but, in 1814, he was appointed commander of the 15th division. In this station he declared in favour of Louis XVIII., and ever after continued faithful to the Bourbons. Died, 1833.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, an eminent French lawyer and mathematician, of the 17th century. He was a native of Orleans, and in 1734 he was installed in the office of counsellor of that presidency, which he filled till his death, in 1781. His works are very numerous, including "*Nouveau Traité de la Sphère*," besides many treatises on the municipal law of France.

JOUVENCY, JOSEPH DE, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1643. His principal work is a continuation of the "*History of the*

Jesuits." He also wrote a tract, entitled "*De Ratione Discendi et Docendi*," and Notes on the principal Latin classics.

JOUVENET, JOHN, an historical painter, born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1644, and who studied under Poussin. He was employed to adorn the apartments of Versailles and the Trianon; he also painted colossal figures of the twelve apostles in the Hospital of the Invalids at Paris. Died, 1717.

JOUY, JOSEPH ETIENNE DE, a facile and graceful writer, was born in 1764, served in America and India, and took part in the first campaign of the revolution. But he soon abandoned the sword for the pen; and rose to great popularity with his vaudevilles and the librettos which he wrote for Spontini, Cherubini, and Rossini. He was also distinguished as a political writer; but he is best known in England for his amusing and satirical work called the "*Hermite of the Chaussée d'Antin*," which was translated into English many years ago. In 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him librarian at the Louvre. Died, 1846.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPARE MELCHIOR DE, one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, was born at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1744, of an ancient and noble family. He was endowed with splendid talents; and not only acquired, while at college, an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his more especial object, but also made great progress in archæology, languages, and the belles lettres. He soon became a member of the criminal branch of the *audiencia* in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his professional career, he was finally appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was entrusted with some important affairs, and nominated counsellor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months were past, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the prince of peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became a member of the supreme junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain, he was put to death, in 1812, during a popular insurrection. He wrote "*Lyric Poems*," "*Pelayo*," a tragedy; "*The Honourable Delinquent*," a comedy; several works on subjects connected with political economy; and translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia, of a noble family, in 331. He was elected emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity unless they would become Christians, to which they consented.

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He died, after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room, in 568.

JOVINIAN, an Italian monk of the 4th century, who was persecuted for teaching the rational doctrine, that all those who adhered to the vows made at their baptism, and led a life of piety and temperance, were equally entitled to the rewards of futurity, as those who passed their days in monkish celibacy and self-inflicted mortification. He was banished, and died about 413.

JOVIUS, PAUL, or PAOLO GIOVIO, a celebrated Italian historian, was born at Como, in 1483; studied medicine at Pavia and Milan; relinquished that profession for the composition of history; but finally took orders, and was bishop of Nocera at the time of his death, in 1552. Living at the court of the pope, then the capital of Christendom, he became personally acquainted with many individuals of the first importance in history, or other eye-witnesses, from whom he gathered information; still when it is recollected that he used to boast of possessing pens of iron and gold, which he used as occasion required, his writings should be read with great caution. His best work is "Historia sui Temporis."

JOY, Right Hon. HENRY, an able Irish judge, was called to the bar in 1788, and after enjoying high reputation as a counsel, filled the office of attorney-general, and in 1831 succeeded Lord Guillemore as chief baron. Among the "sayings" of Lord Norbury, the following is related:—Being once requested by Mr. Hope, the attorney, to wait a few minutes for Mr. Joy, his leading counsel in a *nisi prius* case just then called on, his lordship did so until his small stock of patience was exhausted; then exclaiming, "Hope told a flattering tale, that Joy would soon return," ordered the next case in rotation to be proceeded with. Born, 1767; died, 1838.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, an ingenious and industrious writer, whose profession was that of a dissenting minister, was born in 1764; and first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecution with Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Gregory in the compilation of his "Cyclopædia," and subsequently produced another on a similar plan, which goes by the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of "Scientific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," &c. Died, 1816.

JUAN, or Don JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of the emperor Charles V., and the great military hero of his age, was born at Ratisbon, in 1546. His mother is said to have been a lady named Barbara Blomberg; but this is doubtful, and a singular veil of mystery hangs over his maternal parentage. He was first employed, in 1570, against the Moors of Grenada, and acquired great fame by their subjugation. He also signalled himself by a memorable victory over the Turks, in 1571, in the gulf of Lepanto; as well as by the conquest of Tunis and other places on the African coast. In 1576 he went to Flanders, took Namur by stratagem, and

succeeded in reducing the insurgents to obedience. Died, 1577.

JUAN II., Don, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was born in 1629; made grand prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy, 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful, was exiled. Under Charles II. he was recalled to Madrid, made prime minister, and died in 1679.

JUAN Y SANTICILIA, Don GEORGE, a learned Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born at Orihuela, in 1712. His progress in mathematics was so great that, while a student in Carthage, he obtained the appellation of Euclid; and, entering the naval service early, his reputation as a scientific man occasioned his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and La Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. He afterwards directed much of his attention to marine architecture, and his exertions to improve the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published his "Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru," and treatises on navigation and ship-building. Died, 1774.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who was an ally of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. After the battle of Pharsalia, he joined his forces to those of Scipio; but being totally defeated at Thapsus, he put an end to his own life, and his kingdom became a Roman province.

JUBA II., king of Numidia, son of the preceding, was, when a boy, led as a captive to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæsar; but the Roman conqueror bestowed on him an excellent education, and he became one of the most learned men of his time. He gained the hearts of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and was in great favour with Augustus, who gave him the daughter of Antony in marriage, and made him king of Gætulia; of which dignity he proved himself worthy, by governing his dominions with justice and lenity. He was also an able and prolific author, as appears by Pliny, Strabo, Plutarch, and other writers, who allude to his histories of the Arabians, Assyrians, and Romans; his treatises on the fine arts; and his natural history; of all which a few fragments only have been preserved. He died, A.D. 24. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and the Ethiopians paid him divine honours.

JUDAH CHING, a learned Jewish rabbi, was born at Fez, studied among the Arabians, and practised as a physician in 1040. He was the author of several works in the Hebrew language, and was considered by the Jews as the restorer of their language, and styled the "prince of grammarians."

JUDAH, HAKKADOSH, or "Jehudah the Holy," a famous rabbi, who lived in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor, and by whose command he compiled the Mishna, or first Talmud, being a digest of the oral law of the Jews.

JUDAH, LEO, a learned Protestant divine, was born in Alsace, in 1482. Being sent to Basle to complete his academical studies, he

became acquainted with Zwinlius, from whom he imbibed those principles which led to his embracing the reformed faith. He became pastor of the church of St. Peter at Zurich, where he undertook a translation of the Old Testament, from the Hebrew into Latin, but did not live to complete it. Died, 1542.

JUDAS LEVITA, or **HALLEVI**, a Jewish rabbi, was born in Spain, in 1090. He was remarkable for his great learning, and distinguished himself as a poet, grammarian, and philosopher. It is related of him, that when on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he approached the holy city, he rent his garments, and recited aloud lamentations for the miseries of his people, which so enraged a Mahometan horseman, that he rode over him and trampled him to death.

JUEL, **NICHOLAS**, a Danish admiral, who learned his profession under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in the Dutch navy; after which he returned to his native country, and greatly distinguished himself, in 1659, during the siege of Copenhagen. In 1676 and 1677 he took Gothland, and defeated the Swedes in several engagements. He died in 1697, not less respected for his modesty and piety, than honoured for his bravery.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, was the son of Mastabal. He was endowed by nature with superior talents, and was remarkable for manly strength and personal beauty. Formed for a soldier, his valour and conduct won the esteem of the Roman army, and the friendship of Scipio; but involving himself in intrigues and crimes to obtain the Numidian crown, the Roman senate sent the celebrated Metellus against him, who conquered him in a great battle, and rejected all his bribes. When on the point of signing a shameful peace, and surrendering to the Romans, Jugurtha, through fear that they might inflict vengeance on him for his former crimes, suddenly changed his resolution, and determined once more to abide the worst. The king of Mauritania, his ally, having concluded a peace with the Romans, Sylla persuaded him to draw Jugurtha into his power, and deliver him up to the Romans. He was accordingly seized, and sent in chains, to Marius, at Cirta. Thus the war was ended, and Numidia became a Roman province. Jugurtha, having suffered many insults from the people, was thrown into a dark prison, and starved to death after six days, B. C. 106.

JULIAN, **FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS**, surnamed the *Apostate*, a Roman emperor, was the youngest son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born in 331, educated in the tenets of Christianity, but apostatised to paganism. In 335 he was declared Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans; and, in 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and declared for Julian. During the lifetime of his cousin, Constantius, he made a profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne, he threw off all disguise, re-opened the heathen temples, and sought to restore the heathen worship in all its splendour; while he laboured, both by his pen and authority, to

destroy Christianity. He took from the Christian churches their riches, which were often very great, and divided them among his soldiers. He sought likewise to induce the Christians, by flattery or by favour, to embrace paganism; but failing in the attempt, he shut up their schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching, and ordered by an edict that the name of Christian should be abolished. His malice was farther evinced, by an extraordinary indulgence to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified; but it is said that flames of fire rose from beneath, and consumed some of the workmen, by which miraculous interposition the design was frustrated. He did not long survive this disappointment, being killed in 363, in his expedition against the Persians. The character of Julian is full of contradictions. He displayed learning, magnanimity, justice, and mercy; yet we find him insincere, superstitious, vain, and ambitious. No wonder, then, that historians have passed such opposite judgments on him.

JULIEN, **PIERRE**, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose productions adorn the metropolis of France, and whose *chef-d'œuvre* is "The Dying Gladiator." Born, 1731; died, 1804.

JULIEN, **SI-MON**, a Swiss painter, who by his brother artists was called the *Apostate*, in allusion to the Roman emperor of the same name, as well as to his abandonment of the French school of painting for the Italian. Born, 1736; died, 1799.

JULIUS I., **POPE**, succeeded to the papal see on the death of Mark, in 237. Celebrated for the part he took in the Athanasian controversy. Died, 352.

JULIUS II., **POPE**, nephew of Sixtus IV., was born in 1443. He is said to have, at one period of his life, followed the occupation of a waterman. He was remarkable for his wars, and his patronage of the arts. During his pontificate, the rebuilding of St. Peter's was commenced. Died, 1513.

JULIUS III., **POPE**, previously known as Cardinal Monte, was chamberlain to Julius II., whose name he consequently assumed. He took little part in public business, but led a life of indolence at the villa still known by his name. Died, 1555.

JUNGE, or **JUNGIUS**, **JOACHIM**, an eminent philosopher of the 17th century, was born at Lubeck, in 1587, and distinguished himself as an able antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy. Like his great contemporary, Lord Bacon, he substituted experiment in the place of idle and antiquated theories; and is ranked by Leibnitz as equal to Copernicus and Galileo, and but little inferior to Descartes. Among his works are "Geometria Empirica," "Doxoscopia Physica Minores," and "Isagoge Phytoscope," from which latter work Ray and Linnæus appear to have taken some valuable hints. Died, 1657.

JUNIUS, **ADRIAN**, an eminent physician and a classical writer, was born at Hoorn, in Holland, in 1512. He studied medicine at Paris and Bologna; after which he visited England, and became physician to

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the Duke of Norfolk. While here he published a Greek and Latin lexicon, which the court of Rome condemned, because it was dedicated to Edward VI. On leaving England he went to Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but soon quitted that place and settled at Haarlem, where he was made principal of the college. His translations from, and criticisms on, ancient authors are very numerous; and he was considered inferior only to Erasmus as a scholar. Died, 1575.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, a learned French Protestant divine, was born at Bourges in 1543. He became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, after which he officiated as chaplain in the army of the Prince of Orange; and, on leaving that service, obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died of the plague, in 1602. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures; but is best known by his Latin version of the Bible, jointly with Tremellius.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, and eminent as a philologist, was born at Heidelberg, in 1580. After studying at Leyden, he came to England in 1620, and found a patron in the Earl of Arundel, with whom he resided 30 years as librarian, and died in 1677. His principal works are, "Glossarium Gothicum in Quatuor Evangelia Gothica," "De Pictura Veterum," and "Etymologicum Anglicanum."

JUNOT, ANDOCHÉ, duke of Abrantes, a distinguished French general, was born in 1771, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1791. He first attracted the notice of Buonaparte by his coolness and courage when serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Toulon; and in 1806 he made him colonel-general of hussars, and appointed him to the command of Paris. In the following year he was placed at the head of the army in Portugal, where he remained two years, and was honoured with his ducal title; but being defeated at the battle of Vimiera by Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain, and was made governor of the Illyrian provinces. Died, 1813.

JUNOT, Madame, Duchess of Abrantes, wife of the celebrated French general, was from her infancy intimate with Napoleon. Her estates being confiscated in 1814, the emperor Alexander offered their restoration, on condition of her becoming a naturalised Russian. She refused, and remained in Paris, living quite literally by the labours of her pen. The best known of her writings are the celebrated "Memoirs," which had a prodigious run. But she experienced the only too common fate of authors; harassed by creditors, she retired to a *maison de santé*; where she died, in 1838.

JURIEU, PETER, a French Protestant divine and theologian, was born in 1637. He studied in England, under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin; and, while here, was episcopally ordained; but the French Protestants disapproving of episcopal ordination, he was re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He filled the chair of

divinity at Sedan with reputation; but, when that university was taken from the Protestants, he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he became a violent polemic, and engaged in some fierce contentions with Bayle and others. Finding that his work on the "Accomplishment of the Prophecies" produced many severe replies, and being also greatly chagrined by the decisions of the synods against some of his doctrines, he grew hypochondriacal, and died in 1713. His principal works are a "Preservative against Popery," "La Politique du Clergé," "L'Accomplissement des Prophecies," "Histoire de Calvinisme et du Papiisme," 3 vols., and "Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes," 2 vols. His learning was unquestionably great, but it was obscured by an intolerant and litigious temper.

JURIN, JAMES, an English physician and mathematician, was born in 1684; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; was afterwards physician to Guy's Hospital; was several years secretary to the Royal Society; and died, in 1750, president of the College of Physicians. He published "Physico-Mathematical Dissertations," an "Essay upon Distinct and Indistinct Vision," and a translation of Varenus's Geography. He also contributed many papers on philosophical and mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Transactions; and was a warm defender of the practice of inoculation, and a zealous advocate for the Newtonian system.

JUSSIEU, DE; ANTHONY, BERNARD, and JOSEPH, three eminent French botanists and physicians. The first was born at Lyons in 1686, and died in 1758. He enriched the memoirs of the academy of sciences at Paris with several valuable papers, the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and abridged Barrelier's work upon the plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany." — BERNARD, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1699, and died in 1776. He published an edition of Tournefort's History of Plants about Paris, and was the author of a book, entitled "The Friend of Humanity, or the advice of a good Citizen to the Nation." He was botanical demonstrator at the king's garden, and was much esteemed by Louis XV. Cuvier calls him "the most modest, and, perhaps, the most profound, botanist of the 18th century, who, although he scarcely published any thing, is nevertheless the inspiring genius of modern botanists." — The third brother, JOSEPH, who was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru, in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages, and died in 1779.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French statesman and juridical writer of the 17th century, was born in 1580, and died in 1649. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquities and the canon law, respecting which he published several learned works, and left valuable MS. collections. — His son HENRY

sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. He published, chiefly from his father's collection, "Bibliotheca Canonici veteris," 2 vols. folio, and also some able works of his own. Born, 1620; died, 1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY GOTTLÖB DE, an eminent German mineralogist, who, after gaining some literary reputation at the university of Jena in 1720, enlisted as a common soldier in the Prussian service. He rose to the rank of lieutenant; was cashiered and imprisoned for insubordination, but made his escape to Lelpse, and maintained himself by writing for the press. In 1755 he became professor of political economy and natural history at Gottingen; but having written too freely on the Prussian government, was arrested, and ended his days a prisoner in the fortress of Custrin, in 1771. He was the author of a "Treatise on Money," a "Treatise on Mineralogy," "Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy," and "A Complete Treatise on Manufactures."

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, who probably lived at Rome in the 2nd or 3rd century. He made an epitome of the history of Troilus Pompeius, a native of Gaul, who lived in the time of Augustus, and whose works, in 44 books, contain a history of the world, from the earliest ages to his own time. Justin has been illustrated by the most able commentators, and particularly by Grævius.

JUSTIN, ST., a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2nd century, was a native of Sichein, in Samaria. A persecution breaking out against the Christians, under Antoninus, Justin presented to that emperor, an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended those of his religion against the calumnies of Crescens, a Cynic philosopher. For this, and his neglect of Pagan worship, he was condemned to be scourged and then beheaded, which sentence was put in execution, A.D. 164, in the 75th year of his age.

JUSTINIAN I., surnamed the *Great*, nephew of Justin I., emperor of the East, and celebrated as a lawgiver, was born in 483, of an obscure family. He shared the fortunes of his uncle, who, from a common Thracian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne; and at whose death, in 527, he obtained the exclusive sovereignty. He was then in his 45th year, and distinguished for his devotional austerity; but immediately upon his elevation he solemnly espoused Theodora, an actress and courtesan, whose influence over him was unbounded. During the reign of Justinian many conquests were made by his brave general Belisarius. In 523 and 529 he obtained three glorious victories over the Persians; in 534 he destroyed the empire of the Vandals in Africa; Spain and Sicily were reconquered; and the Ostrogoths, who possessed Italy, were vanquished. The principal event, however, which has rendered the reign of Justinian interesting to posterity, was the celebrated reformation of the

Roman jurisprudence. He commissioned Tribonian, aided by other learned civilians, to form a new code from his own laws and those of his predecessors. To this code Justinian added the "Pandects," the "Institute," and the "Novellæ," since called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). He likewise embellished the capital with numerous magnificent churches, among which is the celebrated Sancta Sophia, now subsisting as the principal mosque in Constantinople. Bridges, aqueducts, hospitals, fortresses, and other public works, were also undertaken throughout the various provinces of the empire. But towards the end of his life he became avaricious, oppressed the people with taxes, and lent a willing ear to every accusation; and at length, full of cares and disquietudes, he died in 565, after a reign of 38 years, and in the 83rd of his age.

JUSTINIAN II. was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippeus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINIANI, AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was a prelate of distinguished literary abilities. He was the author of "Annales de Republica Genoensis," a "Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin notes," &c., being the first of the kind that ever appeared in print. He perished in a voyage from Corsica to Genoa, in 1536.

JUSTINIANI, ST. LAWRENCE, the first patriarch of Venice, was born there in 1381; died in 1485; and was canonised by pope Alexander VIII. in 1690. He was the author of several devotional works, which were printed in 2 vols. folio, with a life by his nephew.

JUSTINIANI, BERNARD, nephew of the preceding, was born at Venice, in 1406; was employed in several important missions by Callixtus III.; wrote a history of Venice, which has been considered the first regular attempt of the kind, and the life of his uncle, Lawrence the patriarch; and died in 1489.

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, a Latin poet, remarkable for the caustic severity of his satires, was born at Aquinum in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under the most celebrated masters, and became an eminent plender at the bar, but satire was his forte. His first essay as a poetical satirist was directed against the player Paris, who was the minion of Domitian; for which he was sent into an honourable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt. On Domitian's death he returned to Rome, where he died in his 80th year, A.D. 128. He may be said to have been the last of the Roman poets, and as the bold and unflinching castigatör of vice he stands without a rival. Good as are his intentions, however, and forcible as are his denunciations, the moral indelicacy of the age in which he lived renders the satires of Juvenal too gross in their details

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JUVENCUS, CAIUS VECTIUS AQUILINUS, one of the first Christian poets, was a native of Spain, and lived in the reign of Constantine. His performance is a life of Christ in Latin verse, entitled "*Historia Evangelica*."

JUXON, WILLIAM, an English prelate, of distinguished learning and piety, was born at Chichester in 1582. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford; was patronised by Laud; and, through his influence, obtained the bishopric of Hereford in 1633, and of London in the same year. In 1633 he was made lord high treasurer of England, an office which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VIII. This gave great offence to the puritans; but, on his resignation of the office,

after having held it something less than six years, the integrity and ability with which he had discharged its various duties were admitted on all hands. During the whole of the civil wars he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the king, whom he attended during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold; on which occasion he received from the hand of Charles, the moment previous to his execution, his diamond George, with directions to forward it to his son. After the king's death, the parliament threw him into confinement for contumacy in refusing to disclose the particulars of his conversation with the king; but he was soon released, and continued to live in privacy until the Restoration. He was then raised to the see of Canterbury, but did not long enjoy the honours and emoluments of the primacy, his death occurring about two years after his elevation, in 1663.

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KAAB, a celebrated Arabian poet, contemporary with Mahomet, whom he at first strenuously opposed, but afterwards eulogised. As a reward for writing a poem in his favour, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which one of the descendants of Kaab sold for 10,000 pieces of silver. Died, 662.

KAAS, NICHOLAS, an eminent Danish statesman, was born in 1535, and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made chancellor of Denmark; and, on the death of king Frederic II. in 1588, he was nominated to fill the situation of first regent during the minority of Christian I. Being attacked with a mortal disease previous to the coronation of that prince, he sent for him as he lay on his death-bed, and telling him that he had promised his royal father in his last moments, to do all he could to see the crown placed on the head of his son, he gave him the key of the place where the crown and other regalia were kept, saying, "Take it in the name of God, and wear the crown with glory, sway the sceptre with wisdom and clemency, bear the sword with justice, and keep the globe with judgment." Died, 1594.

KABRIS, JOSEPH, a French sailor, who, being taken prisoner by the English in the last war, obtained permission to enter on board a South Sea whaler, and being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiwa, in the Pacific Ocean, fell into the hands of the cannibal inhabitants. While preparations were making for his intended fate, and his doom appeared inevitable, he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, who shortly after became his wife. Being now allied to royalty, he was made chief judge of the island, which office he exercised with reputation and comparative ease, owing to the simplicity of their legal institutions. Nine years thus passed away, and Kabris

lived in the enjoyment of domestic happiness, when he was carried off, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, Captain Krusenstern. On returning to France in 1817, he exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style. His object was to raise money, to enable him to return to his wife and family at Noukahiwa; but, while travelling for this purpose, he died suddenly at Versailles, in 1822.

KÄMPFER, ENGELBRECHT, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and traveller, was born at Lemgo, in Westphalia, in 1651; studied at Dantzic, Thorn, and Cracow; performed a journey, in 1683, as secretary to a Swedish embassy, by land through Russia and Persia; after which he visited Arabia, Hindostan, Java, Sumatra, Siam, and Japan, in which last country he resided two years. In 1692 he returned to his native country, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered upon medical practice. He was the author of a "*History of Japan*," 2 vols. folio, "*Amoenitates Exoticae*," &c. Died, 1716.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was born in 1719, at Leipzig; and filled the situation of professor of mathematics at Göttingen, with the highest reputation for more than 40 years. His scientific works are extremely numerous, of which the principal is a "*History of Mathematics*." Died, 1799.

KALB, Baron de, a major-general in the American army, was born in Germany, about the year 1717. He entered into the French service when young, and continued in it 42 years. In 1767, during the war between Great Britain and France, he was sent by the French government to the American colonies, in order to see with what effect the seeds of discontent against the mother country might be sown among them. While in the performance of this commission he was

seized as a suspected person, but escaped detection. He then went to Canada, where he remained until its conquest by the British, after which he returned to France. During the war of the revolution he offered his services to the congress, which were accepted, and he was soon after made a major-general. On the 15th of August, 1778, when Lord Rawdon defeated General Gates, near Camden, the baron commanded the right wing of the American army, and fell covered with wounds.

KALKREUTH, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, Count of, a Prussian field-marshal, was born at Elsieben in 1737; entered the army in 1751; served with distinction in the seven years' war; arrived, step by step, at the rank of general, and was made a count in 1788. His courage and ability were often conspicuously shown in the war with France; he took Mayence in 1793; had the chief command of the troops in Pomerania, in 1795; was appointed governor of Thorn and Dantzic, and made inspector-general of cavalry in 1806; concluded with Berthier, at Tilsit, the truce between Prussia and France, in 1807; after which, in conjunction with Goltz, he concluded a peace with Talleyrand. He was then made field-marshal, was appointed governor of Berlin in 1810, and died in 1818.

KALDI, GEORGE, a learned Jesuit, was born in Hungary about 1672. He was banished from Transylvania with the rest of his order; on which he became professor of theology at Olmutz, and next at Presburg, where he died in 1634. He translated the Bible from the Vulgate into the Hungarian tongue.

KALE, or KALF, WILLIAM, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1630. He had the power of Rembrandt in distributing his light and shade, while in correctness and delicacy he equalled Teniers. Died, 1698.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, an eminent musical composer, was born in 1755, at Munden, in Prussia; was a pupil of Emanuel Bach; and having made considerable progress both in the theoretical and practical branches of the profession, entered the service of Prince Henry of Prussia, and finally settled in Paris, where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing-master to the academy of music, which he held till his death, in 1806. He was the author of several operas, two musical treatises, &c.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN FRED., a distinguished pianist, son of the above, was born at Cassel, 1784. Having acquired, at an early age, a high reputation as a brilliant performer on the pianoforte, he removed in 1806 to Paris, whence he made frequent professional tours throughout Europe, his fame daily increasing, both from his own performances and the brilliant compositions which he gave to the world. In 1814 he removed to London, where he remained 9 years. He once returned to the French capital in 1823, when he joined M. Pleydel as a manufacturer of keyed instruments, and continued to occupy a prominent position in the musical world till his decease. Died of cholera, in Paris, 1849.

KALM, PETER, a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher, was born in 1715, in Ostro Bothnia; travelled in North America and Russia, for the purpose of exploring those countries; became professor of botany in the university of Abo; and died in 1779. His works consist of "Travels in America," which have been translated into English; besides numerous dissertations, illustrative of the state of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures in Sweden.

KANT, EMMANUEL, a celebrated German metaphysician, and the founder of a new philosophical sect, was born at Konigsberg, in Prussia Proper, in 1724, and was the son of a saddler. Through the kindness of a rich uncle he was educated at the Frederician College, on leaving which he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. He commenced his literary career in his 23rd year; but it was not till he was appointed a professor in the university of Konigsberg, in 1770, that any traces of his new metaphysical system, which afterwards attracted so much notice, appeared in his works. In 1781 he published his "Critical Inquiry into the Nature of Pure Reason," which contains the system commonly known under the title of the "Critical Philosophy." A second part of it, published in 1783, bore the title of "Prolegomena for future Metaphysics." The principles contained in them he had, however, long been promulgating from his professorial chair. In 1786 he was chosen rector of the university; and, though far advanced in life, he continued to produce works in farther development of his philosophical principles until 1798, when he retired from his official situations, and died in 1804. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments; and his critical philosophy for a time superseded every other in the Protestant universities of Germany. From the first, however, it had many opponents; and now that the novelty of this system of metaphysics (more remarkable for the obscurity of its phraseology and the subtlety of its reasoning, than for any practical good in morals) is worn off, its advocates are comparatively few. Yet it must be confessed, that his philosophical conceptions flowed from the inexhaustible source of his own reason; that he not only discovered the incongruities of other men's sentiments, and traced, with wonderful precision, their errors to their true origin, but that he had an astonishing faculty of unfolding the most abstruse principles, and digesting single and individual sentiments into a systematic order. His works are far too numerous for insertion here; but they are all, more or less, of a metaphysical character.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHAELOVITSCH, imperial Russian historiographer, was born in 1755; educated at Moscow; served for a while in the imperial guards; and travelled for two years, through Middle Europe; after which he devoted himself to literature. His "History of the Russian Empire," the "Letters of a Russian Traveller," and "Aglaia," a collection of tales; are all works of merit, and in much esteem. Died, 1826.

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born at Bristol, in 1777. He was intended for the legal profession, and served two years in a pleader's office, though from his earliest years he had shown a decided predilection for mathematical studies. On the death of his father, in 1794, he quitted the law, and obtained a commission in the 12th regt. of foot, then stationed in India. Soon after he arrived, he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, a stupendous undertaking; but his unremitting study during seven years in a hot climate greatly injured his health, and rendered it necessary for him to return. He subsequently devoted his whole time to science; and, among other useful inventions, his meritorious labours for constructing standards of weights and measures are universally known and appreciated. Many learned societies enrolled him among their members, and the emperor of Russia not only employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his empire, but presented him with the order of St. Anne, and a diamond snuff-box. Died, 1835.

KAUFMANN, MARIA ANNA ANGELICA, a distinguished artist, born at Coire, in the Grisons, 1741. She acquired the first principles of drawing and painting from her father, whom she soon excelled. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, she greatly increased her skill; and when, in 1766, she came to England, and was patronised by royalty, her reputation and success quickly improved her circumstances. She remained here seventeen years; married Zucchi, a Venetian painter; and died at Rome, in 1807. She excelled most in the representation of female characters; and many of her most admired paintings were engraved by Bartolozzi, whose labours much contributed to the growth and perpetuity of her fame.

KAUNITZ, WENCESLAUS ANTHONY, prince, a German statesman, was born at Vienna, in 1711; and though at first destined for the church, he finally engaged in political life. His talents, aided by a favourable exterior, opened a brilliant career to him. In 1744 he was made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1748 he assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; was honoured with the order of the golden fleece by Maria Theresa, and employed as ambassador to Paris; returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of chancellor of state; concluded the treaty of alliance between Austria and France, in 1756; was made a prince of the German empire, in 1764; and died, aged 83, in 1794.

KAYE, or CALUS, Dr. JOHN, the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, was born at Norwich, in 1510; was educated for the medical profession, first at Glonville Hall, Cambridge, and subsequently at Bologna, where he graduated as M.D. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and held that office during three successive reigns. He was for several years president of the college of physicians; and, in 1537, he obtained a royal licence to advance Glonville Hall into a college; which he endowed with several considerable estates, and added to it the quadrangle. Dr. Kaye was himself

the first master of this increased establishment, now known as Caius College; which he retained till near his death in 1573. He was the author of various works on medicine, a "History of Cambridge," &c.

KAYE, Dr. THOMAS, master of University College, Oxford, was contemporary with the preceding, with whom he carried on a warm controversy respecting the comparative antiquity of these two celebrated seats of learning, in a work entitled "Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academicæ."

KAZWINI, ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED, a learned Arabian geographer and naturalist of the 13th century; of whose labours Bochart, Hyde, Sir W. Ousely, and other Orientalists have availed themselves. He is supposed to have died in 1283.

KEACH, BENJAMIN, a Baptist minister, born in 1640. In 1664 he was tried, and sentenced to stand in the pillory for the publication of a book, called "The Child's Instructor." After this he was chosen pastor of a congregation in Horsleydown, Southwark, where he died in 1704. His "Travels of True Godliness," and "Travels of Ungodliness," written in the manner of Bunyan, were once very popular; but he is now best known by his "Tropologia, or Key to open Scripture Metaphors," and by his "Exposition of Parables."

KEAN, EDMUND, an eminent English tragedian, was the son of a scene-carpetmaker, of the name of Kean (whose brother, Moses Kean, obtained some notoriety as a mimic and ventriloquist), and the daughter of the well-known George Saville Carey, a dramatic writer and performer. He was born in Castle Street, Leicester Square, London, in 1787, according to some accounts, and according to others two or three years later. He trod the stage almost as soon as he could walk alone, being employed in processions, &c., thus imperceptibly acquiring the rudiments of his theatrical education under the eye of that great actor, John Kemble, whose rival he was afterwards destined to become. Miss Tidswell, an actress long known on the metropolitan stage, and said to have been a relation, assisted Kean in his juvenile efforts; and, at the age of 13, recommended him to a company of players in Yorkshire. He performed there under the name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hastings, and Cato. He also distinguished himself by his talents for recitation; and his delivery of Satan's Address to the Sun, from Milton's Paradise Lost, and the first soliloquy in Shakspeare's Richard III. having been highly applauded, he repeated his recitations at Windsor, before some of the royal family. He had also the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made great progress in classical studies, devoting much of his attention to the precepts and examples of Cicero. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at Birmingham, where he was seen by the manager of the Edinburgh theatre, who engaged him for twenty nights, on twelve of which he performed Hamlet to crowded houses. He was at this time only sixteen; and we find that

his provincial engagements led him, in the course of a few years, to nearly all the principal towns in the south and west of England, playing in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime. In the mean time, Dr. Furry, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury Lane, as fitted to revive that declining theatre. He was, in consequence, engaged there for three years, at a rising salary of eight, ten, and twelve guineas a week for each successive year. His first appearance was on the 26th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock. The house was comparatively empty; but in order to show the effect he produced on that occasion we will quote the words of a critic, who saw, and thus describes it:—"There came on a small man, with an Italian face and fatal eye, which struck all. Attention soon ripened into enthusiasm; and never, perhaps, did Kean play with such startling effect as on this night to the surprised few! His voice was harsh, his style new, his action abrupt and angular; but there was the decision, the inspiration of genius, in the look, the tone, the bearing."—"that night was the starting-post on the great course on which he was destined to run his splendid race." In *Othello* also, and *Sir Giles Overreach*, he has been unequalled by any contemporary. When he performed Massinger's *Jew* the first time, the actors, and others of his admirers, presented him with a gold cup, as a token of their esteem. In 1820, he visited the United States, and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole with great success. After his return to England, the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character, involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America, in 1825, was attended with little credit or advantage. He returned again to England, and became manager of the theatre at Richmond, Surrey, where he died, after a protracted illness, May 15, 1833.

KEANE, General JOHN, Lord, the second son of the late Sir John Keane, of Belmont, Waterford, entered the army in 1793; obtained a company in the 44th foot in 1799; and served in the Egyptian campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-general Lord Cavan. By regular gradation he became lieutenant-colonel in the 60th foot, in 1812; and such was his reputation, that on his arrival in the Peninsula he was intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; attained the rank of major-general in 1814, and was appointed to the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and Louisiana. When Sir E. Pakenham arrived as the general-in-chief, Sir John was appointed to the command of the third brigade; and in an assault on the enemy's lines in January, 1815, he received two severe wounds. From 1823 to 1830, Sir John Keane was commander-in-chief of the forces in Jamaica. In 1833 he was appointed to the chief command of the Bombay army; and, after nearly 6 years' service in that presidency, he had the difficult task intrusted to

him of conducting the operations in Afghanistan, of which the capture of Ghuznee was his crowning achievement. For the manner in which he performed this duty he received the thanks of the court of directors of the East India Company in Dec. 1839, and was raised to the peerage, with a pension of 2000*l.* a year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage. Died, Aug. 1844, in his 64th year.

KEATE, GEORGE, F.R.S., a miscellaneous writer, was born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, in 1729, and educated at Kingston school; after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire; to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Account of the Republic of Geneva." His first literary performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem, 1650. His publications after this were very numerous: the principal is an "Account of the Pellew Islands," which he compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson and his officers, who were shipwrecked there in 1783. Died, 1797.

KEATS, JOHN, a young English poet, of humble origin, was born in 1796, at a livery-stable, kept by his grandfather in Moorfields. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the ambition of becoming a poet. He published "Endymion," a poetical romance, in 1818; and, in 1820, his last and best work, "Lamia," and other poems. Being in feeble health, from a severe pulmonary disease, he was advised to try the fine climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, accompanied by his friend Mr. Severn the artist, and died in Rome, on the 27th of December following. He was interred in the English burying-ground, near the monument of Caius Cestius, and not far from the place where, soon after, were deposited the remains of the poet Shelley. Mr. Leigh Hunt, who was his earliest and warmest patron, describes him as having "a very manly as well as a delicate spirit," and being gifted with "the two highest qualities of a poet in the highest degree—sensibility and imagination."

KEBLE, JOSEPH, an English lawyer, whose industry was so remarkable during his whole life, that some account of it is absolutely due to his memory. He was born about 1632, studied at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1658. Three years afterwards he began to signalise himself by the constant regularity of his appearance in the court of king's bench, where from that time to the day of his decease, a period of nearly half a century, he occupied himself incessantly as a reporter of the cases which came before the court. Nor was he less persevering while attending the chapel, copies of upwards of 4000 sermons, delivered by various preachers in that place of worship, being found among his papers when he died, in 1710. His publications are numerous, the principal being "A Table to the Statutes," "Assistance to Justices of the Peace," "Reports," 3 vols., and "Essays on Human Nature and Human Actions."

KEILL, JOHN, a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671. In 1698 he published an Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth, to which he subjoined

"Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy; and in 1701 he published his "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," as a preparation for the study of Newton's Principia. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, and attended them in that capacity to New England. He next defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesianes, and received his degree of M. D. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. Among his works are, "An Introduction to True Philosophy" and "An Introduction to True Astronomy." Died, 1721.

KEILL, JAMES, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1673, and died in 1719. He wrote on "The Anatomy of the Human Body," and published several physiological tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

KEISER, REINHARD, an eminent German musician and composer, was born at Leipzig in 1673. He was the author of 118 operas, of which his "Ciris," brought out at Hamburg in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. Died, 1735.

KEITH, GEORGE, a native of Aberdeen, was a fellow student there with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M. A.; but quitted the Presbyterian church to become a Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania. At length becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he formed a new one of his own; and subsequently entered into the Church of England, took orders, and obtained some preferment. He wrote several books both for and against the Quakers; was a believer in the transmigration of souls, the millennium, &c.; is described as an eloquent speaker, and an acute disputant. Died about 1715.

KEITH, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, a field-marshal in the Prussian service, and a brave and experienced warrior, was the youngest son of William Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir; but made his escape to France, where he applied himself to military studies, and became a member of the academy of sciences. From Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in Ormond's Irish brigade; but on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered into the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. In the Russian service he continued several years, distinguishing himself as well in the field as in the cabinet, during the wars between that country and Turkey and Sweden. He at length left Russia and went to Berlin, where the king of Prussia, to whom his abilities were well known, received him with open arms, and made him field-marshal of his forces and governor of his capital. In the

subsequent wars of this monarch, Keith displayed the greatest talents and bravery, till his career was finally closed on the field of battle, at the affair of Hochkirchen, Oct. 4. 1758.

KEITH, THOMAS, a celebrated mathematician, and author of several excellent works, was born in 1759, at Brandeburton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire. His parents dying when he was only 14, he engaged himself as tutor in a private family. In 1781 he settled in London, and soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant led to his being appointed professor of geography and the sciences to the princess Charlotte of Wales; and in 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum becoming vacant, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred it on Mr. Keith, who held it till his death, in 1824. His principal works are, "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," "An Introduction to Geography," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," and "Elements of Geometry."

KEITH. See ELPHINSTONE.

KELLER, JOHN BALTHASAR, an excellent founder in brass, was a native of Zurich. He cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was set up at Paris in place of Louis the Great. Keller was made inspector of the foundry at the arsenal, and died in 1702.

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, peer and marshal of France, &c., was born at Strasburg in 1735; entered the Confians legion as a hussar when 17 years of age, and rose to the rank of quarter-master-general in 1788. At the breaking out of the revolution he distinguished himself by his patriotism and judgment. At the commencement of the war he received the command of the army of the Moselle; formed a junction with the main army under Dumouriez; and sustained, Sept. 20th, 1792, the celebrated attack of the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, which contributed much to the success of the campaign. He was repeatedly denounced to the National Convention by Custine and others; but his trial not taking place till after the reign of terror, he was acquitted. In 1795 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy, but he was soon superseded by Buonaparte. In 1798 he was nominated a member of the military board; in 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year a marshal of the empire. He served under Napoleon in Germany and Prussia; and having, in 1814, voted for the restoration of royalty, was employed under the Bourbons till his death in 1820.

KELLEY, or TALBOT, EDWARD, a celebrated necromancer and alchemist, was born at Worcester in 1555, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford; but was obliged to leave the university for some crime, and after rambling about the kingdom, was sentenced to lose his ears at Lancaster. He next became an associate with the credulous Dr. Dee, and accompanied him to Prague, where Kelley contrived to live handsomely by his impostures, and was knighted by the emperor Rodolphus; but his tricks being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and

in attempting to escape, he fell, and bruised himself to such a degree, that he died soon after, in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone; besides several Latin and English discourses printed in Dr. Merle Casaubon's "True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits."

KELLISON, MATTHEW, an English Catholic divine, who, as a controversial writer, was opposed to Sutcliffe, Montague, and other Protestants, was born in Northamptonshire, about 1660. He was educated at the English colleges at Douay and Rheims; resided seven years at Rome; became chancellor of the university of Rheims; and, after remaining there 12 years, removed to Douay, and was declared president of that college by a patent from Rome. Died, 1641.

KELLY, HUGH, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739, near the lake of Killarney. He was apprenticed to a staymaker, which trade he quitted when in London, and became clerk to an attorney. Afterwards he turned his attention to authorship with considerable success, writing political pamphlets, plays, &c. His works are, "False Delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," "The School for Wives," the "Romance of an Hour," comedies; "Clementina," a tragedy; "Thespi," a poem in the manner of Churchill's Rosciad; "Louisa Mildmay," a novel; and "The Babbler," a collection of essays. Died, 1777.

KELLY, JOHN, a learned English clergyman, was a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and born in 1750. Having paid a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was spoken in that island, he was introduced to Bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manx language, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the Duke of Gordon, to whose son, the Marquis of Huntly, he was tutor, he obtained the rectory of Copford, in Essex; and having entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was there honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man;" and in 1805 issued proposals for publishing "A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue," which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of Mr. Nichols, the printer. Dr. Kelly died in 1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who, for many years, acted as master of the ceremonies at the viceregal castle. He was born in 1762, and at an early age gave proofs of genius for music, which induced his father to place him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, who prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived when in his 16th year. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied under Fineroli and April; and subsequently performed at most of the Italian theatres, and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during

his stay at Vienna; was for some time in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury Lane Theatre, in "Lionel and Clarissa," and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he directed till his retirement from the stage. He set to music upwards of 60 pieces, most of which were successful, and amongst these are the once highly popular compositions in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." A few months previous to his death appeared his "Reminiscences," a very amusing work, replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiar associates. Died, 1826.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, the most dignified and accomplished actor on the British stage since the days of Garrick, was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescott, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1757. Being of Catholic parents, he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution, and had Talma for a fellow-student. Finding that his father designed him for the priesthood, he quitted the college clandestinely, returned to England, and, engaging in an itinerant company, performed with great éclat at Liverpool, Edinburgh, York, &c. In 1793 he made his first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete; and from that time he maintained the character of being the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the Continent, in order to study the French and Spanish histrionic establishments, with a view to the improvement of the English. On his return, he became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble was, during the O. P. riots, as they were called, the object of popular resentment, in consequence of having raised the prices, and made certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes. In 1817 he retired from the stage, after a long and honourable career; and, in consequence of ill health, went first to Montpellier, and thence to Lausanne, where he died, Feb. 26, 1823, after a paralytic attack. The learning, elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr. Kemble, introduced him into the best company, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed. As a tragedian, when personating characters more immediately adapted to his style of excellence, such as Cato, Coriolanus, Hamlet, Penruddock, &c., he was unrivalled. And his managerial duties were marked by the exhibition of much refined and accurate taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration, and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendour and illusion of the drama. He was the author of "Belshazzar," a tragedy; "Lodoiska," an opera; and "The Female Officer," a farce; besides which he altered and modernised many of the old dramas.

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KEMBLE, GEORGE STEPHEN, brother of the foregoing, and also an able actor, was born at Kingstown, in Herefordshire; his mother having performed the part of Anne Bullen, in the play of Henry VIII., on the evening of his birth. This gentleman was intended for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon in Coventry; but soon quitted it for the stage. He first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in 1783. He was afterwards manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle; and was remarkable for playing the part of Falstaff without stuffing. Died, 1822.

KEMBLE, PRISCILLA, widow of John Philip Kemble, the eminent tragedian, died at Leamington, aged 90, on the 13th of May, 1845. This lady, like the widow of Mr. Garrick, long survived her celebrated husband, and, it is said, was (like her) the oldest member of the theatrical profession at the time of her decease. She had entered on that public career in very early youth, and was first married to Mr. Brereton, an actor of considerable celebrity. Not many years after his death she was united to Mr. Kemble, and on his death in 1823 she took up her residence at Leamington, where she lived highly respected; her lively conversation and knowledge of the world rendering her society no less desirable, than her liberal and charitable disposition had made it useful.

KEMP, JOSEPH, an eminent musical composer, was born at Exeter, in 1778; and was a chorister in the cathedral of his native city, where he studied under the celebrated William Jackson. In 1802, having been appointed organist of Bristol cathedral, he removed thither, and in the same year composed one of his best anthems, "I am Alpha and Omega." In 1807 he left Bristol for London, and the year following took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. In 1809 he proceeded to that of doctor, when his exercise entitled "The Crucifixion" was performed. He now became a lecturer in music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. His principal works are, "A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor," "Twenty Psalmical Melodies," "The Siege of Ischa," an opera; with a variety of songs, glees, duets, &c.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG, Baron, a celebrated mechanician, was born in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary. Among his inventions was the famous automaton chess-player, which he first exhibited at Paris in 1783, and afterwards in London; but the secret of it was never discovered. He also invented a speaking figure, which he himself described in a work called "The Mechanism of Speech." He was also an author, and wrote "Perseus and Andromeda," a drama; "The Unknown Benefactor," a comedy; and some poems. Died, 1804.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A., a famous writer of the 14th century, was born at a village of that name, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1380; and died in 1471. His treatise, "De Imitatione Christi," or, "Of the Imitation of Christ," some have attributed to Gerson.

KEN, THOMAS, a learned and pious dig-

itary of the Church of England, was born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1637. His conscientious propriety of conduct and unyielding morality found favour even with the licentious Charles II., who made him his chaplain, and afterwards preferred him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. Dr. Ken was the author of sermons, poems, &c.; which were published, with his life, by his nephew, in 4 vols. Died, 1711.

KENDAL, GEORGE, a Nonconformist divine, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire; and in 1647 became rector of Blissland, in Cornwall, from whence he removed to London. He died in 1683. Dr. Kendal wrote a "Vindication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches concerning God's Intentions of Special Grace and Favour to his Elect in the Death of Christ," folio; the "Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin," folio, &c.

KENNEDY, JAMES, bishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born in 1405, was the founder of the college and church of St. Salvador, and also of the abbey of the Observantines. He filled the office of lord chancellor for a time; and, in the minority of James III., was one of the lords of the regency. Died, 1466.

KENNEDY, JOHN, rector of Bradley, in Derbyshire; a good mathematician, and the author of "Scripture Chronology," "The Doctrine of Commensurability," &c. Died, 1770.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, "the annalist of Aberdeen," was born there in 1759. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school, and his academical studies were subsequently completed at the Marischal College there; and he was admitted a member of the Aberdeen bar in 1783. He early showed a predilection for antiquarian pursuits; and about the year 1813, at the request of the magistrates, he spent a considerable portion of time in drawing up an index to the voluminous city records, which had been accumulating for centuries, and which extend to a more remote antiquity, and are more complete than those of any Scottish burgh. But his chief title to fame rests on his justly celebrated work in 2 vols. 4to, "The Annals of Aberdeen." Died, 1836.

KENNET, WHITE, a learned prelate; notorious for his party zeal, was born at Dover, in 1660; and educated at Westminster School, and at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He had originally been a Tory; but he now attached himself to the Whigs, and entered into a controversy with Dr. Atterbury respecting the rights of convocations; and also opposed Sacheverel. He made himself conspicuous by a funeral sermon preached for the first Duke of Devonshire in 1707, which gave great offence as an apology for the sins of the great. The same year he obtained the deanery of Peterborough; but so obnoxious had he now become by the violence of his partisanship, that Welton, the rector of Whitechapel, caused his portrait

to be exhibited in the character of Judas, in the altar-piece of that church. This gross act of indecency was properly resented, and the painting removed. In 1718 he was made bishop of Peterborough, and died in 1728. He was an able antiquary, and published various works on theology, antiquities, and ecclesiastical history; besides which he edited the "Collection of English Historians," which bears his name.

KENNET, BASIL, brother of the preceding, was born in 1874, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1706 he went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, but ran a narrow risk of being sacrificed to the fury of the Inquisition. He returned in 1714, and was admitted to his degree of D.D., but died a few months afterwards. His principal works, besides translations of ancient and modern authors, are "Romæ Antiqua Notitia," "Lives of the Grecian Poets," "Exposition of the Apostle's Creed," and "Sermons."

KENNEY, JAMES, a distinguished dramatist, many of whose pieces still keep possession of the stage, was born in Ireland, about 1670. His lively farce of "Raising the Wind," with its inimitable character of Jeremy Diddler, was his first dramatic production. This was soon followed by "Love, Law, and Physic," "Matrimony," "The World," "The Illustrious Stranger," &c. His health had been for a long time infirm; and he died on the morning fixed for his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, Aug. 1. 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, an able divine and biblical critic, was a native of Totness, Devonshire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; became vicar of Culham, preacher of Whitehall, librarian of the Radcliffe, a prebend of Westminster, and canon of Christchurch. Dr. Kennicott's literary fame mainly rests on his Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. folio, in collating the numerous manuscripts for the text of which he was incessantly occupied during more than ten years. Though some object to this great work, that the author was insufficiently acquainted with the eastern languages, yet every scholar admits that he rendered great service to the cause of science and religion by opening the way in this department of biblical criticism. He died in 1783.

KENRICK, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire. He was brought up as a rule-maker, but quitted his trade, obtained a doctor's degree at Leyden, and became an industrious author and critic. He established the London Review, in which many critiques of merit appeared, too often, however, contaminated by vituperative language and unwarrantable personalities. He compiled a "Dictionary of the English Language," and wrote various works, among which are the comedies of "Falstaff's Wedding," "The Widowed Wife," and "The Duellist," "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," and various poems. Died, 1779.

KENT, His Royal Highness EDWARD, Duke of, the fourth son of George III., was born Nov. 3. 1767. He received the rudiments of his education in England, but

completed it at Gottingen and Hanover. Entering the army at an early age, he became an enthusiastic admirer of military discipline; and having attained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under General O'Hara, at Gibraltar, where he rendered himself so unpopular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mutinied. On quitting Gibraltar, he was sent out as commander of the forces in Canada; after which he received orders to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands. During the campaign that ensued, his impetuous bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the flank division, particularly when storming the strong and important posts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, that "the flank corps" became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as at that of the commander-in-chief. In 1802 his royal highness was appointed governor of Gibraltar; but his desire to repress irregularities, and enforce subordination, led to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused a request of the soldiers to celebrate Christmas Eve as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought it under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed placing General Barnet in the command. Christmas Day passed in confusion; and on the following night the prince headed his regiment, and marched against the rebellious party. It was sometime before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, peace was restored, and the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial; but it was thought prudent to recall the duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, the Duke of Kent married Victoria Maria Louise, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, now king of the Belgians. The royal pair soon after arrived in this country, and on the 24th of May, 1819, the duchess gave birth to a daughter, VICTORIA, our present gracious QUEEN. Having accompanied the duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where she resided during the latter part of the year, with a view to the re-establishment of her health, he caught a violent cold, which being followed by fever and inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly as to resist every effort of medicine; and after an illness of one week, his royal highness died, Jan. 23. 1820. His condescending manners and liberal principles had rendered him a great favourite with the nation, and his death was generally regretted.

KENT, WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1685. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that branch to study the principles of design; for which purpose he went to Rome, where he studied under Luti, and found a patron in Lord Burlington, who brought him to England, and lodged him in his own house, in 1719. As a painter, however, he never attained celebrity; his talent lay more in ornamental architecture. But it is as the inventor of the modern style of landscape gardening that his fame rests; he broke up the old uniformity of straight lines and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water,

Hanover. He was a military officer, and rose to the rank of major in 1790 and was killed at Gibraltair, popular by his repeated victories, he was in the forces in the orders to the islands. He was the most famous when at the posts in the flank at the ad- of the com- al highness raltair; but es, and en- disagreeable a request of as Eve as a who brought the garrison ed placing Christmas the follow- regiment, ious party. ave up the d had been ringleaders but it was uke, and he to England. uke of Kent widow of the of Leopold, e royal pair try, and on s gave birth ent gracious the duchess here she re- year, with f her health, n being fol- n, the symp- resist every illness of ed, Jan. 23. nners and him a great is death was nious artist, 35. He was nt left that of design; Rome, where and a patron ight him to own house, r, he never lay more in it is as the of landscape he broke up nes and cor- wood, water,

and ground, into the beautiful shapes presented by nature; rendering that graceful, pleasing, and attractive, which before was stiff and formal. Died, 1748.

KENYON, LORD, a celebrated judge, was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, in 1733, and received his education at Ruthin School, in Denbighshire. After being articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1781; but he does not appear to have made a conspicuous figure till 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 he was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed master of the rolls; and, on the resignation of the Earl of Mansfield, in 1788, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the king's bench, and created Baron Kenyon. Died, 1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician, to whom astronomy is indebted for much of its present perfection, was born in 1571, at Wiet, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He was educated at Tubingen, under Mastlinus, and, in 1591, was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz; soon after which he published his "Mysterium Cosmographicum." In 1598 he was banished the university for professing the reformed religion, but was afterwards recalled, and restored to his office. In 1600, he was invited by Tycho Brahe to join him in Bohemia; and when Tycho died, he became mathematician to the emperor Rodolph, who employed him in completing the Rodolphine tables. To Kepler we are indebted for the discovery of the laws which regulate the movements of the planetary bodies, their ellipticity, &c.; and he accordingly ranks among the first class of astronomers. Among his scientific productions are "The Rodolphine Tables," "Optical Astronomy," "Harmony of the World," "Copernican Astronomy," &c. Died, 1630.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, Viscount, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service, till he attained the rank of admiral. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, which, on the 12th of July, in that year, fell in with the French, under Count d'Orville, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral thought to have renewed in the morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel; but he was honourably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782, Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. Died, 1786.

KERQUELEN TREMAREC, Yves Joseph DE, a French navigator, was born at Brest, in 1745. After having been employed

on the coast of Iceland, to protect the whale fishery, he was sent, in 1771, on an exploratory voyage to the South Sea; and having returned with a flattering account of a supposed continent towards the south pole, was again sent on a similar expedition in 1773. On his return he was charged with having abandoned a boat's crew on a desert shore, for which he was cashiered and imprisoned; but he was at length liberated. He published accounts of his voyages to the North and South Seas, and died in 1797.

KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon at Edinburgh, who devoted himself principally to the physical sciences, and distinguished himself as an industrious author and translator. Among his works are, "A History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce," "Cuvier's Theory of the Earth," a "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," in 18 vols. &c. Died, 1814.

KERRICK, THOMAS, principal librarian of the university of Cambridge; author of "Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy, and on Gothic Architecture in general." Died, 1826.

KERSAINT, ARMAND GUY SIMON, Count de, was a native of Paris, and originally served as an officer in the navy. At the commencement of the French revolution, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Le Bon Sens," in which he attacked the privileged orders; but though he was an active member of the National Convention, he espoused the cause of the more moderate party, endeavoured to stem the rage of the terrorists, and, on the trial of the king, proposed an appeal to the people. Finding his efforts unavailing, he sent in his resignation; and on being called on to account for his conduct, he defended himself with firmness, and refused to resume his place. For this offence he was put to death in December, 1793.

KESSEL, JOHN VAN, an artist, was born at Antwerp, in 1623, and died about 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Van-dyke; but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects.

KETEL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch artist. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he painted, as well as the portraits of many of the nobility. On his return to Holland he laid aside the use of pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers, and even with his toes. Died, 1602.

KETT, HENRY, a divine and an accomplished scholar, was born in 1761, at Norwich; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1790, and rector of Charlton, &c. He was the author of "History, the Interpreter of Prophecy," "Elements of General Knowledge," 2 vols.; "A Tour to the Lakes," "Emily," a moral tale, 3 vols. &c. Drowned while bathing, in 1825.

KETT, WILLIAM, a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt against the government. After defeating the Marquis of Northampton, he was routed by the Earl of Warwick, and Kett with several others was hanged, in 1549.

KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a learned and

pious English divine, born, 1653; died, 1695. His most celebrated work, entitled "Measures of Christian Obedience," has gained him a lasting reputation.

KEULEN, LUDOLPH VAN, a Dutch geometriician, who acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. He taught mathematics at Breda and Amsterdam. Died, 1610.

KEULEN, JANSSEN VAN, a portrait painter, was born in London, of Dutch parents; and before Vandyke came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Died, 1665.

KIDDER, RICHARD, a learned English prelate, was a native of Sussex, or, as some say, of Suffolk, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1681 he was made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and preached the Boyle's lecture in 1693. He and his wife were killed in their bed at Wells, during the night of the great storm, Nov. 26. 1703. Besides several sermons and religious tracts, he published a valuable work, entitled "The Demonstration of the Messiah," 3 vols. 8vo.; a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature, was born in 1710, and died at the end of the 18th century, aged 90, having reigned above 60 years, and greatly extended his territories. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when Lord Macartney went thither, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king.

KIERINGS, ALEXANDER, a landscape painter of Utrecht, was born in 1590, and died in 1644.

KIESEWETTER, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED, a celebrated musician and performer on the violin, was born at Anspach, and played in the royal chapel there. He came to England in 1821, established his reputation as a solo and concerto player, and was the first who introduced the compositions of Mayseeder into this country. Died, 1827.

KILBYE, RICHARD, an English divine, studied at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he became rector in 1590. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible, and died in 1620.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, THOMAS, and HENRY, three brothers, distinguished for their talents, wit, and loyalty, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., were the sons of Sir Robert Killigrew, of Hanworth in Middlesex. — **WILLIAM**, the eldest, was born in 1605; and after going through the usual course of a university education at St. John's College, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England, he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I. During the civil wars, he suffered materially, both in purse and person, in consequence of his adherence to the royal cause; in recompense for which he received, after the Restoration, the honour of knighthood, and obtained the post of vice-chamberlain. He composed four

plays, which were popular in their day; also two essays, written in the decline of life, on the instability of human happiness; and died in 1693. — **THOMAS**, the second son, born in 1611, was a page to Charles I., and accompanied the Prince of Wales into exile. During his absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain, and, after the Restoration, was appointed by the new king (with whom he was a great favourite), one of his grooms of the bed-chamber. A vein of lively pleasantry, combined with a certain oddity, both of person and manner, placed him high in the good graces of Charles, who would frequently allow him free access to his person, when characters of the first dignity in the state were refused it; till Killigrew at length became almost the inseparable companion of his monarch's familiar hours. This was the Killigrew that obtained the appellation of "King Charles's jester;" but though he was undoubtedly a mirth-creating spirit, his eleven dramatic pieces discover few traces of that facetiousness and whim which one imagines he must have actually possessed. Died 1682. — **HENRY**, the youngest of the three, was bred to the church, and obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey. From this he was ejected by the parliamentarians, but at the re-establishment of monarchy, it was restored to him, with other preferment. Died, 1690. — His daughter, **Anne Killigrew**, born in 1660, had a decided genius for painting and poetry, and was distinguished for her exemplary piety and unblemished virtue, amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour of the Duchess of York, of whom, as well as of her husband, she executed portraits. She died, a victim to the small-pox, in 1685; and has been characterised by one of her contemporaries as "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit." Several of her historical paintings are still in existence.

KIMBER, ISAAC, a dissenting minister, born at Wantage, Berks, in 1692; author of a "History of England," in 4 vols.; a "Life of Oliver Cromwell;" some essays, discourses, &c. Died, 1758. — His son, **EDWARD KIMBER**, followed the same pursuits. His publications were the "Peerages of Scotland and Ireland," the Baronetage of "England," a "History of England," 10 vols. 8vo., and "The Adventures of Joe Thompson," a novel, 2 vols.

KING, EDWARD, an ingenious and promising young man, who was drowned about 1633, on his passage from Chester to Ireland, which melancholy event occasioned Milton's beautiful poem of Lycidas. Some of King's poems are in Nichols' collection of poets.

KING, EDWARD, an antiquary, was a native of Norwich; studied at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. He was F.R.S. and A.S.; and produced an excellent work, entitled "Munimenta Antiqua," 3 vols. folio. Born, 1735; died, 1807.

KING, PETER, Lord chancellor, an able and upright judge, nephew of John Locke the philosopher, was born in 1669. While serving his apprenticeship to his father, a grocer at Exeter, he secretly acquired the learned languages by self tuition, and

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so great was the proficiency he attained, that it induced his uncle to send him to Leyden University, where he diligently cultivated various branches of knowledge, while his character was at the same time formed by the instructions and example of his great kinsman. After leaving Leyden he entered the Middle Temple, and attained high forensic eminence. In 1705 he became a member of parliament, was made lord chief justice of the common pleas in 1715, and raised to the chancellorship in 1725. Lord King offers a remarkable instance of the attainment of the highest judicial rank, simply by his own legal knowledge and high moral character, without any adventitious aid. But he was no less remarkable for his legal attainments than for his ecclesiastical learning; for, besides a variety of controversial works of great ability, he wrote a "History of the Apostles' Creed," and "An Inquiry into the Constitution, &c. of the Primitive Church," which excited great interest at the time of their publication, and may still be consulted with advantage. Died 1734, leaving four sons, who all inherited the title in succession, and one of whose descendants, the seventh lord, has gained great celebrity by his writings and speeches on subjects connected with political economy, and more especially by his "Thoughts on Bank Restrictions." Lord Brougham, in his "Statesmen of the Reign of George III.," has given an interesting account of this nobleman, who appears to have been as amiable in private life as he was able and liberal in his public career. Died, 1833, in the 88th year of his age.

KING, RICHARD, a clergyman, whose polemical writings attracted some notice, was a native of Bristol, and was educated at New College, Oxford. He held the livings of Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire, and Worthing in Shropshire; and was the author of "Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question," &c. Died, 1810.

KING, RUFUS, an American statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1755, at Scarborough, in the district of Maine; entered at Harvard College in 1773; studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1778; and was elected a member of congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed by President Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the senate by the legislature of New York; and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a most eloquent display of senatorial oratory. In 1816 he lost his election; but in 1820 he was once more re-elected, and continued until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London; but was taken ill, returned home, and soon after died, aged 72, in 1827.

KING, THOMAS, a celebrated actor and dramatic writer, was born in London, in 1730. Having obtained great celebrity as a comic actor in provincial companies, he was engaged at Drury Lane Theatre in 1758, where he soon became a great favourite with

the public, and in 1766 arrived at the height of his professional reputation by the performance of *Lord Ogleby*. He subsequently became manager and part proprietor of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and also of Sadler's Wells; but these he relinquished, and continued to perform principally at Drury Lane, till he retired from the stage in 1801. His dramatic pieces are, "Love at First Sight," "Neck or Nothing," a farce; "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal," a comedy; "Wit's Last Stake," a comedy; and "Lovers' Quarrels." Died, 1805.

KING, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1663; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons; and obtained various preferments in Ireland. His poetical and political works are numerous, and some of them are replete with pleasantry and wit; but his most useful book is, "An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes." Died, 1712.

KING, WILLIAM, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and an ingenious theological and political writer. He was the author of various Latin tracts; but the work by which he will be remembered is, "Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times." Born, at Stepney, 1685; died, 1763.

KING, Dr. WILLIAM, archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1650, and educated at Trinity College. He was the author of a celebrated treatise, "De Origine Mali," or the Origin of Evil; wherein he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle. Died, 1729.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD, Viscount, eldest son of the third Earl of Kingston, was greatly distinguished for his literary acquirements and his attachment to literary pursuits. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and author of a splendid work on "The Antiquities of Mexico." Born, 1796; died, 1837.

KINGSTON, ELIZABETH, Duchess of, whose singular adventures have been variously recorded, was the daughter of Colonel Chudleigh, governor of Chelsea College, and born in 1720. At the recommendation of Mr. Pulteney, she was appointed one of the maids of honour to the Princess of Wales, mother to George III. Possessed of talents, wit, and beauty, Miss Chudleigh had numerous admirers, and became the rallying point of the opposition party. Having privately married Captain Harvey, afterwards earl of Bristol, she soon conceived a violent dislike towards him, which led to a separation, and induced her to go abroad; but, previous to her departure, she advertised for a gentleman companion, which was answered by a major in the army, and they proceeded together on their tour as far as Berlin, when, finding no sympathy in their tastes and opinions, they separated. After the most flattering reception at the courts of Dresden and Berlin, she returned to England, and resumed her situation as maid of honour to the princess. Desirous of disuniting the nuptial tie with Captain Harvey, she went to Launceston,

where it had taken place, and having asked for a sight of the marriage register, she adopted the infamous expedient of tearing the leaf out on which her union with Harvey was recorded. A short time after, her husband came into possession of the earldom; but he was dangerously ill, and the lady, thinking there was a chance of her becoming a rich widow, found means to have the purloined leaf replaced. Not long after this, the countess inspired the Duke of Kingston with a violent passion, and he offered her his hand; but her husband, who had recovered from his illness, at first refused his consent to their divorce, though he afterwards agreed to it; and, in 1769, she married the Duke of Kingston. He died in 1773, leaving her an ample fortune, upon the condition that she should not marry again. But she did not enjoy her riches undisturbed. The heirs of the duke instituted a suit at law against her for bigamy, as having been divorced by an incompetent tribunal. As soon as she was apprised of this proceeding, she came to England, and attended the sittings in Westminster Hall, dressed in a suit of black, accompanied by two waiting women, her medical attendant, her secretary, and six lawyers. At this extraordinary trial, she was found guilty by the peers, and adjudged to be burnt with an iron on the right hand; but this punishment was remitted on her pleading the privilege of peerage, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office. The duchess spent her latter years in France, and died at her seat near Fontainebleau, in 1788.

KINNAIRD, the Hon. DOUGLAS, was born in 1786, and received his early education at Eton. He afterwards passed some time at Gottingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. On leaving Gottingen he went to Cambridge, and there became the associate of the first characters of the day. In 1813 he accompanied Mr. Hobhouse through Sweden, and to Vienna, and was present at the battle of Culm. He became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland; and after the old partnership was dissolved, took the principal management of the business. He possessed great energy of mind was a lover of literature, a liberal patron of the arts, and an intimate friend of Lord Byron. Died, 1830.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, a dissenting divine, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Nottingham, in 1725. He was the pastor of congregations, successively at Boston, Dorking, and Westminster; received a doctor's degree from the university of Edinburgh; and was latterly one of the tutors at the new academy or dissenters' college, Hackney. Dr. Kippis laid the foundation of the "New Annual Register," and devoted his principal attention during the latter years of his life to an improved edition of the "Biographia Britannica," of which five volumes were printed; but it was conducted on a plan so elaborate as to afford no prospect of its termination. He also published the *Lives of Captain Cook, Fringle, Doddridge, and Lardner*, "A Vindication of the Dissenters," a volume of sermons, and "Obser-

vations on the late Contests in the Royal Society." Died, 1795.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist, was born at Parham, in Suffolk, in 1716. Though originally a house-painter, he had a good knowledge of the art; and on settling in London he was introduced by Lord Bute to George III., by which he became clerk of the works at Kew, and had the honour of teaching the queen the principles of perspective. He published, at the expense of the king, "The Perspective of Architecture," 2 vols. folio; was F.R.S. and A.S.; and died in 1774. The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was his daughter.

KIRBY, Rev. WILLIAM, honorary president of the Entomological Society of London, and fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological, and Geological Societies, &c.; has left behind him an imperishable name as one of the first entomologists of this or any age. This title he would have assured to himself had he written no other work than his "Monographia Apum Angliæ," published in 1801, which excited the warmest admiration of British and foreign entomologists. But when to this great work we add his other entomological labours,—his numerous and valuable papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; the "Introduction to Entomology," written in conjunction with Mr. Spence; the entomological portion of his Bridgewater treatise, "On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals;" and his description (occupying a quarto volume) of the insects of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson; it will be evident how largely and successfully he contributed to the extension of his favourite science. Nor did he permit his love for science to encroach on his professional or social duties; for, while ranking so high as an entomologist, he was during his long life a most exemplary and active clergyman, beloved by his parishioners of all ranks, and one of the most simple-minded, warm-hearted, and pious of men. Died at Barham, Suffolk, of which place he had been rector for 68 years, July 4. 1850, in the 91st year of his age.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIVS, a Jesuit, was born in 1601, at Geyssen, near Fulda, in Germany, and studied at Wurtzburg and Avignon; after which he was a teacher of mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome, where he was professor of Hebrew. His works evince great depth of learning; the principal are, "Œdipus Egyptiacus," 4 vols. folio; "Ars Magnæ," "Lingua Egyptiaca restituta," "Mundus Subterraneus," "Organon Mathematicum," "Musurgia Universalis," &c. Died, 1680.

KIRCHMAN, N., professor of philosophy at Petersburg, celebrated by the manner of his death. Being engaged in attracting by his apparatus the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head, and killed him on the spot, August 6. 1753.

KIRK, Colonel, an English officer who, in 1685, committed the most inhuman barbarities in the west of England. James II. had the meanness to solicit this butcher to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied, "that when he was at Tangiers he had pro-

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mised the dey, that if he ever changed his religion, he would turn Mahometan." He afterwards served the army of king William, and died at the close of the 17th century.

KIRKALDY, WILLIAM, a distinguished military character in the reign of Mary, queen of Scots. He early joined the party known by the name of the Lords of the Congregation, but afterwards attached himself to Maitland, who was at the head of the partisans of Mary. He was executed at Edinburgh in 1573.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, an eminent physician, who settled at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1708, aged 77. He was the author of an "Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures," a "Treatise on Childbed Fevers," "Thoughts on Amputation," and a "Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections."

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Sweden, was born at Breslaw, in Silesia, in 1577. He was well skilled in Arabic, and understood 25 other languages. His works, which are chiefly on the oriental languages, are numerous and erudite. Died, 1640.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES, a skilful orientalist, was a major-general in the British service, and passed a great part of his life in India. He published a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepal," a "Biography of Persian Poets," and the "Letters of Tippoo Saib." Died, 1812.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was born at Galway, in 1754; was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a Catholic priest; and, in 1778, was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London. In 1787 he conformed to the established church, and obtained successively the prebendary of Howth, the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, and the deanery of Killala. As a pulpit orator he excelled all his contemporaries; so great, indeed, were his attractions, that we are told it was often necessary to keep off the crowds, by guards and pallsades, from the churches in which he was preaching. No wonder, therefore, that his exertions in favour of charitable institutions were in urgent request, or that he succeeded in an astonishing manner to assist their funds. He died, exhausted by his labours, in 1805; and a volume of his sermons were published after his decease.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, LL.D., a distinguished writer on chemistry, geology, &c., was a native of Galway county, in Ireland. He was educated at the university of Dublin; devoted himself with great ardour to chemical and mineralogical researches; and became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo. He also published "Geological Essays," a treatise on the "Analysis of Mineral Waters," an "Essay on Phlogiston and the Constitution of Acids," &c. Died, 1812.

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1775, and was the son of a respectable coal-mer-

chant in London, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Eton, and settled in London as a physician; but he distinguished himself far more by his precepts on the art of gastronomy, than by the practice of medicine. He was a kind-hearted, social being, with more follies than faults; one, in fact, that delighted in little eccentricities, and who, rather than not acquire any kind of notoriety, was happy to obtain it by the singularity of his conduct. He accordingly wrote a book, under the title of "The Cook's Oracle," in which the laws of the culinary art, professedly founded on his own practice, were promulgated; and, by appointing a "committee of taste" among his friends, who had regular invitations to his dinner-table, the fame of this epicure spread far and wide, while his evening *conversations* were the resort of privileged wits, and literary *bon vivants*. He was a great stickler for punctuality; and, for the regulation of these meetings, a placard was fixed over the chimney-piece, with this inscription, "At seven come, at eleven go," to which the facetious George Colman once added the word "It," making the last sentence, "at eleven go It!" Optics and music were also particular objects of his study; and on these and other subjects he displayed a very commendable degree of solicitude. Besides "The Cook's Oracle," which was his most popular work, he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life," "The Economy of the Eyes," "The Traveller's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," and "The Royal and National Songs of England." Died, 1827.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, an eminent chemist and mineralogist, was born at Berlin, in 1743; became chemical professor there; and died in 1817. He was the discoverer of uranium, the silicon, and melitic acid; he also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. Among his works are, "A Mineralogical System," "Chemical Essays;" and, in conjunction with Wolf, a "Dictionary of Chemistry."

KLAPROTH, HENRI JULES, son of the celebrated chemist of Berlin, was intended by his father to pursue the study of the physical sciences, but abandoned them in favour of the oriental languages, in which he became one of the ablest modern scholars. In 1805 he was selected to accompany the Russian ambassador into China, and in 1807 the Academy of St. Petersburg commissioned him to visit the Caucasian provinces. Subsequently he settled at Paris, where he founded and organised the Asiatic Society. He has left several valuable works: "Asia Polyglotta," "Tableau du Caucase," &c. Born, 1783; died, 1855.

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French general, was born at Strasburg, in 1754. He was originally an architect, but preferred the military profession, and entered into the Austrian service, where he remained from 1776 to 1783. When the French revolutionary war broke out, he entered as a grenadier into a volunteer regiment of his native department, and rose rapidly into command. He displayed great skill and

bravery at the battle of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendee, but the sanguinary scenes there so disgusted him that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain. He also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the splendid successes which distinguished the campaigns of 1795 and 1796 on the Rhine. The directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which he resigned to Hoche, and for a time retired from the service. Buonaparte, however, who well knew the value of his talents, prevailed upon him to join the expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and defeated the Turks in several actions. When Buonaparte left Egypt, he appointed Kleber commander-in-chief of the army; and though, under the then existing circumstances, no situation could be more difficult or disheartening, yet he maintained himself successfully against the enemy, captured the city of Cairo, and made an alliance with Murad Bey; but in the midst of new preparations which he was making for securing possession of the country, he was assassinated by an Arab, June 14. 1800. Of all the military characters that figured during the era of the French revolution, few of them surpassed Kleber for coolness, courage, and activity; while scarcely one was equally distinguished for humanity and integrity.

KLEIST, CHRISTIAN EWALD VON, a German poet, was born at Zebbin, in Pomerania, in 1715. After studying the mathematics, philosophy, and law, at Konigsberg, he entered into the Danish service, and next into that of Prussia, where he rose to the rank of major; and was killed, after displaying almost romantic bravery at the battle of Kunnersdorff, in 1759. His principal poem, entitled "Spring," is beautifully descriptive, and has been compared to the "Seasons" of Thomson. Kleist also wrote idylls, moral treatises, and a military romance, called "Clasides."

KLEIST VON NOLLENDORF, EMILIUS FREDERIC, Count, a distinguished Prussian general, was born at Berlin, in 1762. Having risen by his talents and courage to the rank of general, he commanded a corps of Prussians, in 1812, auxiliary to Napoleon's grand army; signalled himself in the battle of Bautzen, May 20. 1813; and was one of the plenipotentiaries who concluded the armistice. After the retreat of the allied troops from Dresden into Bohemia, Kleist gave battle to the army under Vandamme, and by his victory at the village of Nollendorf saved Bohemia, against which Napoleon had directed his best energies. He was afterwards known by the affix of *Nollendorf*. Died. 1821.

KLINGEMANN, AUGUSTUS, a dramatic writer, and director of the national theatre at Brunswick, was born in that city, in 1777. In 1813 he received the direction of the theatre of his native place, and under his superintendence it became one of the first in Germany. His dramatic works form 12

vols., and among them are, "Heinrich der Lowe," "Luther," "Moses," "Faust," &c.

KLINGER, FREDERIC MAXIMILIAN VON, an officer in the Russian service, and a literary character, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in 1753. He commenced as a dramatic writer; but, in the war of the Bavarian succession, he entered the military service, and was made a lieutenant in the Austrian army. In 1780 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed an officer and reader to the grand-prince Paul, with whom he afterwards travelled through Poland, Austria, Italy, France, &c., and, in the reign of Catharine, he rose to the rank of colonel. By the emperor Paul he was made major-general, and director of the corps of cadets; and, when Alexander ascended the throne, he received other offices and further promotion. After having served forty years he retired; and died in 1831. His works, which are of a peculiar character, and written in an exaggerated style, form 12 volumes.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, one of the most celebrated of the German poets, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1724. After receiving a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his "Messiah," which he published in 1747, at Leipsic. Though this poem underwent the ordeal of severe criticism by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, and while there, the people regarded him with a kind of veneration. From thence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg, as Danish legate, and counsellor from the court of Baden. He died in 1803, and was buried with great pomp and solemnity. As a lyrical writer, Klopstock is, perhaps, amongst the most successful of any age, and may well be called the Pindar of modern poetry. His patriotism is strong and ardent; and his later odes, called forth by the French revolution, in which at first he took the warmest interest, are distinguished by bold and original turns of expression. His tragedies, though not calculated for the stage, contain beautiful language, and are replete with the loftiest sentiments; but his greatest work, "The Messiah," though possessing much sublimity and feeling, did not fulfil the high expectations of his countrymen, who predicted that it would eclipse the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. He was twice married. **MARGARET**, his first wife, whom he married in 1754, and who died in 1758, was a woman of kindred genius and literary accomplishments. Among her productions are, "The Death of Abel," a tragedy; and "Letters from the Dead to the Living."

KLOSE, F. J., an ingenious composer and professor of music, who both by his printed works and his skill as an instructor on the pianoforte attained considerable celebrity in London, of which city he was a native, and where he died, in 1830.

KLOTZ, CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS, an eminent German scholar and critic, was born in

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1738, at Bischofswerden, in Lusatia; studied at Leipzig and Jena; and, in 1762, was appointed professor of philosophy at Gottingen. He afterwards, by the invitation of Frederic the Great, held a similar situation at Halle, where he died in 1771. Klotz distinguished himself chiefly by his Latin poems, his numismatic treatises, his works on the study of antiquity and the value and mode of using ancient gems.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian, was born at Dort in 1735; studied at Utrecht; and became professor of archaeology and diplomatics at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795; but in 1806, under the regal government, he was professor of statistics. His death, which took place in 1807, was owing to the destruction of his house from the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder, which was moored to the quay near which he resided. His chief work is a history of the political affairs of Holland to 1795, in 5 vols.

KNELLER, Sir GODFREY, an eminent portrait painter, born at Lubeck about 1648, was designed for a military life, and sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification, but showing a decided bent for painting, was placed under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam. Having visited Italy, where he studied with Carlo Maratti and Bernini, he came to England, in 1674; and was much patronised by Charles II., James II., and William III., for the latter of whom he painted the beauties at Hampton Court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. His colouring is lively, true, and harmonious; his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious; he displays, however, a singular want of imagination in his pictures, the attitudes, action, and drapery being tasteless, unvarying, and ungraceful. He has been accused of caring more for money than for lasting fame, and the consequence is, that many of his productions are below mediocrity. He was in habits of intimacy with Pope and most of his eminent contemporaries; and, as he possessed a fund of humour, and was of a gay and convivial turn, his acquaintance was eagerly sought after. He continued to practise his art till after he was seventy years of age, amassed a large fortune, and died in 1723.

KNIBB, Rev. WILLIAM, a celebrated Baptist missionary, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, at the beginning of the present century. Originally apprenticed to a printer at Bristol, he offered, on the death of his brother, to supply his place as a teacher of a Baptist school in Jamaica; and having repaired thither in 1824, he was in 1829 appointed pastor of the mission church at Falmouth, where his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the negroes were amply rewarded by their gratitude towards him. But these very efforts excited such hostility among the planters, overseers, and others in the slave holding interest, that when in 1832 a formidable slave insurrection was threatened, Mr. Knibb was not only compelled, despite his sacred calling, to serve in the militia, but was treated with marked indignity, and shortly afterwards arrested for

being implicated in the threatened rebellion. In the absence of all evidence to support a criminal prosecution he was released; but his chapel and mission premises having been burnt down during the disturbances, he resolved to proceed to England to explain all the circumstances connected with his mission. Feeling that the time for neutrality was passed, he now boldly advocated the entire and immediate abolition of slavery; and it is not going too far to say, that his stirring harangues throughout the country had no unimportant share in bringing about the emancipation act of 1833. In 1834 he once more returned to Jamaica, where he vigilantly watched the operation of the new act, exposed the evils of the apprenticeship system, raised subscriptions for building new churches, founded schools, and after ten years spent in these and similar undertakings (to obtain sympathy and pecuniary aid for which, he had once more revisited England in 1844), he was suddenly seized with yellow fever, and died after a four days' illness at the village of Kettering in Jamaica, Nov. 15th, 1845.

KNIGHT, EDWARD, a celebrated comedian, born at Birmingham in 1774, who was particularly distinguished in comic characters. His *Tim* in "Wild Oats" was admired as a chaste and natural exhibition. Mr. Knight performed at Drury Lane and at the Lyceum, till illness compelled him to quit the stage. Died, 1836.

KNIGHT, GOWIN, an English philosopher, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1742. He practised in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; but falling into great distress, he made his case known to Dr. Fothergill, who went into his closet, and then returned with a check upon his banker for a thousand guineas, which he put into his friend's hand, and told him to go home, and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion."

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY, M.P., a distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary, was born in 1786. Soon after succeeding to his father's estates in Nottinghamshire, in 1808, Mr. Knight set out on a course of extensive travel in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, &c.; and on his return he published his tour. In 1814 he published a poem, entitled "Europa Rediviva," and this was followed at different intervals by "Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale," "Alashtar, an Arabian Tale," and "Hannibal in Bithynia." But Mr. Knight's chief title to fame consists in the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of architectural history both at home and abroad; and the fruits of which he gave to the world in an "Architectural Tour in Normandy," "The Normans in Sicily," and his last and greatest work, the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," &c. Mr. Knight was a member of the commission for the advancement of the fine arts, and his purse was ever ready to promote the cultivation of literature and art. In 1824 he was for a short period

M. P. for Aldborough; in 1830 he sat for Malton; and from 1835 down to his demise he was one of the members for North Notts. Died, 1846.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a man of fortune, and a patron of learning and the fine arts, was born in 1748. He devoted a great portion of his time to the cultivation of classical literature, and the elucidation of the domestic manners of the ancients; while his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, in his museum at his house in Soho Square, gave sufficient proofs of his taste for every thing connected with *virtù*. The whole of this valuable collection, worth 50,000*l.*, he bequeathed to the British Museum. As an author he was distinguished for the variety of his knowledge, and the depth and force of his critical acumen. Among his works are, "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus," an "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," "Prolegomena in Homerum," "The Landscape," a didactic poem; and "The Progress of Civil Society." Died, 1824.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL, a learned English divine, who wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus. Died, 1746.

KNIGHT, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic writer, was a native of Dorsetshire. He was intended for the profession of the law, but having received lessons in oratory from Macklin, he imbibed a taste for the stage, became an actor, and was a favourite with the public, particularly in rustic characters and flippant coxcombs. He wrote "The Honest Thieves," "The Turnpike Gate," and several other dramatic pieces. Died, 1820.

KNIGHTON, HENRY, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester Abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; also a chronicle from the Conquest to 1395.

KNIGHTON, SIR WILLIAM, bart., a physician and private secretary to George IV., originally entered the medical profession as an apothecary at Tavistock, but soon removed to London, where he first practised as an accoucheur only, but afterwards, having obtained his diploma, as an accoucheur and physician. In 1809 he accompanied the Marquis of Wellesley to Spain, and on this nobleman retiring from office, he asked the prince regent to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Being on terms of intimacy with Sir John Mc Mahon, the latter named him as his executor; and, at his death, some papers relating to certain private affairs of the prince came into his possession, which, without comment or condition, he immediately placed in the hands of the rightful owner. The regent, pleased with the delicate manner in which this was done, appointed him to an important office in the duchy of Cornwall, and in 1813 raised him to a baronetage. Known as a decided favourite at court, his reputation was now at its zenith, and his business became very extensive; but on being appointed successor to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who held the situation of private secretary to the prince regent after the death of Sir John Mc Mahon,

he wholly abandoned practice, and became an inmate of the palace. Sir W. Knighton died in October, 1836. He was a man of unquestionable talents, and, in every sense of the word, an accomplished courtier.

KNOLLES, RICHARD, an English historian, who wrote the "History of the Turks," "The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," "A Discourse on the Greatness of the Turkish Empire," and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." He was the master of the free school at Sandwich, and died in 1610.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of low origin in Cheshire, but, being of an enterprising mind, obtained the rank of general, and the order of knighthood. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, and built Rochester Bridge. Died, 1407, aged 90.

KNOLLIS, or KNOWLES, SIR FRANCIS, an English statesman, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and was a knight of the garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops."

KNORR, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German engraver, who also devoted his attention to the study of natural history, and was the author of "Thesaurus Rei Herbarie Hortensique Universalis," "Delicias Naturae Selectae," &c. Born, 1705; died, 1758.

KNOTT, EDWARD, a learned English Jesuit, whose real name was Matthias Wilson. He was the author of several controversial works of great acuteness, among which was one, entitled "Infidelity Unmasked," in reply to Chillingworth's "Religion of the Protestants." He was born at Pegsworth, in Northumberland, in 1580; became provincial of his order in England; and died in London, in 1636.

KNOWLES, THOMAS, an able English divine and classical scholar, born at Ely, in 1723; in the cathedral of which place he obtained a stall, with other church preferment. His principal works are, "The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in 12 Sermons," "Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on the Spirit," &c.

KNOX, JOHN, styled the great champion of the Scottish reformation, was born in 1505, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was educated at St. Andrew's. Having been converted from the Romish faith, he became a zealous preacher of the new doctrines. Notwithstanding the opposition he met with from the clergy, he every day grew bolder in the cause, until the castle of St. Andrew's surrendered to the French in July, 1547, when he was carried with the garrison into France, and remained a prisoner on board the galleys, until the latter end of 1549. Being then set at liberty, he passed over to England, and, arriving in London, was licensed either by Cranmer, or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick, and afterwards at Newcastle. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward

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VI., and preached before the king at West-
minster, who recommended Cranmer to give
him the living of All-hallows, in London,
which Knox declined, not choosing to con-
form to the English liturgy. On the acces-
sion of Queen Mary, he went to Geneva, and
next to Frankfurt, where he took part with
the English exiles, who opposed the use of
the liturgy; but the other side prevailing,
Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after
went to Scotland. While engaged in the
ministry, he received an invitation to return
to Geneva, with which he complied; and in
his absence the bishops passed sentence of
death upon him for heresy, against which
he drew up an energetic appeal. In 1558 he
published his treatise, entitled the "First
Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous
Regimen of Women," chiefly aimed at the
cruel government of queen Mary of Eng-
land, and at the attempt of the queen regent
of Scotland to rule without a parliament. In
April, 1559, he would have visited England,
but was prevented by the resentment felt by
Elizabeth at his late treatise. He therefore
proceeded directly to Scotland, where he
found a persecution of the Protestants just
ready to commence at Stirling. He hurried
to the scene of action to share the danger,
and, mounting a pulpit, inflamed the people
by a vehement harangue against idolatry.
The violence of his denunciations, aided by
the indiscretion of a priest, who immediately
on the conclusion of this discourse was pre-
paring to celebrate mass, precipitated his
hearers into a general attack on the churches
of the city, in which the altars were over-
turned, the paintings and finest works of
architecture destroyed, the images broken,
and the monasteries almost levelled to the
ground. From that time forward, he never
ceased to promote, by all the means in his
power, the cause he had espoused. But it is
useless to pursue the subject farther, or to
comment on his character. Like Luther, he
was one of those extraordinary persons
of whom few, if any, are observed to speak
with sufficient temper; all is either extra-
vagant encomium, or senseless invective.
After his death appeared his "History of
the Reformation of Religion within the
Realm of Scotland," &c. to the 4th edition of
which are appended all his other works. He
died, Nov. 24. 1572, and was buried at Edin-
burgh, several lords attending; and when he
was laid in his grave, the Earl of Morton,
that day chosen regent, exclaimed, "There
lies he who never feared the face of man."

KNOX, VICESIMUS, D.D., an eminent
author and an eloquent preacher, was born
in 1752; and received his education at Mer-
chant Tailors' School, and St. John's Col-
lege, Oxford. On the death of his father, he
was chosen his successor in the head-mas-
tership of Tunbridge Grammar School, over
which he presided with great reputation,
thirty-three years; and when, in 1812, he
retired, he was himself succeeded by his
son, Dr. Thomas Knox. Few men have
better claims on our regard than the sub-
ject of this notice. In theological and
classical learning he excelled most of his
contemporaries; in an acquaintance with
polite literature he was surpassed by none;

while all who remember his pulpit oratory,
are able to bear testimony to the power-
ful and earnest eloquence with which he
expounded the precepts and doctrines of
Christianity. He held the living of Rams-
den, in Essex, and the chapelry of Ship-
bourne in Kent, at which latter place and
at Tunbridge he for many years officiated.
Nor was he unknown to the religious world
of London, being frequently solicited to
plead the cause of various public charitable
institutions in the metropolis. His works
consist of "Essays, Moral and Literary," 3
vols.; "Liberal Education," 2 vols.; "Win-
ter Evenings," 3 vols.; "Personal Nobility,
or Letters to a young Nobleman on his
Studies," "Sermons on Faith, Hope, and
Charity," "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols.;
"Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy
of the Lord's Supper," and a pamphlet "On
the National Importance of a Classical Edu-
cation." Besides these, he published a series
of selections from the works of the best
English authors, under the titles of "Elegant
Extracts" and "Elegant Epistles." He is
also regarded as the author of a political
work, entitled "The Spirit of Despotism,"
published anonymously in 1794, and of vari-
ous anti-belligerent tracts, which appeared at
the commencement of the French revolution.
Died in 1821.

KNOX, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., was the son
of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, whom he succeeded
in the mastership of the Tunbridge Gram-
mar School, and also in the rectories of Run-
well and Ramsden Crays, in Essex. He was,
like his more celebrated father, an energetic
and powerful preacher, and a "liberal" as
to politics; but, unlike him, he did not court
literary celebrity. His death was as awful
as it was sudden. He had scarcely entered
the vestry-room of Tunbridge church when
he fell back and expired, the disease being
enlargement of the heart. Died July 23.
1843, aged 59.

KNUTZEN, MATTHIAS, a professed atheist
of Holstein, who first broached his impious
tenets at Konigsberg, in 1773. His followers
were called Conscientiarists, because they
would allow of no other divinity than what
existed in a man's own mind. They denied
the existence of good and evil principles, and
of a future state, and maintained that civil
government was useless.

KOCH, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, an his-
torian and professor of public jurisprudence
at Strasburg, was a native of Alsace, and
born in 1737. History, genealogy, and the
canon law were the pursuits which chiefly
engaged his attention; but the progress of
the French revolution for a time interrupted
his studies; for, having been chosen a mem-
ber of the legislative assembly, his patriotic
opposition to the Jacobins occasioned his im-
prisonment; but on the fall of Robespierre
he was liberated. He was the author of "A
View of the Revolutions of Europe," &c.
Died, 1813.

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, a most indus-
trious German author, was born in 1684, near
Leipsic. He distinguished himself at the
universities of Altorf and Göttingen, and
published a number of valuable works on
history, archaeology, &c. Died, 1755.

KOENIG. Several persons of this name have in some way or other distinguished themselves. — **GEORGE MATTHIAS**, born at Altorf, in 1616, was the author of a Latin Biographical Dictionary, of considerable merit. Died 1699. — **JOHANN GERARD**, a physician of Courland, in Lithuania, born 1728, was a celebrated botanist, and travelled to the East Indies and other countries in pursuit of his favourite science, keeping up a correspondence at the time with Linnaeus, his old preceptor. Died, 1785. — There were also two brothers, natives of Switzerland, named **DANIEL** and **SAMUEL KOENIG**. The former was killed, in his 22d year, at Franeker, by the mob, who in a popular commotion fell upon him under the supposition that he was a French spy, as he had been heard to converse in that language. He translated into Latin "Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins." — **Samuel** was a good mathematical scholar, and filled the professor's chair at Franeker, in philosophy and ethics; but afterwards settled at the Hague, having been invited thither by the Prince of Orange, who made him his librarian. Died, 1757.

KORNER, THEODORE, an eminent poet, often called the German Tyrtæus, was born at Dresden, in 1791; and, after studying at Leipzig, became a dramatist and secretary to the management of the court theatre of Vienna. Being an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, he entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1812; signalled himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; was promoted for his conduct at the battle of Lutzen; was afterwards twice wounded; made a lieutenant; and fell in a skirmish with the French, in Mecklenburg, August 26. 1813. His lyrical poems were published after his death, under the title of "The Lyre and Sword;" but innumerable editions of his works, consisting of his dramas, poems and other literary remains, have since been published in Germany; and many of his writings have been repeatedly translated into English.

KOJALOWICZ, ADALBERT, a native of Poland, born in 1609; author of a "History of Lithuania," written in Latin, and considered by Schloezer, who translated it into German, as an admirable performance.

KOLBE, or KOLBEN, PETER, a traveller, was born in 1674, at Dorf, in the principality of Bayreuth. He studied at Halle, in 1700; soon after which he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, by the king of Prussia, to make astronomical observations. He remained there ten years, and was afflicted with blindness, but recovered his sight on his return to Europe, and was rector of the Gymnasium of Newstadt. He wrote a "Description of the Cape of Good Hope," and was the first who gave a full and circumstantial account of that colony. Died, 1726.

KOLLMAN, AUGUSTUS FRED. CHARLES, a native of Angelbostel, near Hanover, who came to England in 1762, to fill the place of organist and schoolmaster in the Royal German Chapel, London, which he held 46 years. He was the author of several musical compositions, and died in 1829.

KONIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, Countess of, one of the mistresses of Augustus II.,

king of Poland, was born about 1678. She was equally celebrated on account of her personal charms and extraordinary talents, and of the part which she performed in politics. While a girl, she wrote and spoke Swedish, German, French, Italian, and English; read the classics in the original; had an extensive knowledge of history and geography; and even composed poems in French and Italian. She played on several instruments, composed music, sang and painted with great skill; all which accomplishments were aided by a refined wit and superior conversational powers. Thus gifted and accomplished, she arrived, in 1694, in Dresden, with her two sisters. The elector fell in love with her at first sight; she yielded, appeared at court as his mistress, and bore him a son, the famous Marshal Saxe, to whose improvement she consecrated the remainder of her life. Though the passion of the fickle king cooled, and another favourite supplanted the countess, he always remained on terms of friendship with her; and by his influence she was appointed, by the court of Vienna, superintendent of Quedlinburg, where she chiefly resided until her death, which took place in 1768.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a celebrated Polish general and patriot, was descended from an ancient and noble, though not wealthy, family in Lithuania, and was born in 1756. He was educated at the military school of Warsaw, and completed his studies in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him; but being refused promotion, he went to America, where war was then carrying on between Great Britain and her colonies. He was made a colonel of engineers and aide-de-camp to Washington. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country, and lived in retirement; but when the Polish army was formed, in 1789, the diet appointed him a major-general. He declared himself for the constitution of May 3d, 1791, and served under prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the campaign of 1792, he distinguished himself against the Russians at Zielonek and Dubienka. At the latter place, under cover of some works which he had thrown up in the course of 24 hours, he repulsed, with 4000 men, three successive attacks of 18,000 Russians, who prevailed only after the loss of 4000 men. When king Stanislaus submitted to Catharine, he, with 16 other officers, left the army, and was, therefore, obliged to retire from Poland. He went to Leipzig; and the legislative assembly of France, at this time, gave him the rights of a French citizen. The Poles becoming impatient under the oppression of Russia, all eyes were turned towards Kosciusko, whom they chose for their leader, and invested with the full powers of generalissimo. Kosciusko then advanced to meet the Russian forces. Without artillery, at the head of only 4000 men, part of whom were armed only with scythes and pikes, he defeated 12,000 Russians at Raslawice, April 4. 1794. His army soon increased to 9000 men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. But the enemy poured in on all sides, and at length, after

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having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, Oct. 4., at the battle of Maceiowice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St. Petersburg, till the accession of the emperor Paul, who set him at liberty. In 1797 he took his departure for the United States of America, but returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France. Buonaparte often endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland; but the disinterested patriot saw through his designs, and rejected his overtures. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, in 1817.

KOSEGARTEN, LOUIS THEOBALD, a German poet and divine, was born in 1758, in the state of Mecklenburg, and became rector of the university of Griefswald, where he died in 1818. Besides writing numerous legends, idyls, patriotic songs, and romances, he translated Richardson's *Clarissa* and other novels.

KOSTROW, ERMILIIUS IVANOVITSCH, the son of a Russian peasant, who obtained celebrity in his native country by an excellent translation of Ossian's poems, and by a less perfect one of Homer's *Iliad*. He was also the author of some original poetry. Died, 1796.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC FERDINAND VON, a prolific German writer, was born, in 1761, at Weimar. At the age of 16 years, he entered the university of Jena, where his inclination for the drama was confirmed by his connection with a private theatre. In 1781 he went to St. Petersburg, at the suggestion of the Prussian minister at that court, and became secretary to the governor-general, Von Bawr, who recommended him to the empress, who became his patroness, and he was finally appointed president of the government of Esthonia. In 1796 he retired to a country place about 35 miles from Narva; but soon after went to Weimar, and from thence to Petersburg. He had, however, scarcely arrived on the frontiers, before he was arrested, and sent to Siberia, without any reason being assigned for the act. A small drama of his, an indirect eulogy of Paul I., was translated into Russian, and laid, in manuscript, before the emperor, who was so delighted with it, that he recalled Kotzebue, and took him into favour. After the death of Paul, he again went to Germany, but, in 1806, revisited Russia, to avoid the French, and never ceased to write against Napoleon. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in pouring forth his innumerable literary productions. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. In 1817 he received a salary of 15,000 roubles, with directions to reside in Germany, and to report upon literature and public opinion. This invidious office Kotzebue is said to have filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native land, and he was regarded with aversion by the liberals of Germany. His strictures on the conduct of the students of the German universities highly exasperated them; and the feeling was so strong in the case of a young enthusiast named Sand,

that he went to Kotzebue's house at Mannheim, and there deliberately murdered him, March 23. 1819, and then immediately gave himself up to justice. He was the author of 98 dramas, and his name appears to about 200 more, which are either translations, or were written by other persons and retouched by him. Among his other numerous productions are, "A History of the German Empire," "A History of Ancient Prussia," and various "Recollections," such as of Paris, Rome, Naples, &c.

KRAFT, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German philosopher, was educated at Tubingen, where he subsequently filled the chair of mathematics. He wrote many valuable and interesting papers in the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg. Died, 1754.

KRANACH, LUCAS (whose proper name was Sunder), a distinguished painter, was born at Kranach in Bamberg, 1472. He was greatly patronised by Frederic, elector of Coburg, whom he accompanied on a journey through Palestine in 1493, and soon afterwards commenced his career as an historical painter, which, whether we consider the number or the excellence of his works, has not been surpassed by any of his countrymen. He was intimately associated with the great reformers, Luther and Melancthon, whose portraits, as taken by him, are amongst the most interesting memorials of their age. Died, 1533. His son Lucas, with whom he is sometimes confounded, gained great distinction in the same career, and died in 1566.

KRANTZ, ALBERT, a German historian and philosopher of the 15th century; author of a Latin "Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway," a "History of the Ancient Vandals," &c. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist also was so well established, that in a dispute of a territorial nature, which occurred between the courts of Holstein and Denmark, the contending potentates agreed to abide by his arbitration.

KRASICKI, IGNATIUS, Count of Sletsen, prince-bishop of Warmia, &c., one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati of the 18th century, was born at Dubiecko, in 1735. When the first partition of Poland, in 1772, deprived him of his senatorial dignities, he turned his attention to literature, and produced numerous poems, epic, mock-heroic, and satirical. He was much esteemed by Frederic the Great, who took great pleasure in his lively and agreeable conversation; and the following *morceau* is related of them. The monarch having said, "I hope, Mr. Archbishop, you will carry me under your episcopal cloak to Paradise,"—the prelate replied, "No, sire, your majesty has cut it so short, that it will not serve the purpose of concealing contraband goods." Among his writings are, "The War of Chocsim," in 12 cantos; "La Monarchie, or the War of the Monks," "La Sourisade," fables, odes, &c. He died at Berlin, in 1801.

KRAUSS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned German ecclesiastic, and a most indefatigable writer. He was born at Ratisbon, in 1700; took the monastic habit at an early age; became prince-abbot of the Benedictine monastery of St. Emmeran in 1742; and pre-

sided there till his death, in 1762. His works on theology, history, and criticism are very numerous.

KHAY, Baron de, an Austrian general, embraced the military profession early in life. He first distinguished himself in the war with the Turks; and in the campaigns in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he was one of the most active of the imperial commanders. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign of 1799, made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow, and in 1800 he replaced the Archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. Died, 1801.

KREUTZER, RODOLPH, a celebrated violinist and musical composer, was born at Versailles, in 1767. He travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy; and having established himself as one of the first performers in Europe, he was placed at the head of the orchestra at the grand opera of Paris. He composed the music for the operas of "Lodoiska," "Joan of Arc," "Paul and Virginia," "Charlotte and Werter," and some others. Died, 1831.

KRUDENER, JULIANA, Baroness VALERIE DE, a religious enthusiast, was the daughter of the Russian Baron Vietinghoff, governor of Riga, where she was born, in 1768. At the age of 14 she married Baron Krudener, appointed ambassador by Catharine II. to Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide; on which event she wrote a romance, entitled "Valerie." For years she resided in France, and was the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At length she became a fanatical devotee, and wandered from state to state, preaching and prophesying. In 1814 she became acquainted with Alexander, emperor of Russia, who had already for some time shown a disposition to religious contemplations, and on whom her conversations had a great influence. In Paris, she had prayer-meetings, attended by distinguished personages, where she was seen in the background of a suite of rooms, in the dress of a priestess, kneeling in prayer. Her predictions excited much attention; and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retreated into Switzerland, where she preached the approach of the millennium, and drew around her multitudes of the credulous mountaineers, who listened to, and believed in, her mission. At length the states interfered, and she removed to Germany; but wherever she arrived, she was under the surveillance of the police, who ultimately transported her to the Russian frontier. She was, however, ordered not to go to Petersburg or Moscow; she accordingly visited the Crimea, where she died in 1824.

KRUMMACHER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, a German religious writer, whose "Parables" and many other works are well known in England, was born at Tecklenburg in 1768; and became successively minister of Orefeld, Kellwick, and Bernberg, and ended a long and useful career as an efficient preacher and writer at Bremen, 1845, where he had laboured for 21 years.

KRUNITZ, JOHN GEORGE, a German

physician and natural philosopher, was born at Berlin, in 1728; studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder; devoted his whole life to literary pursuits on his return to his native city, and died in 1796. He produced an extraordinary number of works, the most considerable of which is an "Economico-technological Encyclopedia," which he commenced in 1778. He had completed 73 volumes, and had just reached the article "Leiche," a corpse, when his progress was arrested by death.

KRUSEMARK, Baron de, a Prussian general and diplomatist. In 1806 he was sent to attempt a negotiation of peace with Buonaparte; and, not succeeding, he was dispatched to St. Petersburg, where he formed a coalition which led to the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to France; and at the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1814, he was sent envoy extraordinary from the court of Berlin to Vienna, where he died in 1821.

KUH, EPHRAIM MOSES, a German poet, born of Jewish parents, at Breslau, in 1731. His father intended him for the synagogue, but he had no relish for the subtleties of the Talmud, and a commercial life was then designed for him. At his father's death he went to Berlin, and took a financial situation in the counting-house of his uncle, where he soon had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with Mendelssohn, Ramler, Lessing, and other men of letters. Though possessed of independent property, and having a good salary, his love of literature led him to neglect his commercial interests, and in a few years his means were exhausted; he travelled through Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland; but on his return to Germany, he was attacked with hypochondria, which degenerated into insanity; and it was at this time, in his lucid intervals, that he produced his best poetical pieces. Died in 1790.

KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, a fanatic, and probably a madman, of the 17th century, born at Breslau, in 1651. He pretended to have acquired the faculty of fore-knowledge, and of holding communion with invisible spirits; but while travelling through Russia, where some of his prophecies were distasteful to the government, he was brought to the stake, and suffered with all the fortitude of a martyr, in 1689.

KUNCHELL, JOHN, an eminent chemist, born at Huyum, in Sleswick, in 1630, distinguished himself by several important discoveries, especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was ennobled by the king of Sweden, and made councillor of mines. Died, 1703.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a learned German writer, and one of the first Greek and Latin scholars of the age, born at Bromberg, in 1670. He visited the principal libraries in Europe, chiefly with the view of collating the manuscripts of Suidas, and was successful in restoring many portions before unpublished. Died, 1716.

KUTTNER, CHARLES GOTLOB, a German traveller, born in Saxony, in 1755; studied at Leipzig and Basle; and travelled, as tutor to young Englishmen, through most

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many, Denmark," &c., and "Observations
on England." Died, 1805.

KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKOI, or KUTU-
SOW, MICHAEL, Prince of, a celebrated Rus-
sian field-marshal, was born in 1745, and
educated at Strasburg. He entered the
army in 1759; served in Poland from 1764
till 1769; and afterwards against the Turks,
under Romanzoff. He behaved with great
gallantry at the siege of Oczakoff, where he
was dangerously wounded; and on his re-
covery he joined Suwarrow at the storming
and capture of Ismailoff, when he was ad-
vanced to the rank of lieutenant-general.
In the subsequent Polish war, he was par-
ticularly conspicuous during the memorable
day of Praga. In 1805, the emperor Alex-
ander gave him the chief command of the
first Russian corps against the French, and
he headed the allied army at Austerlitz,
where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811
he obtained several advantages over the
Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age,
the chief command of the Russian army,
destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed
upon him. To commemorate his victories,
he received the surname of *Smolenskoi*. He
died in 1813.

KUYP, or CUYP, ALBERT, a celebrated
painter, whose father was an able land-
scape painter, was born at Dort in 1606. He
particularly excelled in the purity and bril-

liancy of light; and was not surpassed, even
by Claude, in an accurate representation
of the atmosphere, and of the various ef-
fects of sunshine or shade upon the objects
delineated. His paintings are all highly
finished, and many of them grace the prin-
cipal collections in Great Britain. Died,
1667.

KYAU, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Baron of, a
native of Brandenburg, whose witty sayings
and blunt honesty attracted the notice and
gained the favour of Augustus II., king of
Poland, who made him his aide-de-camp,
and promoted him to the rank of adjutant
general and commandant of Königslein.
Born, 1654; died, 1733.

KYNASTON, Sir FRANCIS, an English
poet, born at Otley, in Shropshire, in 1587.
He was knighted by Charles I.; became
regent of a literary institution, called the
"Museum Minervæ;" was the translator
of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida" into
Latin, and author of "Leoline and Syda-
nia," &c. Died, 1642.

KYRLE, JOHN, celebrated by Pope as the
man of *Ross*, was born at Whitehouse, in
Gloucestershire, and possessed an estate of
500*l.* a year at Ross in Herefordshire, where
he died in 1754, aged 90. The good deeds of
this estimable man, so highly eulogised by
Pope in his "Moral Essays," do not appear
to be overrated. Warton says, Kyrle was
the Howard of his age, and that he deserved
to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of
Pindar.

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LABADIE, JOHN, a French enthusiast,
was born in 1610, at Bourg, in Guienne.
He was originally a Jesuit; but, from his
licentiousness and scandalous practices, he
was compelled to quit that society, and seek
an asylum among the Protestants. From
these he was also driven out, and forced to
retire to Middleburg, where he propounded
a new doctrine of belief, and by his imposing
eloquence obtained many followers. The
looseness of his private life, however, lost
him many of his sect, and he was at length
obliged to retire to Altona, in Holstein,
where he died in 1674. He wrote many
works, but they, as well as his doctrines,
have fallen into deserved oblivion.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Dominican
missionary, was born in Paris, in 1663. He
possessed great mathematical knowledge;
and while in America, where he remained
twelve years, he acted as an engineer in
defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the
English in 1703. On his return to Europe in
1706, he accurately surveyed the environs and
coast of Andalusia; soon after travelled into
Italy and other parts; and finally returned to
Paris, where he died in 1738. He wrote many
works, the chief of which are his "Voyage
aux Iles de l'Amérique," "Travels in Spain

and Italy," a "Description of the Coun-
tries of Western Africa," &c.

LABBE, PHILIP, a learned French Jesuit,
was born at Bourges, in 1607. He taught
philosophy, divinity, and languages, with
great eclat, and was a most laborious writer,
as well as a sound critic. He died at Paris,
in 1667. His chief work was a "Collection
of Councils," 17 vols. folio.

LABE, LOUISA, called "La belle Cor-
diere," was born at Lyons, about 1526. Her
early education having been directed to
riding and military exercises, as well as to
languages and music, she acquired a taste
for military glory, and entered the army in
1543. She soon displayed her strength and
courage at the siege of Perpignan, but the
French being obliged to abandon it, she
renounced the military service, and devoted
herself to literature and poetry. A rich
rope-maker, named Ennemond Perrin, be-
came enamoured of her, and married her,
and from that time her house was the resort
of the literati, and men of rank and fashion.
She was much admired for her talents, ac-
complishments, and beauty.

LA BEDOYERE, CHARLES ANGLIQUE
FRANÇOIS HUCHET, Count de, a noted ge-
neral, born at Paris in 1786. He served as

an officer in the imperial guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1808 and 1809 was aide-de-camp to Eugene Beauharnois. He was in the retreat from Moscow, and in 1813 distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. On the abdication of Napoleon, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but immediately on the return of the French emperor from Elba, La Bedoyere was the first to bring him a regiment. He was rapidly promoted, and eventually raised to the peerage; but being found in Paris after its occupation by the allied army, he was tried by a courtmartial, and suffered death, August, 1815.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS JUNIUS, a Roman knight, who wrote "Mimes, or Short Pieces for the Stage," one of which Julius Caesar compelled him to perform, much against his inclination, and for which reason he delivered at the same time a prologue, full of satire, against that great man. This piece is extant in Aulus Gellius. The author died B.C. 46.

LABOUREUR, JOHN LE, a French historical writer, was born in 1623, at Montmorency. On entering into orders he was made almoner to the king, and appointed commander of the order of St. Michael. He died in 1675. His chief works are, "The History of Charles VI." and "Genealogies of Noble Families."

LABROUSE SUSANNE, born in 1743; one of the extraordinary characters produced by the French revolution. She proclaimed herself a prophetess at that period, fancied herself inspired, and persuaded many of the Jacobin party to credit her ravings, after the enthusiast, Don Serle, had declared her prophecies true in the Constituent Assembly. She published them in 1799.

LACARRY, GILES, a learned French Jesuit, was born in 1605. He was well skilled in history, and taught philosophy and theology. He died in 1684. Among his numerous works are, "Historia Galliarum sub Præfectis Prætorii Galliarum," 4to., "Historia Romana," "De Regibus Francis et Lege Salica," &c.

LA CLOS, PETER AMBROSE FRANCIS CHODERLOS DE, was born at Amiens, in 1741. Prior to the French revolution he was an officer of artillery, and secretary to the Duke of Orleans, whom he followed to England. On his return in 1791, La Clos was one of the chief conductors of the noted Jacobin Journal des Amis de la Constitution. He was the author of that licentious novel, "Les Liaisons Dangereuses." Died, 1803.

LACOMBE, JAMES, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1724. He published several useful abridgments of histories. His best work, however, is "Histoire de Christine Reine de Suede."

LACOMBE, DE PREZEL HONORE, brother of the above, was born at Paris, in 1725. He published a "Dictionnaire de Citoyen," "Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence," and other works.

LACRETELLE, PIERRE LOUIS, a French writer, was born at Metz, in 1751. He was a counsellor of parliament, one of the editors

of the Grand Repertory of Jurisprudence and of the Mercure de France; and in 1787 he was appointed member of a committee charged with the reformation of the penal code. When the revolution took place, Lacreteille embraced its principles with moderation, and sat in the legislative assembly; but during the reign of Robespierre he found it necessary to retire from public duty. He afterwards appeared for a short time, but held no official situation, and during the imperial and regal governments he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. Among his writings are, "Eloquence Judiciaire et Philosophie Législative," "Roman Théâtral," "Portraits et Tableaux," &c. Died, 1824.

LACRUZ Y CANO, DON RAMONDE, a famous Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1728, and died in 1795. Among his best pieces are, "El Sueno," "El día de Noche Buena," "El Temo," &c.

LACTANTIUS, LUCIUS CÆLIUS, or **CÆCILIANUS FIRMIANUS**, an eminent father of the church, was by some esteemed an African, and by others a native of Fermo, in Ancona. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and by his production, entitled "Symposium," or the "Bouquet," he obtained such renown, that Diocletian appointed him professor of rhetoric in Nicomedia. Subsequently he was appointed tutor to Crispus, the son of Constantine, who dying not long after, Lactantius was neglected. He wrote many works in vindication of Christianity, from the beautiful style of which he has been honoured with the name of the Christian Cicero. His principal works are, "Institutiones Divinae," in 7 books; and a treatise, "De Persecutione."

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born at Doncaster, and bred a dancing-master; this employment he quitted for the army, but subsequently took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity as a comedian, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote the comedies of "The Dumb Lady," "Sir Hercules Buffoon," "Old Troop," and "Sawney the Scot." Died, 1681.

LACYDES, or LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, was the disciple of Arcesilaus. His system was that of universal scepticism, and he died of excessive drinking, B.C. 212.

LADVOCAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Champagne, in 1709. He was professor of Hebrew and theology in the university of Paris, and afterwards became librarian to the Sorbonne. His works are, "Dictionnaire Historique Portatif," 2 vols. 8vo.; "A Hebrew Grammar," "Dissertation on the Councils," and some other scriptural writings. He died in 1765.

LÆLIUS, CAIUS, surnamed **SAPIENS**, was a Roman consul and orator, who distinguished himself in Spain in the war against Viriathus. He acquired great reputation, especially with Cicero, and he is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies. He died about 125, B.C.

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physician, was born in 1781, at Quimper; studied at Nantes and Paris; and acquired great reputation as an anatomist. He is principally known as the author of a "Treatise on Auscultation," which develops the method of obtaining a knowledge of the viscera by means of a stethoscope, an instrument invented by him, and which has since obtained great notoriety among medical practitioners. Died, 1826.

LAER, PETER DE, a celebrated painter, usually called Bamboccio. He was born in 1618, at Laaren, in Holland. After studying the art at Rome, and increasing his knowledge of it by an acquaintance with Poussin and Claude, he returned to Holland, in 1639, where he enjoyed unrivalled celebrity, till he was compelled to share it with Wouvermans. In energy of touch, in the management of the chiaroscuro, and in fertility of invention, he excelled his rival, but not in neatness and delicacy of pencil; yet the competition so much affected his prosperity, that in a fit of despondency he drowned himself in a well, in 1763, when 60 years of age.

LAET, JOHN DE, a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and well skilled in history and geography. Little is known of his life, except that he was a director of the Dutch East India Company, and wrote many works, among which are, "Novus Orbis," folio; "Historia Naturalis Brasilia," folio; "Respublica Belgarum," and other works. He died in 1649.

LÆVIUS, a Latin poet, prior to the time of Cicero, wrote a poem entitled "Erotopagula," or "Love Games," and "Petraram," or "The Centaurs;" besides these, nothing farther is known either of his life or his writings.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTTIER, Marquis de, one of the most conspicuous characters in France, previous to, during, and since the revolution, was born in 1757, at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne. At the age of 17 he married the grand-daughter of the Duke of Noailles; and, although he inherited a large fortune, was of high rank, and had powerful connections at court, he went, in 1777, to join the war of independence in America. He there raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, in 1778; at that of Monmouth in 1778; and received the thanks of congress. He then proceeded to France, in order to obtain reinforcements; returned with the armaments under General Rochambeau; and commanded Washington's vanguard at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in 1782. The capitulation of York Town followed, and, on the peace with the mother country, the general returned to France. He was elected a member of the notables in 1787, and, on the breaking out of the revolution, he took part with the friends of liberty, though with wise moderation. In October, 1789, he was made commander-in-chief of the national guard, and ordered and assisted in the demolition of the Bastille. On the 6th, he marched to Versailles, saved the royal family from the outrages of the mob, and placed them under

the protection of the National Assembly. In 1790, he proclaimed the "sacredness of the right of insurrection," and established, in conjunction with Bailly, the club of Feuillans. On the attempted escape of Louis XVI., Lafayette lost some of his popularity, through being accused of conniving at it; but, dissipating these calumnies, he fought against the emigrants and allies in Flanders; and mutual accusations of counter-revolution passed between him and Dumouries and Collet d'Herbois. He returned to Paris to denounce them, and to protest against the violence offered to the king. But the Mountain was too strong for him; he was burnt in effigy on the 30th of June, 1792; and, being obliged to escape from France, fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz. There he remained five years, till after Bonaparte's first triumphant campaign of Italy, when, on the special demand of the latter, he was set at liberty. Lafayette, however, was consistent; when Napoleon became an apostate from liberty, he voted against the consulate for life, and withdrew from public affairs. But, after the battle of Waterloo, he reappeared, to protest against a dictatorship; and, having subsequently protested against the dissolution of the legislative body by Prussian bayonets, again withdrew to his estates, till he was returned, in 1818, deputy for the department De la Sarthe. On all occasions, in the chamber of deputies, and elsewhere, he proved himself the friend of a real but discreet liberty. In 1821 he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and popular enthusiasm, as joint founder of American liberty with Washington and Franklin. No event of moment, still further to commemorate the splendid epochs of his life, occurred, till the unconstitutional violence and ordinances of Charles X., in June, 1830, caused his own expulsion, and brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character with which he commenced his career—that of commander-in-chief of the national guard and the advocate and supporter of a citizen king. He soon after resigned the command; and having seen Louis Philippe recognised as king of the French, he once more retired to the tranquil scenes of domestic life. Died, 1834.

LA FERTE IMBAULT, MARIA THERESA GEOFFRIN, Marchioness de, daughter of the celebrated Madame Geoffrin, was born at Paris, in 1715. She distinguished herself by her opposition to the French philosophers of the last century, with whom her mother had been connected, and by her literary talents generally. In 1771 she was appointed grand-mistress of the burlesque order of the Lanturelus, while its founder, her friend, the Marquis de Croismare, was grand-master. This whimsical institution obtained so much eclat, that it was esteemed an honour by several sovereign princes to become Lanturelus. She died in 1791, and left many posthumous writings.

LAFFON DE LADEBAT, ANDREW DANIEL, a French statesman and financier, born at Bourdeaux, in 1746. Being the inheritor of a good property, he was able to

devote his leisure to the study of political economy and the fine arts. He was one of the founders of the academy of painting at Bourdeaux, and became a member of the academy of arts and sciences in that city, and also of the agricultural society of Paris. On the 10th of August, 1792, when Louis XVI. and his family took refuge in the hall of the legislative assembly, M. Lafon was president of that body; and in the horrid massacre in September following, he saved the life of the Abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to great danger; but having survived the proscriptions of the reign of terror, he was chosen, in September, 1795, a member of the council of ancients for the department of the Seine. In 1797 he was among those who were condemned to deportation, and sent to Cayenne; but returned from exile on the establishment of the consulate. In 1815 he visited England, and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions; and on his return he presented to Louis XVIII. an interesting work on the finances of France.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, was born at Bourdeaux, and sent as a missionary among the North American Indians. On his return to Europe he wrote a work, entitled "Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps," 4 vols.; and another on the possessions and discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1740. — **PETER FRANCIS**, brother of the above, and a Jesuit, was also born at Bourdeaux. He was sent on a mission to Rome to arrange the disputes of France, respecting the bull Unigenitus, and while there he obtained favour with the pope, Clement IX., who made him bishop of Sisteron, in Provence. He left the society of Jesus to preside over his diocese, and died in 1764. He wrote many religious works, among which were the "History of the Constitution Unigenitus," and the "Life of Pope Clement IX." In the latter he speaks much against Jansenism.

LAFITTE, JACQUES, a celebrated French banker and financier, was born in 1768. Having obtained employment in a banking house, he rose from a clerk to be cashier, partner, and, at length, head of the most eminent bank in France. Possessed of this conspicuous position, and of great wealth, he speedily became a member of the chamber of deputies. His advocacy of extremely liberal principles (as the word liberal is understood in France) rendered him so popular, that when Charles X. was driven from the throne, and the great majority of the public men of the day were for establishing a republic, M. Lafitte, by his single voice, could re-create the monarchy, and establish a monarch. "*Behold the best of republics!*" said Lafitte, and Louis Philippe became the citizen king of the most fickle population in Europe. But the commercial calamities which followed the revolution fell so heavily upon great houses which were indebted to Lafitte, that his house, too, became insolvent. Nearly a million and a half of francs were raised for him by a public

subscription; but when his affairs were finally settled, he was found to have nearly seven millions after paying all demands. Died, 1844; aged 76.

LA FONTAINE. See **FONTAINE**.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, was born at Brunswick, in 1756. Among his numerous works of fiction are, "Blanche and Minna, or the Manners of the Burghers," "Moral Systems," "The Country Clergyman, or new Family Pictures," and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of two Lovers." Died, 1831.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT DE, a noted French philanthropist, was born at Rennes, in 1676. He devoted his entire life and fortune in alleviating the wants and miseries of his fellow-creatures, founding schools for the young, and hospitals for the sick and aged. Died, 1755.

LAGERBRING, SVEN, a Swedish historian, was born in 1707. He was professor of history in the university of Lund, in Scania. His chief works are a history of Sweden, in 1457, and an abridgment down to modern times. Died, 1788.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, historiographer of Sweden, in the 17th century, and professor of rhetoric at Upsal, was an eminent classic scholar. He wrote an historical description to accompany a collection of national monuments, called "Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna," at the desire of Charles XI., and published numerous historical dissertations, among which was "Historia Lingue Græcæ," &c. Died, 1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a philosopher of Sweden, and director of the Swedish East India Company, was born at Stockholm, in 1696. His youth was spent in Germany and Denmark, and on his return home he applied himself to trade, which, however, he soon relinquished. He wrote a dissertation on political economy, and translated many French, German, and Danish works. Appointed director to the East India Company of Gottenburg, he considerably promoted scientific researches, especially in natural history, many novel specimens of which, at his instance, were procured from abroad. Died, 1759.

LAGNY, THOMAS FAUTET DE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1680. He was educated for the bar; but a preference for mathematical studies weaned him from the pursuit of the law, and in that science he became particularly eminent. He wrote many works on mathematics, and made many important improvements and discoveries. He died in 1734. Among his works may be mentioned "New and Concise Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots," "The Cubature of the Sphere," "A general Analysis, or Method of Resolving Problems," &c.

LAGOMARSINI, JEROME, a learned Jesuit and philologist, was born at Genoa, in 1698. He was professor of rhetoric at Florence 20 years, and in 1750 he was appointed professor of Greek in the college at Rome, where he died in 1773. He published many classical works, and left in MS. a collection in 30 vols., having for its object the justifi-

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LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated
mathematician, was born at Turin, in 1736.
At the age of 16 he became a professor in the
royal school of artillery, where he formed
an association, which afterwards rose to the
rank of an academy of sciences. Here he
made many important discoveries, particu-
larly in calculating the motion of fluids and
in vibrations, introducing also the theory of
recurring consequences and the doctrine of
chances to the differential calculus, &c. He
communicated to the society a number of
papers, and some to the academy of Paris, of
which he was chosen a foreign member.
While on a visit at Paris he wrote his cele-
brated work, "Mécanique Analytique." In
1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was
appointed director of the academy; and in
1787 he settled at Paris, and became successi-
vely professor of the Normal School and
Polytechnic School. He there announced
his "Fonctions Analytiques," and pursued
other literary labours till his health giving
way under this fatigue, he died in 1813.

LAQUERRE, LOUIS, a painter, was born
in France, in 1633. Louis XIV., who was
his godfather, caused him to be brought up
under Le Brun, and in the Royal Academy
of Paris. In 1683 he came to England, and
was much employed in painting ceilings,
halls, &c. He was first engaged by Verrio
on the large work at St. Bartholomew's
Hospital; subsequently he had lodgings as-
signed him in Hampton Court Palace, where
he painted "The Labours of Hercules."
Died, 1721.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANCOIS DE, a French
dramatic poet, was born in 1703. His father
was an officer in the army, and dying in
indigence, the son was taken into the college
of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin;
but lost the favour of his patron by a satire,
of which he was suspected to be the author.
After a confinement for some time he was
set at liberty; but it disgusted him with his
situation, and he resolved to trust to his
talents as an author for support. In 1763
he wrote his tragedy of "Warwick," which
met with great success. This was followed
by "Timoleon," "Pharamond," and some
others not equally successful. But when
his series of *Elogies* appeared, they gained
him great credit, particularly one on Henri
Quatre. During the fury of the revolution,
though he embraced the principles of republi-
canism, the moderation of his views ren-
dered him an object of suspicion, and he was
thrown into prison in 1793. Though sen-
tenced to deportation, he regained his liberty,
and lived in retirement till the time of his
death, in 1803. His principal work is "Lyc-
cum, or a Complete Course of Literature,"
12 vols. 8vo.

LAINÉZ, ALEXANDER, a native of France,
remarkable for his poetical *jeux d'esprit*, was
born at Chimay, in 1650. After receiving
his education at Rheims, he visited Paris,
and then journeyed through Europe and
Asia. On his return, he took up his abode
in the French capital, till his death in 1710.

LAINÉZ, JAMES, a Spanish ecclesiastic,
and associate of the famous Ignatius Loyola,

was born in 1612. At the death of Loyola
he became general of the Jesuits, and induced
the pope to grant him many privileges. He
obtained the papal decree for rendering the
generalship perpetual in the person chosen
to fill it, and giving him the power of making
any and every compact without consulting
the brethren; also, for giving authenticity
to all his comments and explanations of
their constitutions, which also he might
change or alter at his will; and, likewise,
for having prisons independent of the secular
authority, where he might punish the refrac-
tory brethren. From these tenets of the
order arose that great influence possessed by
the Jesuits, both in church and state, which
has produced most important events in every
part of the world. Laines died, 1665.

LAINING, ALEXANDER, an antiquarian and
miscellaneous writer, was born in Aberdeen,
in 1778. Of his early history but little is
known. He latterly followed the calling of
an itinerant vendor of old books; and being a
man of much humour and eccentricity, he
gained admission, in the course of his pere-
grinations, to the archives of several houses,
which have since been found shut against
more pretending investigators. The inform-
ation thus acquired, he turned to good ac-
count, in the "Donean Tourist," 1 vol. 8vo.,
in verse, with copious notes, giving an account
of the battles, castles, families, gentlemen's
seats, &c., on the banks of the river Don; and
"The Caledonian Itinerary," or a Tour on
the Banks of the Dee, a poem, with historical
notes, 2 vols. 12mo., Aberdeen, 1819. He was
also the compiler of the "Eccentric Maga-
zine," which contains many curious and
whimsical epitaphs gleaned from various
churchyards in Aberdeenshire, 1 vol. 12mo.,
1822. Died, 1838.

LAINING, ALEXANDER GORDON, a traveller,
was born in Edinburgh, in 1794. He served
in the army many years, both in the West
Indies and on the western coast of Africa;
while at the latter place he made many fruit-
less journeys into the interior to establish
a commercial intercourse with the natives,
and to learn the geography of the country.
He was compelled, however, to leave Tim-
buctoo, and the guard he hired to protect
him on his route by Sego to the coast, trea-
cherously murdered him, 1828.

LAINING, MALCOLM, a Scottish historian,
was born at Stryorey, in Orkney, in 1762.
He finished his education at the Edinburgh
University, and was subsequently called to
the bar. On the death of Dr. Henry he
completed the unfinished volume of that
author's History of England. His chief
work, however, was a "History of Scotland,"
4 vols. 8vo. He also edited a new edition of
the poems of Ossian, and died in 1819.

LAIRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French bib-
liographer, was born in Franche Comté, in
1730. He became a Minim friar at an early
age, and devoted himself to literary pursuits.
He was librarian to Cardinal Lomenie, and
wrote numerous works; among which were
a "Catalogue of printed Books from the
Invention of the Art to the Commencement
of the Sixteenth Century," &c. Died, 1801.

LAIRESE, GERARD, an eminent histo-
rical painter, was born at Liege, in 1640.

He surpassed his father under whom he studied, and obtained such renown, as to be considered the Raphael of the Dutch school. He also well understood music and engraving. He lost his sight some time before his death, and died at Amsterdam in 1711. His *chef-d'œuvre* is a large picture of the child Moses trampling on the Egyptian diadem.

— ERNEST, JOHN, and JAMES, the three brothers of the above, also obtained some eminence in the art; the two former excelled in animal painting, and the latter in flowers.

— Two sons of Gerard also practised the art, but with very inferior pretensions to eminence.

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, was born at Hyccara, in Sicily. She possessed great personal charms, and at Corinth sold her favours at a most extravagant price. She was assassinated, B.C. 350.

LAKE, ARTHUR, a pious bishop, was born at Southampton, and passed his youth at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. In 1603 he was master of St. Cross Hospital; then dean of Worcester and finally, in 1616, bishop of Bath and Wells. He died in 1626, leaving many works, which were afterwards published.

LAKE, GERARD, Viscount, a distinguished English general, was born in 1744. He early obtained an ensigncy in the foot-guards, and served in Germany during the seven years' war. Under Cornwallis, in America, in 1781, he greatly signalled himself, and on his return home was made aide-de-camp to the king. In 1793 and 1794 he was prominent in many engagements in Holland, and in 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He overthrew the Mahratta army and the French general Perron in 1803, and captured Delhi; he next triumphed over Scindiah and Holkar; and on his return to England, in 1807, he was created lord Lake, baron of Delhi and Laswarri. From this he rose to be a viscount, and was appointed governor of Plymouth. Died, 1808.

LALANDE, JAMES DE, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1622. He rose to be doctor and professor of jurisprudence in the university of that city, and filled other important municipal offices. He published several works on law and juridical antiquities, and died in 1703.

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANCAIS DE, a very celebrated astronomer, was born at Bourg, in France, in 1732. He showed an early preference for mathematical studies, but he was educated for the law. His intimacy, however, with astronomers and other men of science led him to pursue the early bias of his disposition, and it was not long before the academy of sciences deputed him to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. On his return home, he was nominated astronomer, extended his researches in the science of the heavenly bodies, and turned his attention to gnomonics. In 1760, on the resignation of Maraldi, Lalande undertook the editorship and publication of the "Connaissance des Temps." Shortly after, he succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy at the College de

France; when successive treatises, talented and voluminous, proceeded from his pen, much to the advancement of astronomical science. Among these mention must be made of the very valuable "Traité de l'Astronomie." Died, 1807.

LALANDE, MICHAEL RICHARD DE, a celebrated French musician, born at Paris, in 1657. He attained to great perfection on various instruments, particularly on the violin, and was appointed master of music in the chapel royal, by Louis XIV. He died in 1726, leaving numerous compositions, sacred and profane.

LALLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian lawyer and poet, was born at Norcia, in 1573. He was governor of many places belonging to Rome and Parma; and died, much esteemed, in 1637. He was placed among the best poets of his time, though his talent was chiefly employed in the burlesque.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count, an Irish officer, attached to the house of Stuart, and in the service of France. His bravery at the battle of Fontenoy was rewarded by the appointment of brigadier-general; and in 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry. This town was soon after besieged by the British; and unable to withstand their assaults, he surrendered, and with the garrison was made prisoner. He was conveyed to England, but was soon liberated and permitted to return to France. On arriving in that country, public clamour ran so high against him, that he was beheaded, by a most unjust sentence, in 1766. In 1783, his son, Lally Tollandal, obtained possession of his father's estates, and a reversal of the proceedings.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, Marquis de, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1751, and was educated at the college of Harcourt. The expenses of his education were defrayed by his cousin the Countess Dillon and by Louis XV., who thus endeavoured to make some atonement for the misfortune which he incurred through the fate of his father. Prompted by filial feeling, he wrote, when only 15, a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the fury of a mob; and when he had attained a more mature age, he warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; and in 1783 he regained possession of his paternal estates. Previously to the revolution, he was captain in the regiment of cuirassiers; and in 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris to the states-general. He soon became one of the most popular members of the constituent assembly, gave his support to the declaration of the Rights of Man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested as an amendment, that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted by acclamation. But though a democrat, he was not an anarchist; he proposed the British constitution as a model of government; and perceiving that principles prevailed repugnant to his sense of justice, he resigned his seat in the assembly, and retired into Switzerland. He published a work, entitled "Quintus Capitolinus," in which he retraced the operations of

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the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792 he was arrested, and sent to the Abbaye, but having fortunately escaped amidst the massacre which took place in the prisons in September, he effected his retreat to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI. he wrote to the Convention to offer himself as the official advocate of that prince, and he afterwards published the speech which he had composed in his defence. When Buonaparte became consul, he returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, as one of the members of his privy council, and he is supposed to have written the manifesto of the king of the French nation. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "The Defence of the Emigrants," published in 1796; also an "Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I." and a tragedy on the fall of that nobleman. Died, 1830.

LALUZEÈRE, CÉSAR WILLIAM DE, Cardinal, was born at Paris, in 1738. Having obtained orders in 1762, he was soon after elected agent-general of the French clergy. In 1770, Louis XV. nominated him to the see of Langres; and, in 1773, he pronounced his majesty's funeral sermon. On the breaking out of the revolution he advocated many patriotic measures for the relief of his country, but was soon compelled to quit it. Under the government of Napoleon, he returned home; and, in 1814, he was invited by the king to re-assume his rank of duke and peer. Shortly after he was made a cardinal, and in 1822 he died. His works, theological and political, are numerous and able.

LAMARQUE, ROBERT DE PAUL, a French naturalist, was born at Salon, in Provence, in 1752. The death of his father and brother bringing him considerable property, he quitted the church to study the physical sciences; in which pursuit he ascended the Alps and Pyrenees, and explored Switzerland. He embarked with La Perouse on a voyage of discovery round the world, projected by the government, in 1785, but on visiting Maoua, one of the islands of the southern Archipelago, in order to examine the country, he was murdered. Many of his papers are in the memoirs of the academy of sciences; besides which he wrote "A Theory of the Earth."

LAMARQUE, —, a distinguished French military officer and statesman, was born at St. Sever, in 1772. He entered the army as a private, and soon became captain of grenadiers in a famous corps commanded by Latour d'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered himself eminently conspicuous in Italy, particularly by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he was engaged in the most arduous services, and added greatly to his military reputation. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he gave Lamarque the command of Paris, and

afterwards nominated him general-in-chief of the army of La Vendée. He was placed among the list of proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in 1818, and furnished numerous articles for the opposition journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and after the accession of Louis Philippe, he became one of the most prominent members of the movement party. Died, 1832.

LAMB, Lady CAROLINE, daughter of the Earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was distinguished for her literary talents and the decided part she took in political affairs, particularly at the time her brother-in-law, the Hon. Geo. Lamb, was candidate for Westminster, when she personally canvassed the electors, and made herself the subject of great notoriety. She possessed a masculine mind, and was on terms of friendship with several literary characters, but more especially with Lord Byron, for whom she entertained an attachment fatal to her domestic felicity. Several of her poetical pieces appeared in the newspapers and periodical journals; and she wrote the novels of "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis." Died, aged 42, in 1828.

LAMB, CHARLES, an essayist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1775, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1792 he obtained a situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, where he remained 35 years, till his salary had gradually risen to 700*l.*; when he was allowed a retiring pension of 450*l.*, which he continued to enjoy till his death. Being thus in easy circumstances, and living unostentatiously as a bachelor, — with a mind formed for wit and good-fellowship, and possessing a keen relish for literature, — he was able not only to gratify his intellectual cravings, but to luxuriate in the company of men of genius, who might be truly said to enjoy "the feast of reason" by his social fireside. It was thus that, throughout life, he could boast of the friendship of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Rogers, Hazlitt, and a host of others, whose minds were stored with knowledge, and whose tastes were in the main congenial with his own. He was devotedly attached to the old sterling English authors of the Elizabethan age, and no one ever more successfully imitated their epigrammatic wit and quaint morality, while he blended with them touches of pathos and fancy peculiarly his own. He began his literary career in 1797 as a poet, in conjunction with his friends Coleridge and Lloyd, their three names appearing to one volume; and subsequently the attention of the public was for several years called to his occasional Essays, signed "Elia," which were published in various periodicals, and afterwards collected and printed. In 1808 he published "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare; with Notes," &c. Besides these, he wrote "Rosamund Gray," a tale; "John Woodvill," a tragedy; "Album Verses," "Tales from Shakspeare," "The Adventures

of Ulysses," &c., in some of which he was assisted by Mary Lamb, his sister, with whom he lived. His writings were select rather than numerous; and his manner of treating the subjects which his fancy suggested was at once piquant, terse, and playful. He died, Dec. 27, 1834. "Final Memorials" of Charles Lamb have been published by Mr. Justice Talfourd.

LAMB, Sir JAMES BLAND BURGES, D.C.L., bart., son of George Burges, esq., comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland, was born at Gibraltar, in 1752. On finishing his education at Oxford University, he travelled through many of the countries of Europe, and, on his return, studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1777. Ten years afterwards he entered the arena of politics, and took his seat in the House of Commons, as member for Helston, in Cornwall. In 1789 he was appointed under-secretary of state in the foreign department, and shortly afterwards a joint commissioner of the privy seal. About this period he established, under the sanction of the premier, "The Sun," evening newspaper, and took a prominent part in conducting it, giving to his contributions the signature "Alfred," which in 1792 were collected into a volume. In 1795 he was created a baronet, and appointed for life knight marshal of the king's household. The remainder of his life Sir James devoted to literary leisure, and in 1821 obtained permission to assume the name of Lamb only, by which he continued to be known till his death in 1825. He left numerous works connected with politics, poetry, and the drama.

LAMBALLE, MARIE THERÈSE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN, Princesse de, was born at Turin, in 1749, and was married to the Duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, whom she soon lost by death. She was superintendant of the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, to whom she was remarkably attached. After the flight of the royal family to Varennes she departed for England; but hearing of the imprisonment of her royal mistress, she hastily returned, and shared with the queen her confinement and misfortunes. She was, however, summoned before an iniquitous tribunal, and cruelly murdered in 1792.

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, a lawyer, was born in London, in 1536. In 1597 he was made keeper of the rolls, and, in 1600, keeper of the records in the Tower. He died in 1601; and from having considerable property at Greenwich, in Kent, he founded several almshouses in that parish. He wrote several professional works, the chief of which are a treatise on the ancient law of England, entitled "Archæologia;" and another on the office and duties of a justice of the peace, called "Eirenarchia."

LAMBERT, ANNE THERÈSE, Marquise de, a literary lady of Paris, was born in 1647. Upon the death of her husband, Henri Lambert, marquis de St. Bris, in 1686, she employed her large fortune in patronising literature, and learned men. At her decease, in 1733, her own writings were collected, and published in 2 vols.

LAMBERT, AYLMER BOURKE, a gentle-

man distinguished for his attainments in botanical science, was born in 1761. On the foundation of the Linnean Society, in 1788, Mr. Lambert became one of the original members, and for many years filled the office of vice-president; while he contributed many excellent articles to the Linnean Transactions. His own Herbarium was considered one of the finest in Europe; and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-labourers was amply attested by the numerous discoveries in the science which they marked with "Lamberti," "Lambertianus," &c. Died, Jan. 10, 1842, aged 80.

LAMBERT, GEORGE, an English painter of the last century, imitating the style of Poussin, in which he furnished some pictures of acknowledged merit. He decorated the East India House, in Leadenhall Street, with several pictures of the settlements in India. He died in 1765, and is supposed to have founded the celebrated Beef Steak Club.

LAMBERT, JOHN, a distinguished general in the time of Charles I., was a student-at-law on the breaking out of the civil wars. He, however, espoused the cause of the parliament, and distinguished himself as colonel at the battle of Marston Moor; and also acted a conspicuous part in many other engagements. He vigorously opposed the advancement of Cromwell to the title of king, upon which he lost his commission; yet a pension was granted him of 2000*l.* a year. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, Lambert compelled his son Richard to relinquish his authority, and restored the members of the long parliament to their seats. Subsequently, however, acting in opposition to the parliament, General Monk marched from Scotland to meet him. His troops deserting, he was compelled to submit, and was confined a prisoner in the Tower. Escaping thence, he again quickly appeared in arms, but was defeated, and retaken. At the Restoration, he was brought to trial; but his submissive demeanour gained him a reprieve, and he was banished for life to the Isle of Guernsey. He here lived upwards of thirty years, amusing his leisure with horticulture and flower-painting, and is said to have died a Roman Catholic.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Mulhausen, in 1728. Compelled to follow his father's employment as tailor, for his support, night was the only time his poverty afforded him for study, till 1748, when he became tutor to the children of Baron Salis, president of the Swiss convention. He now enlarged the sphere of his acquirements in an extraordinary degree, which he made manifest by various scientific compositions and inventions. In 1756 he visited Göttingen, where he published his first work; and next went to Paris. Soon after he published his celebrated work "On Perspective," and in the following year appeared his "Photometry." Other important and valuable scientific works succeeded, and in 1764 he visited Berlin, where he was introduced to Frederick the Great, who admitted him a member of the academy of that capital. Died, 1777.

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brated Benedictine; he visited Jerusalem in 1608, and at his return he composed a chronicle of affairs from Adam to 1077; the last twenty years of which is a history of Germany. A continuation down to the year 1472 was written by a monk of Erfurt.

LAMBERTI, LOUIS, a learned Greek scholar, was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1758. He studied jurisprudence at Modena, and became secretary to the papal nuncio at Bologna. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he returned to Reggio and Milan; and in 1796 aided Buonaparte in establishing a national republic. He had now become a member of the Italian Institute, professor of the belles lettres at Brera, and keeper of the public library. His chief work was an edition of Homer, a copy of which, printed on vellum, he journeyed to Paris to present to Buonaparte, who made him a donation of 12,000 francs. Died in 1813.

LAMBIN, DIONYSIUS or DENYS, a French Protestant critic and grammarian, was born at Montreuil, in 1516. He was one of the first scholars of his time, and rose to be professor royal of philology and the belles lettres in the University of Paris. He wrote several valuable works on the study of the Greek tongue, and some translations of the classic authors, with excellent annotations. Died in 1572.

LAMBINET, PETER, a French Jesuit and bibliographer, was born in Ardennes, in 1742. He studied in the Jesuit college of Charleville, and at the suppression of the order he joined the Premonstratensian monks. He afterwards became a secular. Among his numerous works, the chief is "Recherches Historiques, &c. dans la Belgique." Died, 1813.

LAMBTON, WILLIAM, an English officer, was for twenty years a lieutenant-colonel in India, where he distinguished himself by conducting a grand trigonometrical survey of that continent. He died in 1823, at Ring, in Ghaut, having much enriched the Transactions of the Royal and Asiatic Societies with important papers.

LAMÉT, ADRIAN AUGUSTINE DE BUSSY DE, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who, from his relationship to Cardinal de Retz, adhered to that statesman in his disgrace, and accompanied him in his exile. He returned to the Sorbonne, and died in 1691. After his death was published, "Résolutions de plusieurs Cas de Conscience."

LAMEX, ANDREW, a learned historian and diplomatist, was born at Munster, in Germany. He was the pupil of Schoefflin, and afterwards his coadjutor. He became keeper of the Palatine library at Mannheim. He published some historical works, and numerous dissertations. Died, 1802.

LAMI, BERNARD, an ecclesiastic, was born at Mans, in 1640. He died in 1715, at Rouen; and left numerous writings, of which his "Apparatus Biblicus" is very valuable. — FRANCIS, a Benedictine, was born in 1636, at Montreseau, in the diocese of Chartres. After serving in the army, he embraced the religious life, and became a Benedictine monk, and one of the ablest theologians of his time. He distinguished

himself by his writings against Spinoza, and died in 1711. His works are numerous, and written with much purity, and elegance of style. — GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an ecclesiastic, was born at Santa Croce, near Florence, in 1697. He studied at Pisa, of which university he became vice-rector. He afterwards went to Florence, where he was appointed chaplain to the Grand-duke of Tuscany, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university, and public librarian. He died in 1770. He published a valuable edition of the works of Meursius, in 12 folio volumes. His own writings are numerous.

LAMIA, a celebrated Athenian courtesan, noted for the charms of her person, the brilliancy of her wit, and her proficiency on the flute. She visited Egypt, where she became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter. On the defeat of that prince by Demetrius Poliorcetes, her charms gained a complete ascendancy over the conqueror, from whom she procured great concessions in favour of her countrymen, the Athenians. The time of her death is uncertain.

LA MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANCIS DE, a French philosopher and ingenious writer, was born at Paris, in 1588; relinquished the law for literary pursuits, and in 1639 was admitted a member of the French academy. In 1647 he was appointed preceptor to the Duke of Anjou, and he also obtained the titles of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He died in 1672. His works, in which there is much acuteness and learning, though mingled with scepticism, form 14 volumes.

LA MOTTE, ANTHONY HOUTART DE, a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1672. He was bred to the law, but deserted it for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the academy, at which time he was nearly blind; and many years before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that entitled "Inez de Castro." In 1714 he published a translation of the Iliad, although entirely ignorant of the original language. He also published a volume of "Fables," besides some pastoral eclogues, hymns, &c.; but his prose was much superior to his verse. Died, 1731.

LA MOTTE FOUQUE, FREDERICK, Baron de, celebrated as a poet, historian, and novelist, was born at Brandenburg, 1777. Entering the army, he served in the campaign of the Rhine, and had a share in the numerous engagements that were fought for the liberty of Germany in the beginning of this century. His first works appeared under the name of "Pellegrius;" and the numerous productions of his pen contributed, not a little, to fan the flame of patriotic ardour which led his countrymen to final victory. On quitting the army, he retired to Nennhausen, the property of his second wife, Caroline (see below); and on her death, in 1831, he removed to Halle, where he delivered lectures upon poetry and history. His beautiful fairy tale "Undine" has gained him a European reputation. Died, at Berlin, 1842.

LAMOTTE FOUQUE, CAROLINE, Ba-

roness de, a popular German novelist, was the wife of the author of "Undine," &c. Among this lady's works are, "Lodoiska," 2 vols.; "Frauenliebe," "Feodora," 3 vols. &c. Died in 1831.

LAMOTTE, VALOIS, Comtesse de, who became generally known in consequence of her intrigues at the French court, which led to a disgraceful trial, was the offspring of poor parents, and born in 1757. Her occupation of carrying faggots (her father being a woodman) attracted the notice of the lady of the manor, who took the girl to live with her. Hearing her speak of valuable papers which were in her father's possession, the lady, on further inquiry, found they related to the royal family of Valois; and, on investigation, it was proved that she was a descendant of that noble family. The girl married a private in the guards; and, obtaining an introduction to Cardinal de Rohan, great almoner of France, he advised her to make herself known by letter to Marie Antoinette, the reigning queen; at the same time expressing his bitter regret that an offence he had been (though innocently) guilty of towards that illustrious lady, prevented him from requesting an interview. The queen granted her prayer, and employed her about her person; but Lamotte rewarded her royal benefactress by the grossest treachery. By means of a person named Villette, the countess kept up a fraudulent correspondence between the queen and the cardinal. Villette forged the queen's handwriting, while the cardinal fancied himself restored to the royal favour, and even honoured by the queen's confidence; for, through Villette's villany, he was led to suppose he had furnished the queen with 120,000 francs, but which were kept by the countess. Not being detected in this, she carried on the fraud to an excess that merited her subsequent disgrace. Böhmer and Bassange, the queen's jewellers, had collected, at an enormous expense, diamonds, which, set as a necklace, they intended to sell for 1,800,000 francs. Lamotte persuaded the cardinal that the queen passionately desired to possess this necklace, and confided to him the commission to purchase it; and that she would give a note in her own writing for the sum, which she would repay from her private purse by instalments, unknown to the king. The cardinal fell into the snare: he bought the desired necklace, which he committed to the care of the countess, who, the better to prevent suspicion, told the cardinal the queen would meet him in the garden, as she wished to thank him. A courtesan of the Palais Royal, Mademoiselle Olivia, personated the queen; in a short speech she thanked the cardinal, and promised him her future protection. Ambition silenced every other idea, and he left the garden elated to excess. Meantime the countess sent her husband to London with the necklace; but the period of the first payment being allowed to pass without any notice being taken of it, Böhmer made his complaint to the queen, and the whole plot was discovered. The queen, incensed at the affair, required public satisfaction to be

made. The minister, Breteuil, was a sworn enemy to the cardinal, and, by his advice, the king ordered the cardinal to be arrested; he was taken in his sacerdotal habit to the Bastille, and proceedings were entered into against Mademoiselle Olivia, who proved to be a degraded female; Cagliostro, a mountebank, the forger Villette; and the contriver of all, the countess. She alone was punished; the cardinal was acquitted, because he was a duped agent in the business; and the others effected their escape from prison; but Madame la Comtesse was whipped and burnt on each shoulder with the letter V, and then taken to the hospital, where it was intended she should remain for life; but she made her escape at the end of ten months, and proceeded to England, where she published her justification, which was read with curiosity, but excited little interest in her favour. She died, in London, 1791.

LAMOURETTE, ADRIAN, a French ecclesiastic, was a conspicuous character in the revolution. He became a Lazarist, and in 1789 was grand-vicar of Arras. He much assisted Mirabeau, and in 1791 he was admitted to the legislative assembly, where he distinguished himself by his moderation. After the massacres in 1792, he retired to Lyons; but on the taking of the city by the republicans, he was captured, and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined in 1794.

LAMOUREUX, J. V. F., professor of natural history in the university of Caen, was born at Agen. He published several valuable and important works on natural history, particularly on marine botany. His treatises on the classification of submersed algae and his work on the corallines are greatly valued. He died in 1825.

LAMPE, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, a Protestant divine, was born at Detmold, in Westphalia, in 1683. He became minister of the church of Bremen, and, in 1720, theological professor at Utrecht, to which was added, in 1726, the chair of ecclesiastical history. These distinctions he resigned, on being appointed rector of the university of Bremen, to which city he removed. Died, 1729. His principal works are, "De Cymbalis Veterum," and a "Commentary on the Gospel of St. John," 3 vols. 4to.

LAMPILLAS, DON FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Jaen, in 1739. He was professor of the belles lettres in the college of Seville, when his order was suppressed, in 1767. He thence retired to Genoa, and devoted himself to Italian literature. His chief work was a vindication of the literary character of his countrymen against the criticisms of Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, in 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1798.

LAMPRIIDIUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century, in the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great. He wrote the Lives of Antoninus, Commodus, Diadumenus, and Heliogabalus, which were first printed at Milan. He is supposed also to have written the life of Alexander Severus, attributed to Spartian.

LAMPRIIDIUS, BENEDICTUS, a Latin poet and scholar of the 16th century, was born at Cremona. He taught the classical

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languages at Rome with great reputation, and in 1521 removed to Padua. At the invitation of Frederic Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, he settled in the latter city, and superintended the education of the duke's son. He died in 1540.

LANA, FRANCIS DE, an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia in 1637. He was a Jesuit, and a celebrated teacher of philosophy and mathematics. He first gave the hint of the principles of aerostatic machines, to be conducted by gas, in his work entitled "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," printed at Brescia, in 3 vols. folio, 1684, which was a collection of inventions. He died about 1700.

LANCASTER, JAMES, an English navigator, sailed to the coast of America in 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies. He subsequently, in 1600, effected a commercial treaty with the king of Achen, and a friendly intercourse with the state of Bantam; and gave such information relative to a N.W. passage to the East Indies as led to the attempt of Baffin and others to discover it. Died, 1620.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, a member of the Society of Friends, the author and successful promulgator of the system of mutual instruction, known under the title of "the Lancasterian," to which so large a majority of the poorer classes in this country owe the blessings of education. He was for many years actively engaged in delivering lectures and forming schools in various parts of England; and rank, wealth, and beauty flocked to hear the earnest though simple eloquence of the enthusiastic and benevolent Quaker. But enthusiastic as were the applauses bestowed upon him, patronage and support were not bestowed in like proportion; he became so much embarrassed in consequence of his benevolent exertions, that he was obliged to seek an asylum in America. There also he suffered many embarrassments, and a subscription was just proposed for his relief, when he was run over in New York, and so severely injured, that he died on the day following the accident. He was the author of several letters and lectures on the subject of his favourite system, and also of some elementary books of instruction. Born, 1771; died, 1839.

LANCELOT, ANTHONY, was born in 1675. He was educated for the church, but took to the law in preference. On finishing his studies, he was made sub-librarian at the Mazarin College, where he made extracts from the most curious MSS. He assisted Valbonnais in his history of Dauphiny, continuing in the province 3 years, and making inventories of its principal archives. He became secretary to the king, and, in 1732, he was made inspector of the royal college. He died in 1740.

LANCELOT, CLAUDE, a learned French ecclesiastic, was born, in 1619, at Paris. His reputation for learning procured him the tutorship of the Prince of Conti. He afterwards lectured on belles lettres at the monastery of Port Royal, and subsequently became a Benedictine monk. Upon the suppression of his order, he was banished

to Quimperlay, in Brittany, where he died in 1695. He was the author of the Port Royal grammars, so well known in England; and of many other useful philological works.

LANCISI, GIAMARIA, an eminent physician, was born at Rome, in 1654. He studied philosophy and divinity, but preferred the science of medicine; and he early became professor of anatomy in the college della Sapienza. To three successive popes he was appointed physician, enjoying at the same time other honours. He died in 1720, leaving a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes to the hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the public. His own writings are esteemed, and have been collected into 2 vols. 4to.

LANCRE, PETER DE, a native of Bourdeaux, was a counsellor of parliament, and presided over the trials of sorcerers and witches in the provinces of Labourd and Gascony. Greatly infected with the error of his time, multitudes were condemned to death, who now would be looked upon as lunatics or impostors. His services in this capacity were rewarded by the appointment of counsellor of state. He wrote two curious works on demonology. Died, 1630.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, an able painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1628. He imitated Titian and Salvator, and was much encouraged in England, where he met with employment under Sir Peter Lely, painting the grounds, landscape, &c. of his principal pictures. His own works are much admired for their originality, colouring, and harmony. Died, 1692.

LANDAIS or LANDOIS, PETER, was born at Vitre, in Champagne. His father was tallor to Francis II., duke of Brittany in 1475, and the insinuating address and cunning tact of young Landais procured him the situation of grand treasurer to that prince. He became a very adroit politician, but was vindictive and cruel to such as offended him. The virtuous chancellor Chaulnol felt the effect of his malice, and died in prison. This, however, brought down general indignation against the unworthy favourite, who was hastily tried, condemned, and executed in 1485. The execution of his sentence was not allowed to wait for the sanction of the duke, lest he should be reprieved.

LANDEN, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, was born at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, in 1719. In 1755 he published a volume of "Mathematical Lucubrations." Soon after, he became agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, and in 1764 he published his "Residual Analysis," subsequently a "New Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing each Motion," and afterwards his volume of "Memoirs." Died, 1790.

LANDER, RICHARD and JOHN, two brothers, whose names are indissolubly associated with African discovery, were natives of Cornwall, and born, the former in 1804, the latter in 1806. They were both apprenticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clapperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1825; and

after his death, in 1827, he returned to England, where he submitted to government a plan for exploring the termination of the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badaguy in 1830, where, after encountering many dangers, they reached Kiree, but were taken prisoners at Eboe, and only, after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese, Nun, and by the English, Brass River; and thus was solved by their agency one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association, of which Mr. Macgregor Laird was the head, was entered into for forming a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition that was fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool, in 1832, unfortunately proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate, or in contests with the natives, in 1833.

LANFRANC, a learned prelate of the 11th century, was born at Pairs, in 1005. He became prior of the abbey of Bec in 1044, and strongly opposed transubstantiation, and the great encroachments of the see of Rome. In a short time he removed from Bec to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, and came over to England with William the Conqueror. Through the interest of that prince, he obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. Becoming involved in a controversy with the Archbishop of York respecting primacy, and also with the pope himself, he so far showed his independence, by refusing to appear to the citation of the pope. He was an able politician, as well as a munificent prelate, founding two hospitals near Canterbury, which he liberally endowed. Died, 1089.

LANFRANC or LANFRANCO, GIOVANNI. There were two of this name; one was an artist, born at Parma in 1581. He was originally a domestic in the service of Count Horatio Schotte, who, finding him to have a taste for design, placed him under Caracci. Under this great master he improved so rapidly that his talent was soon in requisition, and the Farnese palace and churches of St. James and St. Peter at Rome, bear ample testimony of his capability. The great excellence of this artist consisted in his composition and foreshortening, and in fresco painting. He died in 1647. — The other Lanfranc was a physician of Milan, where he practised with much success, but attempting some innovations in his profession, he was compelled to take refuge in France. He died in 1800, and left a valuable treatise on surgery, entitled "Chirurgia Magna et Parva."

LANG, CHARLES NICHOLAS, a Swiss naturalist, was born at Lucerne in 1670. After obtaining the degree of M.D. at Rome, he went to Paris, and became a corresponding

member of the academy of sciences. He settled at his native place as physician, and died in 1741. He left many writings, some of which are still unpublished.

LANGALLERIE, PHILIP DE GENTILS, Marquis de, was born at Saintonge, and early distinguished himself as a soldier. His capriciousness and eccentricity, however, lost him many friends, and he at last became religious, renounced Roman Catholicism, and wrote a book on the occasion. He subsequently visited the Hague, where, linking himself with a French adventurer, in negotiating with the Turkish ambassador for raising Christian troops for the Porte, he was arrested in 1716, sent to Vienna, and died the next year.

LANGBAINE, GERRARD, an English divine, was born at Bartonkirk, in Westmorland, about 1606. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D.D. in 1646. He was also keeper of the archives, and provost of his college. He was well acquainted with the laws and antiquities of his country, and corresponded with Selden, Usher, and other learned men. He endowed a free-school at his native place, and published an edition of Longinus, and several works on history, theology, and criticisms. Died, 1658.

LANGDALE, Sir MARMADUKE, was a royalist officer in the civil wars of Charles I. He gained many successes over the Scots and General Fairfax, but, on the ruin of the king's cause, he fled to Flanders. Charles II., in 1658, created him a baron in reward of his services, and he died in 1661.

LANGE, LAWRENCE, a traveller, was born at Stockholm. He served under Peter the Great in Russia, and in 1715 superintended the erection of the palace of Peterhof. At the desire of Peter, he visited China to procure some curiosities, and returned in 1717. He subsequently repaired to China two or three times as ambassador; and he was eventually made governor of Iakutsk in Siberia, in 1737. Prior to his death he published accounts of his several journeys.

LANGEBECK, JAMES, a learned Danish writer, was born in 1710. He studied theology, and the modern languages, with much success. Frederic V. employed him to travel in Sweden, to collect every thing he could relative to Danish history. He was also made keeper to the archives of the realm, counsellor of justice, and, lastly, counsellor of state. He died in 1774. His most important work is the historical collection, entitled "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum," &c.

LANGHAM, SIMON DE, abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, was born at Langham, in Rutlandshire, in the early part of the 14th century. In 1360 he was made lord high treasurer; in the following year he accepted the bishopric of Ely; in 1364 he became chancellor, and was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1366. He there distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to Wickliffe, and was made a cardinal; but this so offended Edward III. that he seized the temporalities of his see. He accordingly repaired to the papal court, and was amply recompensed for its loss. He

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died in 1376, and his body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey, to which he had been a liberal benefactor.

LANGHANS, CHARLES GOTHARD, an eminent architect, was born at Landshut, in Silesia, in 1733. He became a member of the fine arts, at Berlin, where he was also principal decorator of public buildings. His new structures were the Brandenburg Gate and the Salle de Spectacle. He was also a member of the arts and sciences at Bologna, and died in 1808.

LANGHORNE, DANIEL, an English historian and antiquary, was born in London. He procured the degree of M. A. and B. D. at Cambridge University, and in 1670 he was presented to the living of Layston, in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1681. His works are on the ancient history of England.

LANGHORNE, JOHN, an English divine, poet, and historian, was born at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, in 1735. His father dying when he was a child, his mother placed him in Appleby School, and, shortly after, he became a tutor in a private family. He next was usher in a school at Wakefield, and while there was admitted into orders. In 1759 he resided with Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorn, in Lincolnshire, as tutor to his sons; and, the year following, he entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He published several popular pieces, particularly a poem, entitled "Genius and Valour," and having therein defended Scotland from the scurrility thrown out by Churchill in his "Prophecy of Famine," he was complimented with the degree of D. D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1770, Dr. Langhorne, in conjunction with his brother, published a translation of Plutarch, which is still a very popular work; in 1777 he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells, and died in 1779. Dr. Langhorne printed two volumes of sermons, and, in 1804, his son published his several poems.—WILLIAM, the doctor's brother, born in 1721, was presented to the rectory of Hakinge, and the perpetual curacy of Folkestone, where he died in 1772. He wrote one or two poems, and had a share in the translation of Plutarch.

LANGIUS, JOHN, a learned physician, was born at Loewenberg, in Silesia, in 1485. After studying at Bologna and Pisa, he became an M. D., and settled at Heidelberg. He was physician to four electors palatine. Died, 1565.

LANGLANDE, ROBERT, a secular priest of the 14th century, and fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, known as the author of some satirical poems against the vices of the Romish clergy.

LANGLES, LOUIS MATTHEW, a celebrated oriental scholar, was born at Peronne, in France, in 1763. He published a "Dictionnaire Mautohon-Français," and various works translated from the oriental tongues, particularly a work on Hindoo literature. In 1792 he was appointed keeper of the oriental MSS. in the royal library, and, in the next year, he was attached to the committee of public instruction. He died in 1824, leaving an admirable collection of books, MSS., &c.

LANGLEY, BATTY, an English builder, known by his attempt to re-model the Gothic style of architecture, by inventing different orders of the Gothic, from an intermixture of the various Grecian orders. Died, 1751.

LANGTOFT, PETER, an historian and Augustin friar, was born in Yorkshire, in the 13th century, and is known as the translator of "Boscam's Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury."

LANGTON, STEPHEN, archbishop of Canterbury in the time of king John, was born in Lincolnshire, but educated in France. He rose through the various honours of the university of Paris till he became its chancellor; and then, on visiting Rome, Innocent III. so admired his learning and abilities, as to promote him to the see of Canterbury, a power of disposal then disputed by the king of England. John, however, refused to confirm the nomination, and the kingdom was accordingly under excommunication. The pusillanimous monarch at length yielded, and Langton entered into quiet possession of his diocese in 1213. This prelate was not so subservient to the Romish church as was expected, but became a strenuous supporter of the English church, and died in 1228, leaving many works, which have since been printed.

LANGUET, two French ecclesiastics, brothers. JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, the elder, was born at Dijon, in 1675, and early became a doctor in the Sorbonne. For 10 years he acted as curate at St. Sulpice, in Paris, and then succeeded to the benefice. From this moment the whole life of this pious and good churchman was devoted to acts of charity and benevolence. He founded a hospital, the "Maison de l'Enfant Jesus," for the support of many hundred men, women, and children; and applied all his zeal, as well as income, in aiding his more indigent brethren. He died in 1753.—JEAN JOSEPH possessed great benevolence, became bishop of Soissons, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, where he died in 1753.

LANGUET, HUBERT, a scholar and diplomatist, was born at Viteaux, in Burgundy, in 1518. He studied the law, and took the degree of D. D. in that faculty at Padua; after which he visited Wittemberg, where, at the instance of his friend Melancthon, he embraced the Protestant religion. Shortly after, he became minister of state to the Elector of Saxony, and was at Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, from which he very narrowly escaped. Subsequently being suspected of Zuinglianism, he retired to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of the Prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp in 1581, and left many writings to bear witness to his learning.

LANIER, or LANIERE, NICOLAS, an Italian artist, was born about 1508. He was employed by Charles I. of England, but the time of his death is uncertain.

LANJUINAIS, JEAN DENIS, Count de, was born at Rennes, in 1753. He was a member of the third estate at the breaking out of the revolution; and, when the republic was proclaimed, he was as zealous in defence of the rights of his prince as of the rights of the nation. He opposed the usurp-

ations of Buonaparte, and after the second restoration, he strenuously resisted the extravagant pretensions of the French clergy, defended the liberty of the press and individual freedom, the law of election, and the charter. He died in 1827.

LANJUINAIS, JOSEPH DE, an ecclesiastic, was born in Brittany. After entering the order of St. Benedict, and becoming professor of theology, his connection with D'Alembert and Diderot compelled him to retire to Lausanne, where he embraced the reformed religion, and became principal of the college of Moudon. He published many works, which excited some attention, and died in 1808.

LANNES, JOHN, duke of Montebello and a marshal of France, was born in 1769, at Lestoure. He was apprenticed to a dyer, but entering the army, his zeal and energy gained him promotion, and, in 1795, he was made a chief of brigade. After various successes in Italy, and under Buonaparte, in Egypt and other places, particularly at Marengo, he was made a marshal of the empire, and afterwards duke of Montebello. He contributed much to the victory of Austerlitz, and was very prominent in the battles of Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Tudela, and Saragossa. At the battle of Easling he received a mortal wound, of which he died in 1809. His son was created duke of Montebello in 1815.

LANSBERGHE, or LANSBERGIUS, PHILIP, a mathematician and divine, was born at Ghent, in Flanders. He was long a Protestant minister at Antwerp, and afterwards at Ter-Goes, in Zealand; thence he removed to Middleburg, where he died in 1632. He wrote several astronomical works, and one on sacred chronology.

LANTIER, E. F. DE, a poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Marseilles in 1796, and died there in 1826. From his great age he had obtained the appellation of the Nestor of literary France. His principal works are, "The Travels of Antenor in Greece" (which has not inaptly been called the Anacharsis of the boudoirs), "Geoffrey Rudel, or the Troubadour," "A Journey in Spain," besides various other poems and tales.

LANZI, LOUIS, an Italian antiquary, was born at Monte del Celmo, in 1732, and became a Jesuit. He taught rhetoric with great success, and, on the suppression of his order, he was sub-director of the Florence gallery. He wrote several works, particularly one on "The Tuscan Language," and "A History of Painting," &c. He died in 1810.

LAO-TSEE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born about 600 years B.C., in the service of Hou-Konang. He was contemporary with Pythagoras, and taught the doctrine of metempsychosis. He followed the sect of Tao-Tsee, and must have lived to a great age, having been visited by Confucius in 517 B.C. Little, however, is known of his personal history.

LAPLACE, or PLATEANUS, PETER DE, a French magistrate and writer, was born at Angoulême, in 1696. He became a pleader in the parliament of Paris, till he was ap-

pointed, by the Prince of Condé, superintendent of his household. Unfortunately he returned to Paris, and while discharging his duty as president at the court of aids, was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. His works are, "Commentaries on the State of Religion and the Commonwealth," "A Treatise on the Use of Moral Philosophy," and "A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Religion."

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, Marquis de, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Beaumont-en-Auge, in 1749; where he became professor of mathematics in the military school. From this place he soon removed to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of analysis and the highest branches of geometry, and was chosen a member of the academy of sciences, one of the forty of the French academy, and member of the Bureau des Longitudes. In 1796 appeared his famous work, "Exposition du Système du Monde." After the revolution, on the 18th of Brumaire, in 1799, he was made minister of the interior by the first consul. But from this he was removed, to make room for Lucien Buonaparte, and was then admitted into the senate, of which, in 1803, he became president. Having, in 1814, voted for the deposition of Napoleon, on the re-organisation of peers, he was made a marquis. He died in 1827, leaving numerous scientific works, evidences of his talent.

LAPPO, JAMES, or JACOPO, an Italian architect living at Florence, who built the church of the Virgin Mary at Assisi, founded by Hellas, which obtained him great reputation. Died, 1262. — **ARNOLFO**, his son, became a most celebrated architect and sculptor, displaying great genius and skill in his profession. Died, 1300.

LARCHER, PETER HENRY, an eminent French scholar, was born at Dijon, in 1726. His first translation was the *Electra* of Euripides; after which he translated *Martinus Scriblerus*, from Pope's *Miscellanies*, and furnished notes to the French version of *Hudibras*. In 1767, a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose Philosophy of History he published remarks, under the title of a "Supplement;" to which the latter replied in his well known *Défense de mon Oncle*. Larcher rejoined in a "Réponse," with which the controversy ceased on his part; but not so the merciless wit of his opponent. He afterwards published his "*Mémoire sur Venus*," and translated *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*. Died, 1812.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting divine, was born at Hawkhurst, Kent, in 1684; and received his education at Utrecht and Leyden. He was the author of several important theological works, viz. "The Credibility of the Gospel History," "The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity," "The History of Heretics," sermons, &c. Died, 1768.

LARGILLIERE, NICHOLAS DE, a portrait painter, was born at Paris, in 1656. He lived several years in England, and was much employed by Charles II. and James

II. On his return to France he became historical painter, and afterwards director of the academy. Died, 1746.

LARIVE, M., a celebrated French tragedian, was born at Rochelle, in 1749; appeared at the Théâtre Français, Paris, in 1771; where, by his fine person, and his powers of declamation, he rose to eminence. He quitted the stage rather earlier in life than most actors, and died at Montignon, in 1827, aged 78. He wrote a drama, entitled "Pyramus and Thisbe," "Reflections on the Historic Art," and other works.

LARIVEY, PETER DE, an old French dramatic writer, and one of the first who considered comedy as the representation of real life, was a native of Troyes, and is supposed to have died about 1612.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, or ROCHEFOUCAULT, FRANCIS, Duke de, prince of Marsillac, a distinguished courtier and man of letters in the reign of Louis XIV., was born in 1613, and died in 1680. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the Fronde; but he is chiefly remembered as the writer of "Réflexions et Maximes," a work which has been extolled and criticised in no ordinary degree. He also wrote "Mémoires de la Régne d'Anne d'Autriche;" and, during the latter part of his life, his house was the resort of the first-rate wits and literati of France.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOUT, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDER FREDERIC, Duke de, born in 1747, was grand-master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and XVI. He became a member of the constituent assembly in 1789, after the dissolution of which he took the military command at Rouen, in his capacity of lieutenant-general, during 1792. On the downfall of the monarchy he left France, and resided for eighteen months in England; he then travelled through the United States, whence he returned in 1798, and was allowed to revisit his native land, where he devoted himself to the promotion of the useful arts and to acts of benevolence. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the restoration he was created a peer, but, on account of the liberality of his sentiments, he was, in 1823 and 1824, excluded from the council of state, and removed from the several boards of which he was a member. His principal work is, "Travels in the United States." Died, 1827.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE, one of the most distinguished of the Vendean royalists, was born at Chatillon, in Poitou, in 1772, and was a son of the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein. The peasants of the neighbourhood having risen in the royal cause in 1792, he placed himself at their head, and addressed them in the following pithy harangue: "I am young and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy; if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." He was subsequently chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendéans, and displayed great talent and the most daring valour. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of twenty-

two years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Nouaille.

LARREY, ISAAC DE, an historian, was born in 1638, at Montvilliers. He went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the states-general. His works are, "The History of Augustus," "The History of Eleanor, Wife of Henry II.," "History of England," 4 vols. folio; "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," 2 vols. 8vo., and "The History of France under Louis XIV.," 3 vols. 4to. Died, 1719.

LARRIVEE, HENRY, a distinguished French actor and opera singer, was originally a hairdresser, but having acquired the art of giving to recitative all the energy and expression of tragic declamation, he speedily arrived at the highest eminence in his peculiar department of the art. Died, 1802.

LARROQUE, MATTHEW DE, a Protestant divine, was born near Agen, in 1619. He was minister of the church of Vitry, in Brittany, where he officiated twenty-seven years, and then removed to Rouen. He was the author of a "History of the Eucharist," the "Conformity of the Reformed Churches of France with the Ancients," &c. Died, 1684. — His son DANIEL, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, quitted France; but afterwards returned, and abjured the Protestant religion. In 1693 he was sent to prison for writing a satire on the king. After a confinement of five years he obtained his release, and was appointed secretary to the council. He published several works, the principal of which was a satire, entitled "Les véritables Motifs de la Conversion de M. l'Abbé de la Trappe."

LA SALLE, Count de, a brave soldier, was born at Metz, in 1775, and entered the army, with the rank of an officer, at 11 years of age, under prince Maximilian, afterwards king of Bavaria. The privilege of birth opened to him a line of promotion; but he resolved that merit alone should distinguish him. He accordingly resigned his commission, became a private soldier, and at length rose, through long and dangerous services, which occupied eight years, to the post which he had before resigned. By his decisive conduct at the battle of Rivoli he possessed himself of the colours; upon which the commander-in-chief addressed him in these words: "Rest yourself upon these flags, you have deserved them." He was equally victorious in Egypt; conquered the Prussians on the walls of Königsberg; and finished an honourable career, in the arms of victory, on the field of Wagram.

LASCARIS, CONSTANTINE and JOHN, two noble Greeks of the 15th century, who, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, took refuge in Italy. — CONSTANTINE went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand-duke in the Greek language. From thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he died about 1500. His Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; and again by Aldus in 1495. — JOHN, surnamed

RHYNDACENUS, took up his residence at Padua, and was patronised by Lorenzo de Medici, who sent him to Greece to purchase certain valuable manuscripts, a mission which he accomplished much to the satisfaction of his employer. In 1494 he entered the service of Louis XII. of France, who made him his envoy to the Venetian senate; in 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo X. to found the Greek College, of which Lascaris became the principal, and also the superintendant of the Greek press; and in 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. His taste for literature induced his contemporaries to expect that he would greatly benefit the world by his own productions; his natural indolence, however, prevented him from writing much that was original, though he published translations of several classical works, with annotations, &c. Died, 1535.

LAS CASES, Count de, celebrated for his fidelity to Buonaparte, was born in the chateau of Las Cases, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, 1766. At the outbreak of the French revolution, 1789, he was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, and took part in the Quiberon expedition, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire. Having been long devoted to literary pursuits, he now published, under the name of Le Sage, an "Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Geographique," which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself as a volunteer to ward off the English attack upon Flushing; and from this time attracted the attention of Buonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, admitted him to the council of state, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 he refused to vote with the council of state for the dethronement of the emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1815, and was one of the four attendants that accompanied him to St. Helena. There he remained 18 months with the illustrious prisoner, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, which he subsequently published, under the title of "Mémorial de Sainte Hélène." But having become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not allowed to return to France till after the emperor's decease. In 1830 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and took his seat with the opposition. Died, 1842.

LASCY, PETER, Count de, a military officer, born in Ireland, in 1678. After the conquest of that country by William III. he entered the French service, and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies. He rose to the rank of a Russian field-marshal, was appointed governor of Lithuania, and died in 1751.

LASCY, JOSEPH FRANCIS MADRICK, Count de, son of the preceding, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1725; entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having displayed his military talents at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and

Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active employment under the emperor Joseph II., during great part of the remainder of his life. Died 1801.

LASERNA-SANTANDER, **CHARLES ANTHONY**, distinguished as a bibliographer in the last century, was a native of Biscay. He went to reside at Brussels, and there collected a noble library, which he opened to the public; but having been obliged to dispose of it, he was appointed keeper of the public library. He published a "Dictionnaire Bibliographique," &c.; and died in 1813.

LASSALA, MANUEL, a Spanish Jesuit; author of an "Account of the Poets of Castile," an "Essay on General History," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1798.

LASSO, ORLANDO DI, an eminent musician, was born at Mons, in Hainault, in 1530. De Thou relates that he was forcibly taken from his parents in his childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga, on account of his fine voice, and carried by him to Milan, Naples, and Sicily. He subsequently taught music at Rome, Antwerp, &c., and finally settled at Munich, as chapel-master to Albert, duke of Bavaria. His productions are numerous, but now rarely to be met with. Died, 1593.—His two sons, **RUDOLPH** and **FERDINAND**, were also good musicians; and besides producing many compositions of their own, published their father's works, under the title of "Magnus Opus Musicum Orlandi de Lasso."

LASSUS, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about 500 years B. C. He is particularly known by the answer he gave to a man who asked him—"What could best render life pleasant and comfortable?" "Experience."

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent ornithologist and antiquary, was born at Eltham, in Kent, in 1740, where his father practised as a surgeon and apothecary. Dr. Latham for many years followed similar professional pursuits at Dartford, but he subsequently removed to Romsey, and during the latter period of his life he resided at Winchester. Though chiefly known as a naturalist, he was also much attached to the study of antiquities; while at the same time, as a medical practitioner, he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation. He was the author of several professional works, besides treatises on subjects relating to medicine, antiquities, and natural history, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Among his productions are, "A General Synopsis of Birds," 6 vols. 4to.; "Index Ornithologicus," 2 vols. 4to.; "Heald's Pharmacopœia Improved," and others; but his great work, which he commenced in his 82nd year, was "A General History of Birds," in 10 vols. 4to. So indefatigable was he, and withal so capable of this undertaking, at such an advanced period of life, that, with singular fidelity to nature, he designed, etched, and coloured the whole of the plates

himself. This venerable man, who was in his 97th year, was active and cheerful, and in the possession of all his faculties up to the time of his death, in Feb. 1867.

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., and F.L.S., was the eldest son of the Rev. John Latham, and was born at Gawsworth, in the county of Chester. After going through his academical course with great credit at Oxford, he commenced practice as a physician in Manchester, where he met with great success, as he did also subsequently at Oxford, and in his native county. He then removed to London, where for many years he was at the very head of his important profession; and in 1814, after 30 years of most industrious and successful practice, he was elected president of the College of Physicians. His only separate publication, we believe, is his volume entitled "Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes;" but he also contributed several able papers to the Medical Transactions. Died, 1843, aged 83.

LATIMER, HUGH, bishop of Worcester, one of the first reformers of the Church of England, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, in 1470. It is a remarkable circumstance, though not altogether without parallel, that from being a zealous papist, he became a zealous Protestant, active in supporting the reformed doctrine, and assiduous to make converts. He first became obnoxious to the enemies of innovation by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. Latimer had the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII., on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in English. Although this epistle produced no effect, Henry presented the writer to the living of West Kington, in Wiltshire. The ascendancy of Anne Boleyn and rise of Thomas Cromwell proved favourable to Latimer, and he was, in 1535, appointed bishop of Worcester. But the fall of his patrons prepared the way for reverses, and the six articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric rather than hold any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion, and retired into the country. During the short reign of Edward VI. he again preached, and was highly popular at court, but could not be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, Latimer was cited to appear before the council, in doing which an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He, however, prepared with alacrity to obey the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." In 1555, new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted, in support of the Romish religion, a commission was issued by Cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy, who were, in consequence, delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. This sentence was put in execution at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the purpose,

and, with his fellow-sufferer, was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A faggot, ready kindled, was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." He then recommended his soul to God, and, with firm composure, expired amid the flames.

LATIMER, WILLIAM, a celebrated scholar of the 16th century, who taught Erasmus Greek, and was tutor to Reginald, afterwards Cardinal Pole. He was a prebendary at Salisbury, and held two livings in Gloucestershire. Died, 1645.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, an eminent grammarian of Florence, in the 13th century, who had the honour of being Dante's tutor. Died, 1294.

LATINUS, LATINUS, a learned critic of the 16th century, born at Viterbo, in 1513, author of "Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana," &c. Died, 1538.

LATOUR, General Count THEODORE, an eminent Austrian officer, was born at Vienna, 1780. Educated at the Imperial Engineers' School, he soon obtained distinction in the field by his zeal, merit, and courage; and during the long peace that succeeded the campaigns of 1813-1815, his great administrative abilities were repeatedly called into action by his native government. For many years he was president of the military board of the German confederation. Soon after the revolutionary outbreaks in 1848, he was nominated minister of war, the duties of which office he discharged with equal firmness and moderation; but a rumour having been spread that he was intriguing for the re-establishment of the absolute form of government which had been overthrown in the spring of 1848, the populace, during the insurrection that burst forth in Vienna in October of the same year, broke into the war office, and having seized the minister of war, ruthlessly murdered him, and suspended his corpse upon a gibbet, where it was exposed to the most ignominious and barbarous insults.

LATOUR D'AUVERGNE CORRET, THEOPHILUS MALO DE, a distinguished soldier, citizen, and scholar of the French republic, was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Brittany. He first served in the army during the American war; and when the French revolution broke out, he was living in retirement, on his halfpay. This called him again into active life, and he was intrusted with the command of 8000 grenadiers, and distinguished himself in various successful enterprises on the Spanish frontier. In 1795 he returned to his studies; but, in 1799, he once more took the field, generally serving in lieu of a friend's only son, who had been drawn as a conscript. Buonaparte rewarded his bravery by bestowing on him the honourable title of First Grenadier of France; but he did not long retain it, being killed at the battle of Neuburg, in 1800. He was well versed in history, and an eminent linguist; author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary, and various other philological works of merit.

LATTAIGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES, Abbé de, a poet, whose songs were once popular in France. He was canon at Rheims, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris; and, after having lived a life of gaiety and pleasure, retired to a monastery, and died in 1779.

LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE, who was a prisoner in the Bastille for 85 years, was born in 1724, at Montagnac, in Languedoc. In order to gain the favour of Madame de Pompadour, he persuaded her that an attempt was to be made on her life, by a box containing the most subtle poison; and when the box arrived, it was discovered that it had been sent by Latude himself, and contained nothing but ashes. This offence, aggravated by repeated endeavours to escape, was the cause of his long and rigorous incarceration; but when his sufferings became known, by the publication of his memoirs, which he wrote soon after his liberation, they became a formidable weapon in the hands of the revolutionists, and the National Assembly decreed him a pension. He died in 1804, aged 80.

LAUD, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire; was educated at the free school of his native place, and at St. John's College, Oxford; was ordained in 1601; became president of his college in 1611; accompanied James I. to Scotland, as one of his chaplains, in 1617; was installed a prebend of Westminster in 1620; and obtained the see of St. David's in the following year. On the accession of Charles I. his influence became very great; and he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and, in 1628, to that of London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of manuscripts, in a great number of languages, ancient, modern, and oriental. In 1633 he attended Charles into Scotland, who went there to be crowned: on his return, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and during the same year he was chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the church, and his endeavours to introduce the liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the long parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the Commons and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the Lords, by whom he was acquitted, which so provoked the faction in the lower house, that they passed a bill of attainder, declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the peers to pass; and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 10. 1644-5. He was in the 72nd year of his age, and met his fate with great fortitude. Among his works are, "Annotations on the Life and Death of King James," his "Diary," edited by Wharton, and published with his "Remains," "Officium Quotidianum," &c.

LAUDER, SIR THOMAS DICK, bart., whose versatile pen has acquired for him a high place in Scottish literature, was born near Edinburgh, 1784. He was one of the first

contributors to Blackwood's Magazine. His two novels, "Lochinther" and "The Wolf of Badenoch," published in early life, are remarkable for freedom and felicity of style; and these were followed at intervals by various other works, among which are "The Floods of Moray in 1820," "Highland Rambles," "Tour round the Coasts of Scotland," "The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842," &c. Sir Thomas took a great interest in politics; his zeal in behalf of the reform bill was conspicuous even at that period of general excitement; and few who heard him will forget his amusing and humorous harangues. His last contribution to literature was a series of papers on the rivers of Scotland, which appeared in Tait's Magazine. Died, 1848.

LAUDEK, WILLIAM, a literary impostor, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by endeavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist, was a native of Scotland. In 1747 he began an attack upon Milton in the Gentleman's Magazine, which he followed up by a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost." His alleged quotations from Grotius, Massenius, and others, passed as genuine for a time, until they were exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract, with this title, "The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I." Lauderdale died at Barbadoes, in 1771.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLAND, Earl of, a very active and energetic statesman, whose opinions were at one time deemed to be of great weight, both by his own party and by his opponents, was born in 1759. In 1780 he was returned to parliament for Newport in Cornwall, and subsequently for Malmesbury. As a member of the lower house he joined the party of his friend Mr. Fox, and took an active part in opposing the North administration, supported Mr. Fox's India Bill, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1789 he succeeded to the title, and was in the following year sent to the House of Lords as one of the 16 Scottish representative peers. In 1792 the state of his health caused him to reside for some time in France, and he witnessed the attack on the Tuilleries, and the imprisonment of the royal family. In 1800, on the dissolution of the Pitt administration, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, sworn a privy councillor, and received the great seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, with full powers to conclude a peace. Of the termination of that negotiation this is not the place to speak, the mere fact of his being intrusted with the task of negotiating with such men as Buonaparte and Talleyrand is sufficient to show the high estimation in which his judgment was then held. The short-lived "all the talents" administration being broken up in 1807, the Earl of Lauderdale had to resign the great seal of Scotland to its former keeper, the Duke of Gordon. He subsequently held no office,

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but he was, to a very late period of his life, punctual and active in his parliamentary duties. Born, 1759; died, 1840.

LAUDON, GIDEON ERNEST, a celebrated Austrian general, was born at Totzen, in Livonia, in 1713. He displayed great talents in the seven years' war, for which he was made a major-general, and invested with the order of Maria Theresa. The victories at Hochkirchen, Kunersdorf, Landshut, and Glätz were such proofs of his skill and valour, that Frederic the Great used to own there was nobody he feared so much as Laudon. On the conclusion of peace he was created a baron of the empire; in 1766, nominated an aulic councillor; and, in 1778, made field-marshal. He next commanded against the Turks; and, in 1789, took Belgrade.

LAUNEY, BERNARD RENÉ JOURDAN DE, the last governor of the Bastille in Paris, which was erected in 1383, and destroyed July 14, 1789. He was a son of the former governor, and his residence in that abode had given to his character a bluntness of manner, and inflexibility of temper, which proved the cause of his own destruction. Fifteen days before the prison was attacked, three individuals, disguised, but whose manners and address showed they had popular interest, came to the prison, and asked the governor how he purposed to act in case of an attack. "My conduct is regulated by my duty; I shall defend it," was his reply. In fact, he resolved to do so, and rather to set fire to the magazine, and perish in the ruins, than yield to the desire of the people. He executed his intention as long as he could, but was at length brought out by the populace, and murdered in a most cruel and inhuman manner.

LAUNOI, JOHN DE, a French divine, born in 1603, who defended the liberties of the Gallican church, and reformed the calendar by purging it of fictitious saints and legendary tales. Died, 1678.

LAURENCE, DR. RICHARD, archbishop of Cashel, was the son of a tradesman at Bath, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. As a theological writer and general scholar he had few equals in his day. His industry was prodigious, and no less conspicuous was his zeal for upholding not merely the rights and authority of the church, but its purity and its duties also. His "Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism," and his sermon "On Singularity and Excess in Theological Literature," are extremely valuable to theological students. Born, 1761; died, 1839.

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, a mechanic was born in Flanders, in 1715. He is said to have constructed some hydraulic machines, when he was not more than ten years of age; and at twenty-one he was made superintendent of several public works; among which was the direction of the canals in the Netherlands. He also projected the junction of the Somme and the Scheldt; for which he was honoured with the order of St. Michael. Died, 1773.

LAURENS, HENRY, a distinguished American statesman, born at Charlestown, South

Carolina, in 1724. He was chosen president of the council of safety in 1774; elected a delegate to congress, and soon after taking his seat, was made president of that body. Having resigned in 1779, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Holland, and on his way thither, being captured by the British, was carried to London, and committed to the Tower. His confinement lasted for more than fourteen months, during which, various efforts were made to shake his constancy, but without effect. Soon after his release, he received a commission from congress to be one of their ministers for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and, having repaired to Paris, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty. Died, 1792.

LAURI, FILIPPO, a painter, was the son of a Flemish artist, but born at Rome, in 1623. His altar-pieces and other scriptural paintings are held in much esteem. Died, 1694.

LAURISTON, JAMES ALEXANDER BERNARD LAW, Count de, grandson of the celebrated projector Law, was born in 1768. He embraced the military profession at an early age, and served in the artillery, in which he obtained a rapid promotion, owing to his own activity and to the friendship of Buonaparte, whose aide-de-camp he was, and who employed him on several important missions. He brought to England the ratification of the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens; and was received with enthusiasm by the populace of London, who took the horses from his carriage, and conducted him in triumph to Downing Street. He was in every campaign of note in Spain, Germany, and Russia, and decided the victory in favour of the French at Wagram, by bringing up to the charge, at full trot, 100 pieces of artillery. After the conclusion of the general peace, Louis XVIII. created him a grand cordon of the legion of honour, and he subsequently rose to the rank of marshal. Died, 1828.

LAVALETTE, MARIE CHAMANS, Count de, was born at Paris in 1769. He was at first destined for the clerical profession; but while pursuing his studies, the revolution broke out, and he became an officer of the national guards. Though he concurred with the revolutionary feeling, he displayed moderation, voting, by petition, against the camp under the walls of Paris, and was prosecuted for leading his detachment of the national guards to the defence of the Tuilleries. He sought refuge in the army of the Alps as a volunteer, and obtained military promotion in several fields of battle, in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1796, after the battle of Arcola, Buonaparte appointed him his aide-de-camp, and he was frequently charged by him with difficult missions. In 1797 he sent him to Paris, to judge of the state of the public feeling previous to the memorable crisis of September. After the revolution, which he correctly appreciated, he returned to Napoleon, with whom he arrived at the capital towards the close of the same year, and whose friendship procured him a marriage-union with Emilie de Beauharnais, Josephine's niece. Lavalette next accompanied Buonaparte to

Egypt, and there improved his title to public estimation. On his return to France, he was first appointed a commissary, and, finally, director-general of the post-office and counsellor of state. After Napoleon became emperor, in 1803, he was appointed a count of the empire. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th of March, 1815, by virtue of orders from Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and gave notice to stop the departure of the journals, despatches, and travelling post-horses without signed orders. At the same time, he despatched a courier to Napoleon, to describe the actual condition of the capital. On the 2nd of June he was nominated a peer. On the second restoration, in July 1815, he was deprived of his functions, arrested by the sub-prefect of police, Decazes, and condemned to death as an accomplice in Buonaparte's treason against the royal authority. An appeal having been rejected, and Madame Lavalette's application for pardon being declined, his execution was fixed for the 21st December. On the evening of the 20th, his wife, her daughter, twelve years old, and her governess, presented themselves at the prison door, and were admitted by the gaolers as usual. A short time after the daughter and governess reappeared, supporting Madame Lavalette, apparently in great affliction. They were scarcely gone when the turnkey appeared in his cell, and Lavalette was not to be found—his wife, Madame Lavalette, had taken his place. The alarm was given, the carriage which brought the visitors was overtaken, but only the daughter found in it. Orders were given to close the barriers, and descriptions of the person of the fugitive were despatched in all directions. Meanwhile Lavalette was occupied with the care of quitting Paris, and passing the frontiers. The means of doing so were supplied by Sir R. Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson. Dressed as an English officer, he went to their quarters, and started at seven in the morning with Sir R. Wilson in a cabriolet. He passed the barriers without being recognised, and arrived at Mons, where he obtained permission to settle at Munich. Five years after, a royal ordinance revoked the sentence of death, and permitted him to rejoin his family in France. On the escape of Lavalette being known, his wife was arrested, and tried, with her governess, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, by the *Cour Royale*. The latter were condemned to a short imprisonment, and she and the governess acquitted; but she never recovered the shock caused to her nerves and constitution by the risks to which her noble fidelity had exposed her. A fixed mental alienation succeeded.

LAVALLÉE, JOHN, Marquis de, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born near Dieppe, in 1747. He became a member of several literary societies, wrote many dramatic pieces, and assisted in editing various periodical works. He died in 1815.

LAVATER, JOHN GASPAR, the celebrated physiognomist, was born at Zurich, in 1741.

He became pastor of the principal church of St. Peter at his native place, and was distinguished by his unwearied zeal in behalf of practical Christianity. He died in 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received in 1799, when the French troops under Massena took Zurich by storm. He was the author of a "Treatise on Physiognomy," the "Journal of a Self-Observer," "Jesus the Messiah," in 4 vols.; "Spiritual Hymns," "Swiss Lays," &c.; but the work by which he is universally known, and which once was highly popular, is that on physiognomy. Lavater was pious, but credulous; enthusiastic, but sincere.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, Louis, a violent partisan of the French revolution, who rendered himself notorious by the publication of the following works: "Crimes des Rois de France," "Les Crimes des Empereurs," & "Les Crimes des Papes." He became a member of the Convention in 1792; voted for the death of the king; and, in 1794, was ordered by the Jacobin club to draw up the "Act of Accusation against Kings." The fall of the terrorists put an end to his influence, and he died in 1800.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, bishop of Exeter, a prelate of great piety and learning, was born in 1683, and died in 1762. He was the author of a well-known treatise, entitled "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared," another on the Moralists, and also some single sermons.

LAVOISIER, ANTHONY LAURENCE, a celebrated French chemist, was born at Paris, in 1743; was educated at Mazarin College; and, on quitting it, devoted himself wholly to the sciences, but more particularly to chemistry. The discoveries of Black, Cavendish, and Priestley, relative to the nature of elastic fluids or gases, having attracted his notice, he entered on the same field of inquiry, with all his characteristic ardour, in the cause of science; and, possessing the advantage of a considerable fortune, he conducted his experiments on a large scale, and obtained highly interesting results. His new theory of chemistry was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose phlogistic hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tillet as treasurer of the academy, and became also farmer-general; but notwithstanding his talents and virtues, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the frivolous charge of having adulterated the tobacco with ingredients obnoxious to the health of the citizens, and was guillotined in 1794. Besides his Elements, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," 2 vols.; "Report of the Commissioners charged to examine Animal Magnetism," "Instructions for making Nitre," &c.

LAW, EDMUND, a learned prelate, was born at Cartmel in Lancashire, in 1703; received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, after obtaining various church preferments, was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1769. He was the author of many

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able theological works ; among which are,
"Considerations on the Theory of Religion,"
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Christ," an "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space,
Time," &c. Died, 1787.

LAW, JOHN, a celebrated financial pro-
jector, was born, in 1681, at Edinburgh,
where his father, a goldsmith, resided. He
was bred to no profession, but studied the
mathematics, and particularly excelled as
an accountant. For the purpose of remedy-
ing the deficiency of a circulating medium,
he projected the establishment of a bank,
with paper issues, to the amount of the
value of all the lands in the kingdom ; but
this scheme was rejected. Having seduced
a young lady in England, he killed her
brother in a duel, and was obliged to leave
the country. He went first to Holland, and
afterwards to Venice and Genoa, from
which cities he was banished as a design-
ing adventurer ; but, at length, he secured
the patronage of the regent Duke of Orleans,
and established his bank at Paris, 1716, by
royal authority. To this was joined the
company of the Mississippi, a pretended
scheme for paying off the national debt, and
for enriching subscribers. The project be-
came extravagantly popular, and every one
converted his gold and silver into paper.
In 1720, Law was made comptroller of the
finances. The bubble, however, burst ; and
the people, enraged, besieged the palace of
the regent, crying out, as they held up their
hands full of bills, "See the fruits of your
system." Law was exiled to Pontoise, from
whence he escaped to Italy, and died at
Venice in 1729.

LAW, WILLIAM, a pious English divine,
was born at King's Cliffe, Northampton-
shire, in 1686 ; was educated at Emanuel
College, Cambridge ; and lived for the most
part a retired life at the house of Mrs.
Hester Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated his-
torian, to whom he had been tutor. He wrote
against Bishop Hoadly, and was also the
author of some valuable practical books, as,
"A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life,"
"A Treatise on Christian Perfection," &c.
In his latter days he fell into the mystic
reveries of Jacob Behmen, whose works he
published. Died, 1761.

LAWES, HENRY, a musician, was born at
Salisbury, in 1600, and is said to have been
the first who introduced the Italian style of
music into England. In 1653 he published his
"Airs, Dialogues," &c. He set to music the
Comus of Milton, with whom he was
intimate. He also set most of Waller's
songs, and died in 1662. — His brother
WILLIAM, who was an excellent performer,
took up arms in the royal cause, and was
killed at the siege of Chester, in 1645.

LAWLESS, JOHN, the once celebrated
Irish agitator, was a native of Dublin, and
originally designed for the legal profession.
For many years he was distinguished as a
leading political character with the Liberals
of Ireland ; and from his straightforward
and fearless conduct, he acquired from all
parties the title of "honest Jack Lawless."
When the English government first proposed
to grant emancipation to the Irish Catholics,
provided their clergy were paid by the state,

and the forty-shilling freeholders were dis-
franchised, "honest Jack" vehemently op-
posed the measure in the Catholic Associa-
tion, and thereby acquired a degree of popu-
larity, which aroused the jealousy of his great
rival co-agitator. His eloquence was ener-
getic, forcible, and convincing ; and it is ge-
nerally understood, that whatever might
have been the faults of the head, his heart
was sound at the core. He died in London,
aged 65, in August, 1837.

LAWRENCE, Dr. FRENCH, a native of
Bristol, was educated at Winchester, and
at Corpus Christi College, Oxford ; became
eminent as a civilian and a man of letters ;
and died in 1809. Among his writings are,
"Remarks on the Apocalypse," and several
beautiful poems. He edited and partly com-
posed "The Rolliad" and "Probationary
Odes ;" and published an edition of the
works of Edmund Burke, of whom he was
the bosom friend and executor.

LAWRENCE, SPRINGER, an eminent
general, in the service of the East India
Company. He was born in 1697 ; was em-
ployed during a period of 20 years on the
coast of Coromandel, where he added greatly
to the British possessions ; and died in 1775.
The company erected a fine monument to
his memory in Westminster Abbey.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, was an eminent
physician, born in Westminster, in 1711 ; was
chosen anatomical reader at the university
of Oxford, in 1740 ; was elected fellow of the
college of physicians in 1744 ; and became
president in 1767, and was re-elected during
the ensuing seven years. He was the author
of "De Hydrope," and other medical pro-
ductions, in Latin ; and was the intimate
friend of Dr. Johnson. Died, 1783.

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, the most cele-
brated portrait painter of the age, was born
in 1769, at Bristol, where his father kept an
inn. He early exhibited proofs of his ta-
lent for the art, having, it is said, sketched
portraits in his fifth year. At the age of
six he was sent to school, where he remained
two years ; and this, with the exception of
a few lessons subsequently in Latin and
French, constituted his whole education.
Young Lawrence, however, had access to
the galleries of some of the neighbouring
gentry, in which he employed himself in
copying historical and other pieces. In
1782 his father, who had been unsuccessful
in business, removed to Bath, where his son
was much employed in taking portraits in
crayon ; and having made a copy of the
Transfiguration by Raphael, the society for
the encouragement of arts bestowed on him
their prize of five guineas and a silver palette.
In 1787 the family removed to London, and
Lawrence was admitted a student at the
Royal Academy. His subsequent career was
successful and brilliant. He was elected
royal associate in 1791, and on the death of
Sir J. Reynolds, the next year, was made
painter to the king. He was honoured with
the personal friendship of George IV., who
sat to him for several portraits, and bestowed
on him the order of knighthood. After the
peace of 1814 he painted the portraits of the
allied sovereigns, and the generals Blücher,
Platoff, and Wellington ; also Louis XVIII.

and Charles X. of France; besides numerous others, consisting of the principal nobility of England, the Pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and many other distinguished personages on the Continent. On the death of Mr. West, in 1820, Sir T. Lawrence was elected president of the Royal Academy. No artist ever possessed in a higher degree the merit of preserving exquisite likenesses, while at the same time he heightened the beauty and characteristic expression of his originals; and had he cultivated the higher branches of the art, it is probable that few would have excelled him. In early life he was remarkably handsome, and he retained much of personal beauty to the last. He obtained high prices for his productions, and his income has been estimated at from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* a year, yet so profusely liberal was he, particularly in the purchase of scarce and valuable works of art, that he died in embarrassed circumstances; though the collection which he left of drawings, etchings, &c. was valued at 50,000*l.* He died, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, 1830.

LAX, Rev. WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, Lowndes' professor of astronomy and geometry in the university of Cambridge, and the author of several elaborate tables connected with the Nautical Almanack. Died, 1836.

LEAKE, Sir JOHN, the son of Mr. Richard Leake, who was master-gunner of England, and one of the bravest men that ever served in the British navy, was a gallant and successful English admiral, born in 1658. He was distinguished by many great actions; but chiefly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar from the French and Spaniards in 1705. He also took Carthage and Minorca; and afterwards, as commander-in-chief of the fleet, greatly signalled himself in the Mediterranean. Died, 1720.

LEAKE, JOHN, an eminent English physician, was the founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, and died in 1792. He published several valuable books on midwifery and female diseases.

LEAKE, STEPHEN MARTIN, a nephew of the preceding, was an ingenious writer on coins and heraldry. Died, 1773.

LE BLANC, MARCEL, one of the fourteen Jesuits sent by Louis XVI. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapoids, and embarked for China, but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mozambique in 1693, aged 40. He wrote a "History of the Revolution of Siam."

LE BLANC, JOHN BERNARD, born at Dijon, in 1707; author of "Letters on the English Nation," 3 vols. Died, 1781.

LEBRUN, CHARLES, a celebrated painter, was born at Paris, in 1618. He studied under Vouet and Poussin; and, after his return from Rome, was made president of the new royal academy of painting and sculpture. From 1661 he was principally employed in embellishing the residences of Louis XIV. and his nobles with works of art, and in superintending the brilliant spectacles of the court. He died in 1690. Lebrun possessed a comprehensive genius, which was cultivated by the incessant study of history and national

customs. He wrote a treatise on the passions, and another on physiognomy.

LEBRUN, CHARLES FRANCIS, Duke of Placentia, was born in 1739, at Coutances, in Normandy; came at an early age to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the states-general in 1789, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the council of elders, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and, in 1805, governor-general of Liguria and Duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the chamber of peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new chamber of peers, formed in August, 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and Tasso's *Jerusalem*. Died, 1824.

LEBRUN, PIERRE, a French divine; author of a "Critical History of the Superstitious Practices which have seduced the Vulgar and embarrassed the Learned," &c. Born, 1661; died, 1729.

LEBRUN, FIGAULT, an eminent French novelist, who for humour, truth to nature, and graphic powers of description, particularly in scenes of low life, may be regarded as the Fielding of France, was born in 1742, and died at Paris, in 1835.

LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ECOCHARD, a French poet, who for a time obtained the appellation of the French Pindar, was born in 1729; became secretary to the Prince of Conti, and early distinguished himself as a writer of elegant lyrics. At the commencement of the revolution, he celebrated the birth of freedom in odes, epigrams, and songs; but, like many others, he saw, ere long, sufficient reason to deplore the fate of his unhappy country, crushed beneath the foot of anarchy. When the academical establishments were re-organised, Lebrun became a member of the Institute; and he received from Buonaparte, when first consul, a pension of 6000 francs. Died, 1807.

LECCHI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, an Italian Jesuit, born in 1702, was an excellent mathematician, and published several clever treatises on hydrostatics, navigable canals, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, &c. He went to Vienna, and was employed by the emperor in the arduous task of measuring the bed of the Rhine, in which he displayed great talent. Died, 1776.

LECLERC, DANIEL, an eminent medical writer, was a native of Geneva, where his father was professor of Greek. His chief writings are, "Bibliotheca Anatomica," "Histoire de la Médecine," and "Historia latorum Lumbricorum." Died, 1728.

LECLERC, JOHN, an eminent critic, born at Geneva, in 1657. He was the author of numerous works; among which are, "Ars

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Critica," "Harmonia Evangelica," and three voluminous "Bibliothèques." He was professor of philosophy, the belles lettres, and Hebrew, at Amsterdam, where he died in 1736. So prone was he to dogmatise, and so impatient of contradiction, that he has been styled the self-constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature.

LECLERC, NICHOLAS GABRIEL, a physician, was born in Franche Comté, in 1728. In 1757 he was appointed first physician to the forces of the emperor of Germany, afterwards served with the Duke of Orleans, and, in 1769, went to Russia, with the title of first physician to the grand-duke, and director of the schools of the imperial corps of cadets. In 1777 he returned to France, and published his "Histoire Physique, Morale, Civile, et Politique de la Russie," 6 vols. 4to. ; for which the French government rewarded him with a patent of nobility and a pension of 6000 livres ; he also published many other works, medical and historical. He was deprived of his pension by the Revolution, and died in 1798.

LECLERC, SEBASTIAN, an eminent French designer and engraver. The patronage of Colber procured him a pension, and the professorship of perspective and geometry in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Besides his numerous engravings, of which there are said to be no fewer than 3000, he left a treatise "On Architecture," and some other works of the like nature. Died, 1714.

LECLERC, VICTOR EMANUEL, a French general, was born at Pontoise, in 1772 ; entered the army as a volunteer in 1791 ; and, having distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, was promoted to be chief of a battalion. He was attached to the army of Italy, under the command of Buonaparte, in 1796 ; was made a general of brigade in 1797 ; married one of the sisters of Buonaparte ; and, in 1799, was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In December, 1801, he sailed from Brest, on an expedition intended for the conquest of St. Domingo ; and, in a few months after his arrival, he was seized with the yellow fever, and died in 1802.

LECOMTE, FELIX, a celebrated French sculptor. Having obtained a prize for a bas-relief of the massacre of the Innocents, while he was a pupil of Vassé, he was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French school of arts. His statue of Phœbus preserving *Edipus* procured him admission into the academy ; but the statue of Fœnelon, which ornaments the hall of the National Institute, is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*. During the revolution he lived in retirement ; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, he was nominated professor in the academy of sculpture. Died, aged 80, in 1817.

LE CONTEUR, JOHN, Lieutenant-general, was born in Jersey, in 1761 ; entered the army when a boy of 15 years of age, and bore a conspicuous part in the defence of his native island in 1781 ; for which he was promoted to a lieutenancy. In the following year he joined the 100th foot in India, and was among those who, under General Mathews, so bravely defended the town and

fort of Nagur against Tippoo's army of 2,000 French and 100,000 Sepoys, the British force consisting of only 500 Europeans and 1,000 natives. After losing 500 men in killed and wounded, they surrendered ; and, with the other subaltern officers, he was marched, naked and fettered, 150 miles up the country. The general and all his captains were poisoned ; the lieutenants, &c. were threatened with a similar doom, and sustained the greatest privations and hardships in prison for 11 months ; when, on account of peace having been made with Tippoo, the prisoners were released. He was during a long life engaged in active service in different parts of the world, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1811. Died, 1835.

LEDWICH, EDWARD, a learned antiquary and topographer, was born in Ireland, in 1739 ; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship, and the degree of LL.D. ; and was presented to the living of Aghadoe. His principal work is the "Antiquities of Ireland," 3 vols. 4to. ; in which he disproved many of the legendary tales and saintly miracles currently believed, and thereby brought upon himself the enmity of the credulous and bigoted. Died, 1823.

LEDYARD, JOHN, an adventurous American traveller, of the last century, was born at Groton, in Connecticut, in 1751. For a short time he resided among the Six Nations, with whose language and manners he became acquainted. He then came to England, enlisted as a marine, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second voyage, of which he published an account. He next determined to make the tour of the globe from London east, on foot, and proceeded to St. Petersburg in the prosecution of this design, through the most unfrequented parts of Finland. After waiting there nearly 3 months, he obtained his passport for the prosecution of his journey to Siberia. On his arrival at Yakutsk, he was prevented by the Russian commandant of the place from proceeding any farther ; and was conducted to the frontiers of Poland, with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner, should he again be found in the Russian territories. He was next employed by the African Association to explore the interior of Africa ; but he had proceeded no farther than Grand Cairo, when he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died in 1788.

LEE, CHARLES, a military officer, distinguished during the American war, was a native of North Wales. He entered into the army at a very early age, and served in America, and under Burgoyne in Portugal. In the contest between the colonies and England, he wrote on the side of the former, and engaged in their service. In 1775 he received a commission from congress, and, as a major-general, accompanied Washington to the camp before Boston. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department, where his conduct on the memorable attack of the British upon Sullivan Island raised his military reputation. While marching through the Jerseys to join Washington, Lee was

made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Howe affected to consider him as a deserter from the British army, and he was treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy, until the surrender of Burgoyne; after which event he was exchanged. He was brave in action, and possessed military talents of a high order; but he was jealous of the power of Washington; and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he disobeyed that general's orders. For this he was tried by a courtmartial, and suspended for a year. He then retired from the service, and died in 1782.

LEE, HENRY, an American general, was born in the state of Virginia, in 1756. He commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry raised by Virginia, after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country; and having shown much skill and energy on several occasions, was raised to the rank of major, and intrusted with the command of a separate corps. In the famous retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war, General Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified, he was appointed a member of the house of delegates, was made governor of Virginia in 1792, chosen a member of congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the president's chair, when he retired into private life. Died, 1818.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer, was born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he made an attempt as an actor, but without success; on which he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and in 1675 produced the tragedy of "Nero." He afterwards became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for 2 years, and died in 1692, in consequence of some injury received in a drunken frolic. He wrote 11 tragedies, of which "The Rival Queens" and "Theodosius" are the best; and he assisted Dryden in writing "Edipus" and "The Duke of Guise." Lee's dramas are not deficient in poetic genius, but a degree of turgid eloquence too often destroys the effect of his most pathetic scenes.

LEE, RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA, an eccentric woman, of ample fortune and of masculine mind. She married, in 1794, Matthew Allen Lee, from whom she separated the following year, with a settlement of 1000*l.* annually. In 1804 she became the subject of public conversation by an alleged abduction from her house in Bolton Row, by two brothers, the Rev. Lockhart and Mr. Loudoun Gordon, cousins to the Earl of Aboyne; for which they were tried at the Oxford assizes, and, though acquitted, received a severe reprimand. Mrs. Lee pub-

lished a vindication of her conduct, an "Essay on Government," and other pamphlets. Died, 1829.

LEE, SOPHIA, the daughter of an able actor, was born in London, in 1750, and had the advantage of an excellent education. In 1780 she produced the comedy of "The Chapter of Accidents," which was so successful that the profits of it enabled her to establish a ladies' school at Bath, which was conducted by herself and sisters for several years with reputation. Her next literary performance was "The Recess," a romance, which became very popular, and established her fame. She also wrote "Almeida," a tragedy; "The Assignment," a comedy; "A Hermit's Tale," a poem; "The Life of a Lover," and three of the stories in her sister's Canterbury Tales. Died at Clifton, near Bristol, in 1824.

LEECHMAN, WILLIAM, a learned Scotch divine, particularly celebrated as a lecturer on theology, was born at Dolphinton, in Lanarkshire, in 1706, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. Elected professor of theology at Glasgow, he signalled himself by ably combating the reasonings of Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and Hume; and in 1761 he was raised to the office of principal of the university. Died, 1785.

LEEVES, the Rev. WILLIAM, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire; author of the plaintive air of "Auld Robin Grey," which he composed in 1770, but was not known to be the author until 1812. He also composed much sacred music, in which were united considerable taste and feeling. He died, aged 79, in 1828.

LEFEBVRE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, was born at Rufack, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in 1755. He entered, when young, into the French guards; was a sergeant at the beginning of the revolution, reached the rank of adjutant-general in 1793, and in 1794 was a general of division. In June that year he distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus; and, after the death of Hoche, was raised to the command of the Meuse and Sambre. Being wounded at the battle of Stockhet, in 1799, he retired to Paris, where he assisted Buonaparte in seizing the supreme power, and was rewarded by him with the dignities of senator, marshal of the empire, and grand cross of the legion of honour. At the battle of Jena he commanded the Imperial guard; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantzic, May 24. 1807; after which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain and Germany, and he contributed greatly to the success of the French at Eckmuhl and Wagram. After the restoration of royalty he was made a peer, and died at Paris, in 1820.

LEFEVRE, ROBERT, an eminent French artist, distinguished chiefly as a portrait painter. He also produced several historical pieces of great merit. Died, 1831.

LEFORT, FRANCIS JAMES, noted as the favourite of Peter the Great, was the son of a merchant at Geneva, where he was born in 1686. Having an inclination for a military life, he entered the French army

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when a mere boy, and afterwards went into that of Holland; which he left to go to Moscow, by the way of Archangel, in 1675. Here he became secretary to the Danish ambassador; and a fortunate accident gave him an opportunity to gain the favour of the young czar, which he retained till his death. Peter felt that he needed an instructor and assistant, and Lefort possessed talents fitted for both offices. The first great service which he rendered the czar was in a rebellion of the Strelitz (1688). Lefort quelled the insurrection, and saved the prince from the danger which threatened his life. This exploit gained for him the unbounded confidence of the czar, who was now become the absolute master of Russia. Lefort's influence increased daily. He established the military system of Russia, and laid the foundation of her navy, which Peter afterwards carried to such a degree of perfection. Lefort had a comprehensive and cultivated mind, a penetrating judgment, much courage, and an uncommon knowledge of the resources of the Russian empire. He died in 1699.

LEGALLOIS, JULIAN JOHN CÉSAR, a French physician, was born, about 1775, at Cherneix, in Brittany. He was an eminent physiological writer, and became physician to the Bicêtre. Died, 1814.

LEGENDRE, ADRIEN MARIE, one of the great mathematicians of the age, filled the vacant chair at the military school at Metz, was a member of the French academy of sciences, and a knight of the legion of honour. In 1787 he was employed by the French government to assist Cassini and others, in obtaining accurate estimates of the relative meridional situations of Paris and Greenwich. He also distinguished himself by very profound researches concerning the attraction of elliptic spheroids, and was the first who demonstrated that the ellipse is the only figure in which the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass can be preserved under the influence of rotatory motion, and that all its component molecules would be mutually attracted in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distances. On the formation of the Institute he became a member of that body; and under the imperial government he was nominated a counsellor for life of the university of Paris. In 1815 he was made an honorary member of the council of public instruction; and in 1816, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of candidates for the Polytechnic School. Among his works are, "Éléments de Géométrie," "Mémoires sur les Transcendentes Elliptiques," "Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles," &c. Died, 1832.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, a French historian, born at Rouen, in 1659; he was canon of Notre Dame, and abbot of Claire Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. His principal work (for he was the author of several) is a "History of France," 3 vols. folio; reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. Died, 1733.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, one of the leading French revolutionists, who after having made himself notorious by heading street processions, was employed by Marat, Danton, and other leaders of the popular party,

to forward their schemes; and became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin club. In 1792, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. For a long time he figured as one of the most violent terrorists under Robespierre; but he afterwards joined Tallien and his party, in the destruction of his former master; and signalled himself by driving away the members of the Jacobin club, locking up their hall, and delivering their keys to the Convention. From this time he pretended to be the friend of moderate measures, continually declaiming against the sanguinary measures in which he had before participated; and when the Jacobins revolted against the Convention, he put himself at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributed much to the defeat of his old associates. He ultimately became a member of the council of ancients, and died in 1797.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE, ST., barrister-at-law; author of "Gilbert Earle," the "Blount Manuscripts," and "Tales of Passion." He was also editor of the "Album," and a contributor to several periodical publications. He showed early indications of ability; and died, aged thirty, in 1829.

LEGGE, GEORGE, was the son of Colonel W. Legge, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. He distinguished himself as a naval commander, and, in 1682, was elevated to the peerage; soon after which he was sent out to Tangiers, in order to demolish the fortification, and bring away the garrison. In this he did not succeed; and though he served his country with honour, he was committed to the Tower, and died there in 1691.

LEGOUYE, GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1764, at Paris; and was admitted as a member of the Institute in 1798. He wrote six tragedies and several poems. Died, 1813.

LEGRAND D'AUSSAY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, was born in 1737, at Amiens; became professor of rhetoric at Caen; and died at Paris, in 1800. He was the author of "Fables and Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries" and a "Life of Apollonius Tyaneus."

LEGUANO, STEPHANO MARIA, a painter, was born at Bologna, in 1660. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and his works are held in much estimation. Died, 1716.

LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, BARON, a man of splendid abilities, was born in 1646, at Lepsic, in which city his father was a professor of jurisprudence and moral philosophy. After studying at Jena and Nuremberg, he removed to the court of Mentz, and was appointed a counsellor. In 1672 he went to Paris, where he applied himself to mathematics, and enjoyed the acquaintance of the celebrated Huygens, whose expectations he answered by the invention of an arithmetical machine. The Elector of Brandenburg (afterwards Frederic I. king of Prussia) requested his advice in the establishment of the royal academy of sciences at

Berlin, and, when completed, made him president of the institution. In 1711 he was made Aulic councillor to the emperor of Germany; and the emperor of Russia appointed him privy councillor of justice, with a pension. He was, after this, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free will, as he had been before with Newton on the invention of fluxions. His philosophical writings are very numerous, and he crowned his literary fame by an "Essai sur l'Entendement Humain." According to the Leibnitzian system of optimism, an infinite number of worlds are possible in the divine understanding; but, of all possible ones, God has chosen and formed the best. Each being is intended to attain the highest degree of happiness of which it is capable, and is to contribute, as a part, to the perfection of the whole. Died, 1716.

LEICESTER. See DUDLEY.

LEICESTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, Earl of, and Viscount COKE, was distinguished throughout a long and active life as one of the most princely and efficient of all the improvers of English agriculture. When he succeeded to his extensive estates in Norfolk they were but little better than a mere sheepwalk and rabbit warren; all the corn used in the neighbourhood was purchased from more favoured districts; and in his early leases he let land as low as one shilling and sixpence per acre. That same land, once so sterile, is now some of the finest wheat land in the country, and forests are waving where formerly scarcely a blade of grass was to be seen; nay, it is recorded, that a few years before his death this excellent landlord and sensible man actually stood, with his wife and sons, on board of a vessel, then first launched, which was built of oak from acorns which he himself had planted! While thus transforming the whole face of his estates, and benefiting his tenants, and, by their example, the country at large, Mr. Coke wonderfully increased his own property; his rental being only 2200*l.* when he succeeded to the estate, and upwards of 20,000*l.* in later years; during which, indeed, timber has been felled to more than the annual amount of the former whole rent. When upwards of 85 years of age he was raised to the peerage. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had three daughters; and by the second, contracted when he was 70 years of age and the bride not 19, five sons and one daughter. He sat in parliament for many years previous to his elevation to the peerage, and always spoke and voted on the Whig side. Died, June 1842, aged 90.

LEIGH, CHARLES, a physician and naturalist, who published the "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby," a "History of Virginia," and "Exercitationes de Aquis Mineralibus." He died at the beginning of the 18th century.

LEIGH, Sir EDWARD, a learned biblical critic and historian, born at Shawell, in Leicestershire, in 1602. He was educated at Oxford, studied in the Middle Temple, and afterwards devoted several years to professional and literary researches. He was M.P. for Stafford, and a colonel in the parliament-

arian army; was expelled from the house in 1648, along with other presbyterian members; and occupied himself, after the Restoration, in literary pursuits. His most important work is entitled "Critica Sacra." Died, 1671.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and physician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1568. He became professor of moral philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a lectureship, till he was prosecuted in the star chamber for publishing two libels, one entitled "Zion's Plea," and the other "The Looking-glass of the Holy War." He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, branded on the cheek, publicly whipped, and imprisoned in the Fleet, where he remained 11 years, and died insane, in 1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of the preceding, was born in London, in 1618; he received his education at Edinburgh; and in 1643 settled as minister of Newwottle, near that city. He then quitted the presbyterian church for the episcopal; was successively principal of Edinburgh University, bishop of Dunblane, and archbishop of Glasgow; and died in 1684. He was a good theologian, an eloquent preacher, and a pious and disinterested man.

LE JAY, GUI MICHEL, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, eminent as a biblical critic, and who rendered himself remarkable by printing, at his own expense, a Polyglot Bible. He refused to suffer it to appear under the name of Cardinal Richelieu, though he had neglected his profession, and impoverished himself by the undertaking. He afterwards became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the deanery of Vezelay, and the rank of a counsellor of state. Died, 1675.

LEKAIN, HENRY LOUIS, a celebrated French actor, was born at Paris, in 1728, and brought up to the trade of a goldsmith, but renounced it at 16 years old for the stage, and became one of the most popular and accomplished tragedians that ever appeared in France. Died, 1778.

LELAND, JOHN, an English antiquary, was born in London, about the end of Henry the Seventh's reign; was educated at St. Paul's School, Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Soul's, Oxford; and was made chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who also appointed him his antiquary, with a commission to examine all the libraries of the cathedrals, abbeys, and colleges in the kingdom. He spent six years in travelling to collect materials for the history and antiquities of England and Wales; and retired to his house in London, to arrange and methodise the stores of intelligence which he had collected; but, after about two years, he died insane in 1552, without having completed his undertaking. The great bulk of his collections, after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian Library, in an unfinished state. Hearne published his "Itinerary" and "Collectanea," and He'll edited his "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis," 2 vols.

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author of "A View of the Principal Deistical Writers in England," 3 vols.; "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 4 vols. He also wrote against Tindal, Dodwell, and Bolingbroke. Born, 1691; died, 1766.

LELAND, THOMAS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1722, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College. In 1768 the lord lieutenant appointed him his chaplain, and subsequently gave him the vicarage of Bray, and a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. He was the author of a "History of Ireland," 3 vols.; "The Life of Philip of Macedon," "A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence," &c. This last was replied to anonymously by Dr. Hurd. Died, 1785.

LELLI, HERCULES, an Italian painter and modeller; chiefly noticeable for the anatomical figures which he made for the institute of Bologna. Born, 1700; died, 1766.

LELY, Sir PETER, a celebrated painter, whose family name was Vander Vaes, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617, and was a pupil of Grebber, of Haerlem. In 1641 he came to England, and from that period he gradually rose in reputation. He finished portraits both of Charles I. and Cromwell, but it was not till the Restoration that he reached the height of fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it; and, by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favourite painter, and was knighted by Charles II., who highly esteemed him. Died, 1680.

LEMAIRE, JAMES, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century, was the son of a merchant of Egmont, in North Holland. He embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten, and in 1618 discovered the straits which now bear his name. He also visited some hitherto unexplored islands in the South Sea, and died soon after his return, Dec. 31. 1616.

LEMAN, THOMAS, F.S.A., a clergyman of the Church of England, and a distinguished antiquary, who devoted his talents to the investigation of British and Roman antiquities remaining in this country. He was a most valuable contributor to several works by other authors, but he does not appear to have published any distinct treatises himself. He died in 1827, aged 76.

LEMERY, NICHOLAS, a French chemist, was born in 1645, at Rouen, in Normandy; studied chemistry at Paris and Montpellier; and gave experimental lectures at Paris, which procured him the patronage of the Prince of Condé. In 1675 he published his "Cours de Chymie," which was exceedingly popular; he was also the author of a "Universal Pharmacopœia," and a "Treatise on Drugs." On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he abjured the Protestant religion to avoid banishment, and died in 1715.

LEMIERRE, ANTHONY MARIN, a French dramatist, born in 1733, at Paris. He was assistant sacristan to the church of St. Paul, and at his leisure composed sermons, which he sold in manuscript. He afterwards be-

came rhetorical teacher at Harcourt College and secretary to Dupin, one of the farmers-general, who settled a pension on him, in order that he might give himself up to literature. He produced several poems and nine tragedies; among the latter are "William Tell," "Hypermetra," and the "Widow of Malabar." Died in 1792.

LEMOINE, FRANCIS, an historical painter, born at Paris, in 1688. His principal work is the ceiling in the Hall of Hercules, at Versailles, the largest painting in Europe, containing 142 figures, and being 84 feet long and 54 broad, without being divided by any architectural interruptions. He destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, in 1737.

LEMOINE, PETER, a French poet, born in 1602; of whom Boileau remarked, "that he was too wrong-headed to be much commended, and too much of a poet to be strongly condemned." His principal work was an epic poem in 18 books, entitled "Saint Louis, ou la Sainte Couronne reconquise sur les Infidèles." Died, 1672.

LEMOINE, STEPHEN, a Protestant divine, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1624; was professor of theology at Leyden, and died in 1689. His works, collected in two volumes, are entitled "Varia Sacra."

LEMON, ROBERT, F.S.A., deputy-keeper of his majesty's state papers; born, 1774; died, 1835. In the duties of his office, Mr. Lemon evinced the most praiseworthy zeal; and it may be truly said, that "nearly every recently published historical work bears a testimony to his exertions."

LEMONNIER, PETER CHARLES, an eminent French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1715, and accompanied Maserpulus in his tour towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. He wrote several works on the science, and had the honour of numbering among his pupils the celebrated Lalande. Died, 1796.

LEMONNIER, LOUIS WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was first physician to the king, and professor of botany at the Jardin du Roi. After narrowly escaping destruction during the French revolution, he retired to Montreuil, where he died in 1779. He was the author of "Observations d'Histoire Naturelle," &c., and a contributor to the Encyclopédie and other scientific works.

LEMONTEY, PETER EDWARD, a French poet and jurist, was born at Lyons, in 1762. In the deliberations on the fate of Louis XVI., and in the other wild and despotic measures of the revolutionists, he advocated the cause of humanity and justice; but he was obliged to save himself from the fury of the terrorists by precipitately quitting France for Switzerland, where he resided till after the overthrow of the Mountain party. Deeply affected with the calamity which had involved Lyons, his native city, in ruin, he published his beautiful ode, "Les Ruines de Lyons." He afterwards travelled through Italy, and wrote various operas, romances, and poems; in 1804 he was appointed one of the censors of the drama; and at the restoration he was invested with the order of the legion of honour, and appointed director-general of the

book trade. Among his works, the most successful are, the opera of "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce;" his "Essai sur l'Établissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.," and a romance, entitled "La Famille de Jura, ou Irons-nous à Paris?" Died, 1826.

LEMOT, FRANCIS FREDERIC, a French statuary, was born at Lyons, in 1773. At the age of seventeen he obtained a prize for a bas-relief, representing "The Judgment of Solomon," was afterwards taken as a conscript, and served in the artillery under General Pichegru. In 1795 he was ordered to Paris, to assist in the execution of a statue of Henry IV., to be placed on the Pont Neuf. Many of his productions adorn the principal buildings of the French capital. Died 1827.

LEMOYNE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French musician, born at Eymet, in 1751. He studied at Berlin under Graun and Kirnberger, and had the honour of giving lessons occasionally to Frederic the Great. He afterwards returned to Paris, produced eleven successful operas, and was the first composer ever summoned on to the stage by a French audience, to receive their plaudits at the conclusion of the piece. Died, 1798.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, D.D., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey; received his education at Reading, Winchester, and Pembroke, College, Oxford; graduated at that university; was head-master of Abingdon grammar-school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and, on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. His principal works are, the "Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary," and a "Universal Biography."

L'ENCLOS, ANNE, or NIXON DE, a celebrated female, distinguished alike by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, was born at Paris, in 1616. She was left at an early age the mistress of a good fortune; and, being possessed of the highest personal as well as intellectual charms, and giving free scope to the indulgence of her passions, it is no wonder that she drew around her a circle of lovers and suitors, distinguished either for their rank or gallantry; but her love of independence, or a more unworthy cause, prevented her from forming a serious connection. Without making a traffic of her charms, she attached herself to those who pleased her; and having extended her favours, in succession, to the most celebrated men of her time, she proved to all that, while she held chastity in utter contempt, she was quite as regardless of constancy in her attachments. Strange as it may appear to those who have been bred up in the paths of virtue, this modern Lais was countenanced, complimented, and consulted by some of the most eminent writers of the day. Scarron, we are told, consulted her on his romances, St. Evremont on his poems, Moliere on his comedies, Fontenelle on his dialogues, and Rochefoucault on his maxims! Nay, it is also seriously asserted, that her friendship was sought by some of the most respectable of her own sex! But mark the sequel. "The

power of her natural beauty," says one of her biographers, "was indeed tragically illustrated by the often told adventure of one of her own sons, who being brought up in ignorance of his birth, fell desperately in love with his mother, and when she discovered to him the fatal secret, he, in a fit of despair and desperation, stabbed himself in her presence!" This terrible event has been introduced by Le Sage into his Gil Blas. She died in 1705, in the 90th year of her age.

LENFANT, JAMES, a French Protestant divine, was born in 1691, and died in 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, very faithfully written. He likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beausobre. His other works are, a "History of Pope Joan," "Sermons," a "Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was born at Beauvais, in 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, but so much given to satire and political intrigues, that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire, in 1755. Among his voluminous works, the best are, his "Method for Studying History" and "Chronological Tablets of Universal History," which have been translated into English.

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, a female of considerable literary abilities, was born in 1720. Her father, Colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York; by whom she was sent to England, where she married early, and was left a widow with one child. In 1747 she published a volume of poems; and in 1751 her novel of "Harriet Stuart;" which was followed, the next year, by "The Female Quixote" and "Shakspeare Illustrated." After this appeared, in quick succession, several works translated from the French, and the novels of "Henrietta" and "Euphemia." She was also the author of some dramatic pieces. Her character was unimpeachable, and she was highly respected by Dr. Johnson and Samuel Richardson; but in her declining years she was doomed to penury and sickness; and had it not been for the relief afforded her by the Literary Fund Society, her latter days must have been truly miserable. Died, 1804.

LENOTRE, ANDREW, a French architect and ornamental gardener, was born in 1613, and studied painting under Vouet. He was a great favourite of Louis XIV., and his plans for the decoration of the park of Versailles contributed principally to establish his reputation. Delille has celebrated the talents of Lenotre, whose style of ornamental planting was fashionable, not only in France but in England, till it was superseded by the more natural style introduced by Kent, Brown, &c. Died, 1700.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, an English statesman of the 17th century, was born at Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1591. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen speaker, but was turned out by Cromwell in 1653. The year following he became speaker of the parlia-

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LEO I., surnamed the Great, and canonised as a saint, was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Sixtus III. in the papal chair in 440. He took a very decided part against the Manichean heresy and other schismatics, persuaded Attila to withdraw his forces from the very gates of Rome, and afterwards saved the city from being burned by Genseric. Died, 461.

LEO X., GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, pope, son of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, was born at Florence in 1475. At the age of 11 he was made an archbishop by Louis XII., king of France; at 14 Julius II. created him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France; concluded the council of Lateran; and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. This pontiff formed two great projects, the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes he issued plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers procured the pardon of their sins; but these indulgences being carried into Germany, aroused the zeal of Luther, and ultimately produced the Reformation. He died in 1521. Leo X. was a munificent patron of learning and the arts, and his short pontificate forms one of the most interesting periods in papal history.

LEO XII., ANNIBALE DELLA GENGA, was born at Genoa, in 1760, and succeeded Pius VII. in the papal chair, in 1823. By the remission of many taxes, as well as by his benevolence and personal attention to the hospitals, prisons, and public institutions for the poor, he obtained the love of the people; he also endeavoured to free the states of the church from robbers and banditti, as well as to suppress the remains of Carbonarism. Leo died in Feb. 1829, and was succeeded by Cardinal Castiglione, who took the name of Pius VIII. Pius died Dec. 1830, and was succeeded by Cardinal Capellari (Gregory XVI.).

LEO VI., emperor of the East, called the Philosopher, succeeded his father Basil, the Macedonian, in 886. He expelled the patriarch Photius, and defeated the Hungarians; but just before his death, which happened in 911, his fleet sustained a total defeat by the Saracens.

LEO, JOHN, surnamed Africanus, a traveller and geographer of the 16th century, was born of Moorish parents, at Grenada, in Spain. On that city being taken by the Spaniards, in 1492, he retired to Africa, through various parts of which he afterwards travelled. Having been captured by pirates, he was taken to Italy, and presented to pope Leo X., who persuaded him to em-

brace Christianity, and gave him his own name on being baptized. At Rome, he acquired a knowledge of the Italian language, into which he translated his "Description of Africa," originally written in Arabic. This is a very curious and interesting work, comprising accounts of several countries rarely visited by Europeans. Died about 1526.

LEO, LEONARDO, an eminent musician, was born in 1694, at Naples, and is regarded as one of the greatest of the Italian masters. He composed nineteen operas, two oratorios, and numerous sacred pieces. Brilliance and flexibility are the characteristics of his style. Died, 1745.

LEO, of Modena, a learned rabbi of Venice, in the 15th century, who wrote a "History of the Jewish Rites and Ceremonies," also a dictionary, Hebrew and Italian. Died, 1654.

LEON, FRAY LUIS DE, a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, was born in 1527, and died in 1591. His ode, entitled "La Profecía del Tago," has been translated into English by Mr. Wiffen, and published at the end of his translation of the poems of Garcilaso de la Vega.

LEONIDAS, the Spartan king and hero, was the son of king Anaxandrides, and succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, B.C. 491. When Xerxes, king of Persia, invaded Greece, with an immense army, Leonidas marched to Thermopylae, and, on arriving there, posted his army, which, including the whole of the allies, amounted only to 7000 men, so skillfully, that the enemy, on coming to the narrow pass, became aware of the difficulty of carrying it by force. Xerxes, therefore, attempted to bribe Leonidas, offering him the dominion of all Greece. This proposal being rejected with scorn, the despot sent a herald to order the Greeks to surrender their arms:—"Let him come and take them," was the hero's reply. Thrice did the Persians advance in great force, and thrice were they repelled, with enormous loss. Meanwhile, a traitorous Greek, named Ephialtes, led 10,000 of the enemy, by a secret path, over the mountain, who thus gained the rear of Leonidas. He now saw that all was lost, but resolved to show, by a memorable example, what the Greeks could perform in the cause of their country. After a long contest, the hero fell, surrounded by countless assailants. The gratitude of Greece raised a splendid monument to the memory of Leonidas and his brave associates, and annually celebrated the great event by warlike games and orations.

LEPAUTRE, or LEPOTRE, ANTHONY, first architect to the king of France, erected the palace of St. Cloud. His chief talent lay in the decoration of edifices, but his fondness for excessive ornament in a measure destroyed the simple beauty of his designs. Died, 1691.—His son, PETER LEPAUTRE, was an eminent sculptor, and became royal statuary and director of the academy of St. Luke. Died, 1744.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENÉ, a distinguished French novelist and dramatist, was born in 1668, at Sarzeau, in Brittany; and studied at the Jesuits' College, at Vannes. In 1692

he went to Paris, where his talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, and he soon adopted the profession of an author. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a multitude of translations, or imitations, of Castilian dramas and romances. His comedy of "Crispin the Rival of his Master" first attracted the public notice; but his success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. "Le Diable Boiteux," known in England by the title of "The Devil upon Two Sticks," became extremely popular; the comedy of "Turcaret" added to his fame; and that fame was soon rendered imperishable by his admirable "Gil Blas." Le Sage was endowed with great literary fertility; he composed 24 dramatic pieces, and had a share in the composition of 76 others. Among his novels are, "The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache," "The Bachelor of Salamanca," "The History of Estovanielle Gonzales," &c. Died, 1747.

LE SAGE, GEORGE LOUIS, a philosophical writer, was born at Geneva, in 1724, and died in 1803. He wrote "Fragments on Final Causes," and a treatise on "Mechanical Physics."

LESCURE, LOUIS MARIE, Marquis de, a French royalist general, who distinguished himself, in 1793, as the commander of one of the Vendean divisions, and displayed the utmost intrepidity in various sanguinary battles with the troops of the republic. Born, 1708; died, of the wounds he received at the action of La Tremblaye, in 1793.

LESLEY, JOHN, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, was born in 1527. He accompanied queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy councillor. He zealously defended the Romish religion; and when queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York, to consider the complaints made against Mary, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many experiments to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but in 1573 he recovered his liberty, and after residing some years in France, was made bishop of Constance. Died, 1598.

LESLIE, CHARLES, son of the bishop of Clogher (who died at the age of 100 years, 50 of which he had been a bishop), was born in Ireland; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and the Temple; quitted the law for divinity, and obtained preferment in Ireland. He was a zealous Protestant, but refused to transfer his allegiance to the new government, by taking the oaths to King William. Both by his personal exertions and his writings, he endeavoured to promote the interests of the exiled family; and, on the termination of the rebellion in 1715, he accompanied the Pretender into Italy. He wrote many political tracts, against the doctrine of resistance and in defence of hereditary right, the most important of which were in a weekly paper, called the *Rehearsal*. He also wrote some treatises against deists and Socinians, among which are, "The Snake in the Grass" and "A

Short and Easy Method with the Deists." Died, 1732.

LESLIE, Sir JOHN, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1706. His father, who was a joiner and cabinet-maker, intended to bring him up to some useful trade; but his fondness for calculation and geometrical exercises brought him at an early period under the notice of professors Robinson, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart; and, when he was 13, his parents were induced to let him enter as a student at the university of St. Andrew's. After remaining there some time, he removed to that of Edinburgh, where he was engaged by Dr. Adam Smith to assist the studies of his nephew, afterwards Lord Reston. In 1790 he proceeded to London, with an intention of delivering lectures on natural philosophy; but being disappointed in his views, he found it expedient to commence writing for the press as the readiest means of obtaining a subsistence. His first undertaking of any importance was a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which appeared in 1793, in 9 vols. 8vo.; and the sum he received for this laid the foundation of that pecuniary independence, which as prudent habits fortunately enabled him to attain. In 1794, Mr. Leslie spent a short time in Holland; and in 1798 he made a tour of Germany and Switzerland with Mr. Thomas Wedgwood. In 1800 he invented that admirable and delicate instrument the differential thermometer; and in 1804 appeared his celebrated "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat." For this performance he was honoured by the council of the Royal Society with the Romford medals; and in 1805 he was elected to the mathematical chair in the university of Edinburgh, which, in 1819, he exchanged for that of philosophy on the death of Professor Playfair. By the invention of his hygrometer he succeeded in making the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing, or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation. Early in the year 1832 he was invested with a knighthood of the Guelphic order, an honour he was not destined long to enjoy, for he died the same year. The chief works of Sir John Leslie are, "An Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture," the "Philosophy of Arithmetic," "Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Natural Philosophy," besides many admirable treatises in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, &c. Died, Nov. 3. 1832.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, an eminent German author, remarkable for the versatility of his genius, was born in 1729, at Kamenz, in Pomerania; and was educated at Meissen and Leipsic. In the early part of his career he connected himself with theatricals, and led an erratic life, but he afterwards compensated for it by the closest mental application. At Berlin, where he sometimes resided, he became acquainted with Voltaire, the Jewish philosopher Mendelssohn, Nicolai, Ramler, Sulzer, and other

literary characters. In 1770 the hereditary Prince of Brunswick appointed him librarian at Wolfenbuttel, and one of the fruits of this appointment was a periodical publication, entitled "Contributions to Literary History." Among his dramatic works are, "Nathan the Wise," "Emilia Galotti," "Minna von Barnhelm," "The Misogynist," and "The Freethinker." His other principal works are, "Laocoon," "Fables," "Fragments of an Unknown," "The Ham-burgh Dramaturgy," and a "Dissertation on the Education of the Human Race." Died, 1781.

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a learned Jesuit, was born near Antwerp, in 1554, and died in 1623. His principal works are, "De Justitia et Jure," "De Protestate Summi Pontificis," &c. His books on the "Existence of a Deity" and the "Immortality of the Soul" have been translated into English.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir ROGER, a political partisan and controversial writer, was born in 1616. His father, Sir Hammond l'Estrange, of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, was a zealous royalist; and the son, following his example, was concerned in raising forces, and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I. during the civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the Restoration he returned, and established an English newspaper, under the title of "The Public Intelligencer," in 1663; which he discontinued upon the publication of the first London Gazette. He was author of many violent political tracts; translated Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, the Colloquies of Erasmus, and Æsop's Fables. He died in 1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACHE, a distinguished French painter, was born at Paris, in 1617, and obtained from his countrymen the name of "The French Raphael." His conceptions are noble and elevated; his composition is simple, careful, and well arranged; the drawing is correct, in good taste, and proves his diligent study of the antique and of the great Italian masters; but his colouring is deficient in truth and vigour, which often renders his pictures too uniform. Altogether he may be considered a fair representative of the French school of painting. He died in his 38th year.

LESUEUR, JEAN BAPTISTE, a musical composer, born in 1763. After completing his studies at Amiens, he obtained various appointments, as director of music in cathedrals; but having an inclination for theatrical compositions, he resigned his place at Notre Dame in 1786, and produced several operas. "Telemachus" was his first. He afterwards composed "La Caverne," which met with the most brilliant applause; and in 1798 he produced "Paul et Virginie," the "Death of Adam," and "The Bards."

LESUEUR, THOMAS, a mathematician and ecclesiastic, was born at Rethel, in Champagne, in the year 1708. He entered into the order of Minims, and became a celebrated professor of mathematics, philosophy, and theology, in the college of Sapienza, at Rome; where he died in 1770. He joined with father Jacquier in a Com-

mentary upon Newton's Principia, and also in a profound work on the "Integral Calculus." Lesueur also published "The Principles of Natural Philosophy," 4 vols.; and "Institutions Philosophicæ," 5 vols.

LETHIEULLER, SMART, an English antiquary and virtuoso, was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He made a most valuable collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died in 1760.

LETI, GREGORY, an Italian historian, was born in 1630, at Milan; and, after studying at Rome, went to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and afterwards resided in England. While there he was known to be collecting materials for a history of the court of Charles II., and Charles seeing him one day at his levee, told him to take care that his history did not give offence. To which Leti replied, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would hardly be able to avoid giving some offence." "Why then," retorted Charles, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone." Leti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of "Teatro Britannico;" and the author was ordered to quit the kingdom. He then went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1701. Among his works are, "Lives of Sixtus V.," 3 vols.; "Charles V.," 4 vols.; "Queen Elizabeth," 2 vols.; "Oliver Cromwell," 2 vols.; the "History of Geneva," 5 vols.; and a "History of the Cardinals." But the whole are so interspersed with error and fiction, that they may be regarded rather as romances than authentic histories.

LETTICE, JOHN, a clergyman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1737, and educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a fellow and public tutor. In 1768 he quitted the retirement of college life, and was secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He subsequently engaged as private tutor in some families of distinction; was presented to the living of Peasemars, in Sussex, in 1785; and he was also a prebendary in Chichester cathedral. His works consist of "Fables for the Fireside," 2 vols.; "Strictures on Elocution," "A Tour through various Parts of Scotland," and "Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects," besides sermons, tracts, and poems; a translation of Holberg's "Parallel Lives of famous Ladies," and, in conjunction with Professor Martyr, "The Antiquities of Herculaneum." Died, 1832.

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY, an eminent physician, was born in 1744, in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. He was educated in England, served his time to an apothecary, and became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital; after which he practised for a short time at Tortola; then returned to Europe, took his degree at Leyden, and settled in London, where he attained considerable celebrity, not merely as a medical practitioner, but as an active philanthropist. He was a member of many literary and scientific institutions, and the author of "Hints on Beneficence, Tempe-

rance, and Medical Science," and other useful works. Died, 1815.

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher o' Elea, who lived in the 5th century before the Christian era. He was the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus. The atomic system originated with him; and thus, by ascribing a sensible power to the particles of matter, and setting them in motion, Leucippus and his follower accounted at once for the origin of the universe, without the interposition of divine agency. From him Descartes borrowed his hypothesis of the "Vortices," and Kepler was also much indebted to the theory of Leucippus.

LEUSDEN, JOHN, a celebrated biblical critic and theologian, was a native of Utrecht, where he distinguished himself as one of the most erudite scholars and able divines of the age. His theological works are numerous and valuable. He was born in 1624, and died about the close of the 17th century.

LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY, a celebrated natural philosopher, was born at Delft, in 1632, and was celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries, chiefly anatomical, the particulars of which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, and the memoirs of the academy of sciences. A selection from his works was published in English. Died, 1723.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a traveller and naturalist, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and from childhood showed a strong predilection for the study of natural history, particularly of ornithology. In furtherance of this desire, he undertook to penetrate the interior of Africa, which he twice accomplished, though under circumstances of great difficulty. He published two narratives of his "Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa," and a "Natural History of African Birds," of "Parrots," and of the rare "Birds of the Indies." Insurmountable obstacles prevented him from pursuing his researches so far as he wished; but his travels are very amusing, and also afford much information of a philosophical nature. He died at Paris, in 1824, aged 70.

LEVER, Sir ASHTON, an English gentleman, memorable as the collector of a valuable museum of natural history; the expense of which having impaired his fortune, he was authorised, in 1785, by act of parliament, to dispose of it by lottery. The winner, Mr. Parkinson, removed the museum from Leicester Fields to the building now called the Rotunda, in Blackfriars Road; and after exhibiting it some years, sold the whole by auction. Sir Ashton died in 1788.

LEVESQUE DE POUILLI, LOUIS, a member of the French academy of inscriptions. He died, governor of Rheims, in 1746. He established schools for mathematics, and wrote an ingenious book, entitled "The Theory of Agreeable Sensations," which has been translated into English.

LEVESQUE, PETER CHARLES, a French writer on history and general literature, was born in 1736, at Paris, and was apprenticed to an engraver, but removed and sent to Mazarin College. In 1773 he visited St.

Petersburgh, and was appointed professor of belles lettres at the school of cadets. After seven years' absence he returned to France, and became professor at the royal college. He was subsequently made a member of the Institute, and died in 1812. Among his writings are, "A History of Russia," "Histories of France, of Greece, and of the Roman Republic; a translation of Thucydides, &c."

LEVI, DAVID, a London Jew, of considerable acquirements, though of humble birth and occupations. He was first a shoemaker, and afterwards a hatter, but the works he published evinced much study and ability. In 1787 he entered into a polemical controversy with Dr. Priestley, whose "Letters to the Jews" he answered in two series of epistolary essays. He was also the author of a volume on the rites and ceremonies of the Jews; "Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary," 3 vols.; "The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English," a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols.; "Disquisitions on the Prophecies," and some other works. Born, 1740; died, 1798.

LEVINGTON, JAMES, earl of Callendar, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I., who created him lord Levinston of Almont, in 1633, and afterwards earl of Callendar. He took Carlisle, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. Died, 1672.

LEVIS, Duke de, a French nobleman of distinguished talents, who at the beginning of the revolution was chosen as a deputy to the states-general by the nobility of Dijon; but, though friendly to a reform of abuses in government, he opposed the destruction of the monarchy, and in 1792 became an emigrant, and joined the royalist army. Being wounded in the engagement at Quiberon Bay, he came to England, where he resided till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned to France, but passed his time in retirement and literary pursuits. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was raised to the peerage, and admitted a member of the academy. His works consist of "Maxims and Reflections," "The Travels of Kanghi, or new Chinese Letters," 2 vols.; "Recollections and Portraits," and "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." Died, 1830.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LACONTZ DE, a French grammarian, was born at Alby, in Languedoc, emigrated to Holland at the beginning of the Revolution, and settled in England as a French teacher. He commenced his literary career as a poet; but he is best known by his grammars, dictionaries, and other practical works on the French language. Died, 1813.

LEWIS, JOHN, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Bristol in 1675, and died at Margate in 1748. He published "The Life of Wickliffe," "Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament," "The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," "The History of the Abbey and Church of Faversham," "The Life of William Caxton," &c.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY (famously styled "Monk" Lewis), a popular romance

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writer and dramatist, was born in London, in 1773, and was the son of the under-secretary at war. He was educated at Westminster School; after which he travelled on the Continent, and imbibed while in Germany that taste for the marvellous and romantic which characterizes most of his writings. His first production was "The Monk," a romance, admired for its talent, but justly censured for its licentiousness; he also wrote "Feudal Tyrants," 4 vols.; "Romantic Tales," 4 vols.; "Tales of Terror;" "The Castle Spectre," a drama, and many others. He was a member of parliament, but undistinguished by any oratorical powers, and he died in 1818.

LEWIS, MERIWETHER, an American officer, born in 1774, and employed by the government of the United States, with Clarke, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri; and they passed the winter in an icy region, 500 leagues beyond its confluence. Lewis was soon after made governor of Louisiana, and Clark a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis died in 1809.

LEY, Sir JAMES, a learned English judge, was a native of Wiltshire, and for his extraordinary merit was made lord chief justice, first in Ireland and afterwards in England. He was also created baron Ley, lord high treasurer, and earl of Marlborough. Born, 1552; died, 1628.

LEYBOURN, WILLIAM, a mathematical writer, was originally a printer in London. He became a schoolmaster, and published a number of practical works, which were once popular and of great utility, particularly "A Treatise on Surveying," "A Course of Mathematics," and the "Traders' Sure Guide." He died about 1696.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, professor of divinity at Utrecht, was born at Middleburgh, in 1652, and died in 1721. He was a sound theologian, and wrote a "Treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews," 2 vols. folio; "A History of the African Church," and other works.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a physician, but more distinguished as a poet and oriental scholar, was born in 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying in early youth an eager desire for acquiring knowledge, his parents contrived to send him to a college at Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine, and, in addition to the learned languages, he acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persian. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and republished "The Complaint of Scotland," with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. Having obtained a doctor's degree, he was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made professor of the native dialects in the Bengal College; from which

situation, however, he was removed, to be judge of the 24 Pergunnahs of Calcutta. His power of acquiring languages was truly wonderful, and during his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature; but he did not long survive the influence of the climate. His "Poetical Remains" were published in 1821.

LEZAY-MARNEZIA, CLAUDE FRANCIS ADRIAN, Marquis de, was born at Metz, in 1738. In his youth he entered into the French army, but soon quitted it, and retired to his estate of St. Julian, near Lons-le-Saunier, where he employed himself in literature. At the commencement of the French revolution he was chosen a deputy from the states-general, and sat in the constituent assembly; but alarmed at the progress of Jacobinism, he emigrated to North America in 1790, taking with him artists, labourers, &c. to form a colony on a large tract of land he had purchased of the Scioto company, but the scheme failed, and he returned to France in 1792. During the reign of terror he was arrested and imprisoned, but regained his liberty on the fall of Robespierre, and died in 1800.

LEZAY-MARNESIA, ADRIAN, Count de, son of the preceding, was engaged on several diplomatic missions under the consulate. In 1806 he was made prefect of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1810 of that of the Lower Rhine, in which office he was continued after the restoration. He wrote several political tracts, which at the time excited considerable attention; and died in 1814.

LHUYD, EDWARD, an eminent antiquary and naturalist, born about 1670, was a native of Wales; studied at Jesus College, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; and was the author of a learned and valuable work, entitled "Archæologia Britannica." He also published "Lithophylaciæ Britannici Iconographia;" and left in manuscript an "Irish-English Dictionary," and other curious papers on antiquarian subjects. Died, 1709.

LHUYD, or LHUYD, HUMPHREY, an antiquary, born at Denbigh, Wales; author of "Commentariol Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," "De Monâ rudium Insula," "De Armamentario Mano," and "The History of Cambria." Died, 1570.

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Antioch in 314. He studied at Athens, and afterwards became famous as a teacher of eloquence at Constantinople, till the jealousy of the other professors being excited by his success, he was accused of magical practices, and banished. He afterwards became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, so celebrated in the Christian church; and on the accession of Julian, he was honoured with his friendship, and is supposed to have assisted the emperor in some of his compositions. Many of his orations and declamations are extant, but they are verbose and pedantic.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, an eminent natural philosopher, was born near Darmstadt, in 1742; studied at Göttingen, where he was appointed professor ex-

traordinary of the physical sciences; and succeeded Eriksen, in 1777, as professor of experimental philosophy. His astronomical observations were original and important. He also indulged much in satire; and among others, possessing much wit and humour, was an effusion, entitled "The Physiognomy of Tails," in which Lavater and his system were held up to ridicule. Died, 1790.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, Prince of, an Austrian general and diplomatist, was born at Vienna, 1698. He had the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy, with the title of field-marshal, in 1746, when he gained the victory of Placentia. From that time he was chiefly employed in diplomatic affairs, and the duties of his office, as director-general of the artillery. He was a patron of the arts and artists, and founder of the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. Died, 1772.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, a mathematician and physician, was born in 1561 at Aberdeen, where he received his education. He afterwards went to Frankfurt, and then removed to Rostock, and, in 1591, was elected professor of mathematics at Helmstadt, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he returned to Scotland, and founded a mathematical professorship and six scholarships at Aberdeen. He wrote several works on medical subjects, and died in 1613.

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH, a physician, was born at Aix, in Provence, and became first physician to the king of France, and, in 1752, member of the academy of sciences. He wrote "Anatomical Essays," "Elements of Physiology," a "Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine," and "Historio Anatomico Medico." Died, 1780.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a learned English divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He made extraordinary advances in the Greek and Latin languages, and applied himself to Hebrew with singular assiduity and success. In 1629 he printed his first work, entitled "Eruhim or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical." He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglot Bible, and, at the Restoration, was appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and died in 1675. The works of Lightfoot, who, for biblical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 1614, 2 vols. folio, and his "Remains" were published by Strype, in 1700.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a botanist, born at Newent, in Gloucestershire, in 1735, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and became, successively, rector of Sheldon, in Hampshire, and of Gotham and Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was patronised by the Duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and published the "Flora Scotica," 2 vols. He died in 1788, and his Herbarium was purchased by George III.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince de, was born at Brussels, in 1735; entered the Austrian army at the age of 17; distinguished himself in the seven years' war; was invited

to the French court by the Count d'Artois, and admitted into the privacy of the royal family; was sent on a mission to Russia, where his talents and personal accomplishments rendered him a great favourite with Catharine, who made him a field-marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea; and, after enjoying great popularity, he died in 1814. His knowledge, experience, activity, and acute observation appear by the numerous writings which he published at different periods; and the information he gives of the leading persons and events of his time, is detailed in an amusing and instructive manner.

LIGONIER, JOHN, Earl of, field-marshal of the English army. He served in all the wars of queen Anne, under the Duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. He died in 1770, aged 92.

LIGORIO, PETER, a painter and architect of Naples, who died in 1580. His "Designs after the Antique" make 30 vols. in folio.

LILBURN, JOHN, a violent and enthusiastic republican in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1618, in the county of Durham. Having gone to Holland to superintend the printing of some libels on the government, he was sentenced by the star chamber council to receive 500 lashes and to stand in the pillory, for which the long parliament voted him reparation. He fought at the battle of Edge Hill as a captain of foot; but at Brentford he was made prisoner, and carried to Oxford, where he would have been hanged, had not the parliament threatened retaliation. He then obtained his liberty, and was made first a major, and afterwards a colonel of dragoons, in which capacity he served at the battle of Marston Moor, where he behaved with great gallantry. Being committed to Newgate for contempt, when brought before the House of Lords for a libel on the Earl of Manchester, he contrived, while thus immured, to publish pamphlets in rapid succession, in which he virulently assailed his enemies, and even charged Cromwell and Ireton with high treason. For this piece of daring he was again tried, but he defended himself with so much boldness and ability, that he was acquitted. He possessed an unconquerable spirit, and was of so quarrelsome a disposition, that it has been appositely said of him, "that if there were none living but him, John would be against Lilburne, and Lilburne against John." He died in 1657.

LILLO, GEORGE, a tragic writer of the last century, was born in London, in 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years in a style of great respectability, and contrived to devote no small portion of his time to dramatic productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are, "George Barnwell," "Fatal Curiosity," and "Arden of Feversham." He died in 1739.

LILLY, JOHN, an English writer, was born in Kent, about 1553, and died about 1600. He wrote "Euphues," a description of different characters; also some plays, as "Endymion," "Campaspe," "Midas," acted

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LILLY, WILLIAM, an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education, he went to London, and became book-keeper to a tradesman, at whose death he married his widow. In 1633 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carlisle Castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. He died at Horsham, in 1681. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology," "A Collection of Nativities," and "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England."

LILY, WILLIAM, a learned grammarian, born at Odham, in Hampshire, in 1468. He was appointed first master of St. Paul's School by the founder, Dr. Collet, in 1510, and died of the plague in London, in 1522. He is highly praised by Erasmus, for his uncommon knowledge in the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth. He wrote some poems and tracts, but he is chiefly remembered by the Latin grammar which bears his name.

LIMBORCH, PHILIP, a celebrated Dutch theologian, of the sect of Remonstrants, born at Amsterdam, in 1633; chosen professor of divinity there in 1668; and died in 1712. He was the author of "A History of the Inquisition," "A System of Christian Theology," and other works.

LIMONADE, Count de, an emancipated Negro slave of Hayti, born about 1770; distinguished in the war of independence waged by Toussaint; and was secretary of foreign affairs to Christophe, when he superseded Dessalines as emperor of Hayti. He survived the suicidal death of Christophe, and the destruction of the imperial government. His sagacity and statesman-like talents were exhibited in frequent diplomatic correspondences with Napoleon's ministers.

LINACRE, Dr. THOMAS, a very learned English physician, was born in 1460. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the seven years he lived afterwards. He was successively physician to four sovereigns; but at the close of his life he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, and a prebend of Westminster. Died, 1524.

LIND, JAMES, an ingenious English physician, who wrote treatises on the scurvy, and on the means of preserving the health of seamen. Died, 1794.

LINDANUS, WILLIAM, a native of Dordt, who exercised the office of inquisitor, in Holland and Friesland, with such severity, that Philip II. made him bishop of Ruremunde, in 1582; and in 1588 he was removed to Ghent, where he died the same year. He was the author of several theological tracts in Latin, all of them tinged with intolerance.

LINDBLOM, AXEL, a Swedish lexicographer; professor of belles-lettres and politics at Upsal, of which place he was afterwards archbishop. He crowned Bernadotte in 1818, and died the year following.

LINDSAY, or LYNDSEY, Sir DAVID, an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family, was born at Garmynton, in Haddingtonshire, in 1490, and became page of honour to James V., then an infant. His first poetical effort was the "Dreme," after which he wrote the "Complaynt," and presented it to the king. In 1630 he was inaugurated Lyon king-at-arms, knighted, and sent on a mission to Charles V., on his return from which he occupied himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled a "Satyre of the Three Estates," which was followed by "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum," and other poems. During the regency, he capoued the cause of the reformers, and entered with great zeal into religious disputes. His death took place about the year 1557. A complete edition of his works was published in 1806.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, an Unitarian divine of the Unitarian persuasion, was born in 1723, at Mildewich, in Cheshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered into orders, and held the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which from conscientious scruples he resigned, and embraced the principles of Unitarianism. From 1774 till 1793 he was minister of a congregation in Essex Street, in the Strand, and died in 1806. He wrote several works on the subject of his faith; among which are, his "Apology," and a "Sequel to the Apology," "Considerations on the Divine Government," an "Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship," &c.

LINGUET, SIMON NICOLAS HENRY, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rheims, in 1736. Early in life he entered the army, and served as aide-de-camp to the Prince de Beauvau, in Portugal; he afterwards studied the law, and became barrister; but being expelled from the bar, in consequence of some dispute with his professional brethren, he turned political writer, and having given offence to the ruling powers, was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. He retired to Brussels in 1787, and there published his "Annales Politiques," for which he was rewarded by the emperor Joseph II. with a present of 1000 ducats. He then returned to France, took an active part in the revolution, and closed his life by the guillotine, at Paris, in 1794.

LINIERS, Don SANTIAGO, a Spanish admiral, born in 1760. He re-took Buenos Ayres from the English in 1808, and treated with Napoleon for the purpose of subjecting New Spain to his brother Joseph's authority. Attending an ultra-royalist plot to suppress the revolution, he was arrested, condemned, and executed, by the successful insurgents, at Buenos Ayres, in 1809.

LINLEY, THOMAS, the name of two distinguished English musicians, father and

son. The elder received his musical education under Chilcott, the organist at Bath, and for many years conducted the oratorios and concerts in that city. One of his daughters became the object of a most romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan; and on that gentleman completing the purchase of Drury Lane Theatre, Linley became joint patentee with him, and conducted the musical department. In conjunction with his son, whose professional abilities were of a high order, he composed the airs to numerous operas, many of which are still held in great esteem. A melancholy fate awaited the younger Linley. In August, 1788, while on a visit, with his sisters, at Grimsthorpe, the seat of the Duke of Ancaster, he went on board a pleasure-boat in the canal, with three other young men, when, through some mismanagement, the boat upset; his companions saved themselves by clinging to the keel, but he sank in his endeavours to reach the shore. On the intelligence being conveyed to his father, he was seized with a brain fever, and though he lived till the year 1793, he never recovered the shock which the loss of his favourite and gifted son occasioned.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, an American poet, born in 1777, at Phippenburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1799 he became a preacher among the Presbyterians at Philadelphia; but continued to cultivate his poetical talents. He replied with zeal and indignation to Dr. Priestley, respecting the comparison drawn by the latter between the merits of Jesus Christ and Socrates; was the author of "The Powers of Genius," and other poems; and died in 1804.

LINNÆUS, or, more properly, LINNÉ, CHARLES VON, the most celebrated of modern naturalists, and the founder of the present botanic system, was born in 1707, at Roskult, in Sweden. From his infancy he discovered a propensity and talent for the study of plants; and though destined for the church, his predilection for natural history withdrew his attention from theological studies, and his destination was changed for the medical profession. While at the universities of Lund and Upsal, he laboured under great disadvantages, from the narrowness of his father's circumstances; but the patronage of Celsius, the theological professor, who was also a naturalist, improved his condition, and he obtained some private pupils. It was at this period that he formed the idea of that botanical system which has immortalised his name. In 1732 he made a tour through Lapland, and, visiting the mining district round Fahlun, formed a system of that science, which he afterwards published in his "Systema Naturæ." He next resided for three years in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and was superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden at Harte-camp, near Haerlem. After visiting England, in 1738, he made an excursion to Paris, and, towards the end of that year, returned to his native country, and settled as a physician at Stockholm, where the establishment of a royal academy, of which he was one of the first members, con-

tributed to the advancement of his reputation, by the opportunities which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741 he succeeded to the professorship of medicine at Upsal, to which was added the superintendence of the botanic garden. His fame now spread through the civilised world, and scientific bodies eagerly enrolled him among their members; in 1747 he was nominated royal architect; in 1753 he was created a knight of the polar star—an honour never before bestowed on a literary man; in 1761 he was elevated to the rank of nobility, and acquired a moderate degree of opulence, sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby near Upsal, where he chiefly resided during the last years of his life. He died in 1778. Besides his works on natural history, he published a classified "Materia Medica," &c.; but it is as the founder of a system of botanical science that he ranks as an original genius, and will continue to be remembered.

LINSCHOTEN, JOHN HUGH VAN, a Dutch voyager, of the 16th century, who wrote narratives of his voyages to the East Indies, and a description of the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and Angola. Born, 1533; died, 1633.

LINT, PETER VAN, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and returned to his own country increased in wealth and reputation. — A relation of his, HENDRIC VAN LINT, was an eminent landscape painter, and executed some fine views about Rome.

LINWOOD, Miss, whose unique and admirable "Exhibition," in Leicester Square, for so many years attracted public notice, and obtained universal commendation, was born in Birmingham in the year 1755; but when she was only six years old her friends removed to Leicester, and in that town she continued to reside till her death. We know not the precise time that Miss Linwood began to collect together those efforts of genius and patient skill by which she earned her popularity; but the "Exhibition" was first opened at the Hanover Square Rooms in 1798; it was subsequently removed to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, &c., and was finally located in Leicester Square. Her productions consist of copies from the paintings of the best masters, wrought in worsted in a style of excellence never surpassed. The entire collection comprises nearly 100 pictures, the largest of which, "The Judgment upon Cain," was completed in her 75th year; the gem of the whole, however, is probably the "Salvator Mundi," from the original by Carlo Dolce; for which, it is said, she refused the offer of 3000 guineas. This picture she bequeathed to her Majesty Queen Victoria. But it is not only of her peculiar talent that we ought to speak. She was a kind and encouraging patroness of unassuming merit; and her name will long be remembered with affectionate regard by those who knew her moral worth, and witnessed her disinterested acts of benevolence. Died in the 90th year of her age, March 2. 1845. Her celebrated collection was afterwards sold by public auction, and realised but a very trifling sum.

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LIPPI, LORENZO, a painter and poet, was born at Florence in 1606, and died in 1664. He executed many fine pieces for the chapels and convents of his native city. As a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entitled "Malmantile Racquistaro," printed at Florence in 1688, 4to., under the name of Perloni Zipoli.—There were also two other Florentine artists of the name of LIPPI; one, FRANCISCO FILIPPO, who died in 1488; and his son FILIPPO, who died in 1505: the latter was a painter of considerable talent and reputation.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, an eminent critic and scholar, born at Overysche, a village of Brabant, in 1547. He studied at Aeth, Cologne, and Louvain; then went to Rome, and became secretary to Cardinal Granvella. On his return to the Netherlands, after a short time spent at Louvain, he visited the capital of the German empire, and then accepted a professorship in the university of Jena. Many tempting and honourable offers were made him by various potentates, to engage him in their service; but he refused them all; and at length died at Louvain, in 1606. Lipsius changed his religion several times; and whether as a Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist, he was equally zealous for the time, and equally bigoted. He wrote many learned treatises, but his principal work is the "Varia Lectiones."

LISLE, SIR GEORGE, a gallant royalist officer during the civil wars in England, was a native of London, where his father was a bookseller. He distinguished himself so much by his courage at the battle of Newbury, that Charles I. knighted him on the field. In 1648 he defended Colchester with great bravery; but being at length compelled to surrender the town, he was basely shot by the parliamentary leaders. He submitted to his fate with heroic fortitude.

LIST, FREDERIC, a distinguished political economist, was long a member of the Wurtemberg parliament, whence he was expelled for the boldness of his opinions. In 1819 he conceived the idea of the "Zollverein" (the Customs Union of the German states; an institution which, after encountering many obstacles, was finally adopted by nearly the whole of Germany), established a journal to support his views, and published several valuable works on political economy. But a series of disappointments preyed upon his mind, and in a fit of insanity he committed suicide, 1846, in the 57th year of his age.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY, a novel writer and historian, was born in 1801, and may be said to have inherited literary tastes and capabilities, the poetical talents both of his father and grandfather having been favourably mentioned by Miss Seward. He was the only son of Thomas Lister, esq., of Armitage Park, and was related to, or connected by marriage with, some of the first families; the Lord Ribblesdale being his nephew, and the Earl of Clarendon and Lord John Russell, his brothers-in-law. He held the office of registrar-general of births, &c.; but this did not prevent him from being an industrious and productive author. Besides "Granby" and "Herbert Lacy"—two novels

which are among the best of that not very admirable species "the fashionable"—he published "Ephraim," a tragedy; and the "Life and Administration of Lord Clarendon." Died, June 1842, aged 41.

LISTON, JOHN, a very popular actor of low comedy, whose natural humour and peculiar drolleries afforded many a rich treat to the playgoers of London, was born in St. Anne's parish, Soho, and in the early period of his life was engaged in the uninviting employment of a teacher in a day-school. Forsaking the thralldom of a school-room, and fancying he possessed the necessary requisites for the stage, he formed an acquaintance with, and often exhibited as an amateur performer on the same boards as the late C. Matthews, both of whom at first mistook their forte, and strutted forth as heroes in tragedy. Having made sundry provincial trips, he was at length seen at Newcastle by Mr. C. Kemble, who recommended him to Mr. Colman, and he appeared in 1805 before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engagement at Covent Garden, where he remained, increasing in public favour, till 1823, when Elliston having offered him 40*l.* a week, he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and continued there till 1831; but the enormous salary of 100*l.* a week tempted him to enlist under the banners of Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre, where he performed six seasons, and may be said to have closed his theatrical career. He died rich: how could he do otherwise, who constantly saved money, and never engaged in a questionable speculation? Died, March 22, 1846, aged 69.

LISTON, ROBERT, a surgeon of great celebrity, was born at Ecclesmachan near Linlithgow, of which parish his father was the minister, in 1794. At the termination of his professional studies he fixed his residence in the Scottish metropolis, where he speedily rose to the highest eminence both as a lecturer and operator. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; and he subsequently became professor of clinical surgery in University College, and continued until his death one of the brightest ornaments of that important institution. In 1846 he was appointed one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His practice had become very extensive, and was steadily increasing; his name was familiar in every medical school throughout the world; a rich harvest of honour and wealth lay before him; but, in the zenith of his manhood and his reputation, he was struck down by sudden death. His chief work was his "Principles of Surgery," the first edition of which appeared in 1833; but his fame, like that of Sir Astley Cooper, rests mainly on his accurate anatomical knowledge, and the extraordinary facility with which he performed the most difficult operations. Died, 1847.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who in the reign of queen Elizabeth travelled on foot through numerous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance of more than 36,000 miles; during which he encountered many hardships, and was at length thrown into the prisons of the

Inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty, and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he presented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda. Died, 1640.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Guilielmus Naubrigensis, was born at Bidlington, in Yorkshire, in 1136, and educated at the abbey of Newborough, in the same county. In his advanced years he composed a History of England, in 5 books, from the Norman Conquest to 1197, which for veracity, regularity of disposition, and purity of language, is one of the most valuable productions of that period.

LITTLETON, ADAM, a learned divine, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1627, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then became usher to Dr. Busby, and in 1658 was appointed under-master. In 1674, being D.D., he obtained the living of Chelsea, and a prebend of Westminster. He was the author of "Elementa Religionis," a Latin and English Dictionary, several sermons, and other works. Died, 1694.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, THOMAS, a celebrated English judge, and law authority, was born at Frankley, in Worcestershire. He studied at the Temple, was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign, Edward IV., and the nation, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge Littleton is preserved by his celebrated treatise on "Tenures," which is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in England. This work has been commented on by Coke, Sir M. Hale, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, and other eminent legal characters.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, an able English judge, was of the same family as the preceding, and born at Henley, in Shropshire, in 1589. In 1639 he was made chief justice of the common pleas, and the year following lord keeper of the great seal, at which time he was created a peer by the title of Lord Littleton. He died at Oxford in 1645.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, Earl of, eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was born in 1727, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at University College, Oxford. He entered parliament in 1761, and soon took office as under-secretary of state; in 1766 he was made a lord of the admiralty; in 1773, vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, secretary at war; and, in 1784, president of the board of trade. He was a great favourite of George III., and was often accused of being one of his secret advisers. In 1786 he was created baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, earl of Liverpool; and he died in 1808.

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, Earl of, son of the preceding, was born in 1770, and received his education at the same seminaries of learning as his father. On quitting college, he spent some time in foreign travel; was in Paris during the de-

struction of the Bastille, and rendered himself useful at that period to the English government by his communications to Mr. Pitt. At the general election in 1790, Mr. Jenkinson was returned member for Rye; and, as he wanted twelve months of the age required for a member to sit in parliament, he spent that time in acquiring further information respecting continental affairs. His maiden speech in 1792 indicated his future eminence as an orator, and as a member of the cabinet. In 1796 his father being created earl of Liverpool, he became lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; which office, four years after, he exchanged for that of the home department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Addington administration; and, at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1807 he was again minister for the home department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of earl of Liverpool. At the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, his lordship was raised to the premiership, and he held that elevated station till 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of public business. He died in 1828.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT, an eminent American politician, was born at New York, in 1746; in which city he practised the law with great success. He was one of the committee to prepare the declaration of independence; was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1790; and, throughout the war of the revolution, signalled himself by his zeal and efficiency in the cause. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New York; and, in 1801, was appointed by President Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France, where, during a residence of several years, he was treated with marked attention by Buonaparte, who, on his quitting Paris, presented to him a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. Died, 1813.

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, an American author and statesman, was born at New York, in 1723. He filled several important situations at New York, and, after the establishment of the constitution, was made governor of New Jersey. He was a zealous advocate of American independence; wrote a "A Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1758," "Philosophical Solitude," a poem; and several other works. Died, 1790.

LIVINGSTON, BROCKHOLST, son of the preceding, was born at New York, in 1767; entered the army in 1776; and being afterwards attached to the suite of General Arnold, with the rank of major, he shared in the honour of the conquest of Burgoyne. In 1779 he accompanied Mr. Jay to the court of Spain as his private secretary; studied the law on his return; and ultimately became judge of the supreme court of the state of New York, in 1802. He enjoyed the reputation of being an upright judge, an able pleader, and an accomplished scholar. Died, 1823.

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Roman historian, was born in the territory of Patavium, now Padua. In the reign of Augustus he went to Rome, and was held in great esteem by the emperor and many other distinguished characters. His reputation is principally built upon his "History of Rome," from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 have been preserved. This history is highly praised by Seneca, Pliny the Elder, Quintilian, &c.; and may be regarded as one of the most valuable literary relics of antiquity.

LLORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a modern Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, born in 1756. He was secretary-general to the Inquisition, of which court he published a "Complete History." He was also the author of "Memoirs relative to the History of the Spanish Revolution," "Political Portraits of the Popes," and other works. Having accepted a situation under Joseph Buonaparte, and written in his favour, he was compelled to quit Spain on the return of Ferdinand. Died, 1823.

LLOYD, DAVID, a biographical writer of the 17th century, was born in Merionethshire, in 1625; was educated at Oxford; became reader at the Charter-house; subsequently obtained a prebend at St. Asaph; and died in 1691. His principal works are, "Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England," "Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty," a "Life of General Monk," and a "History of Plots and Conspiracies."

LLOYD, HUMPHRY, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, was born in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coasts, wrote a memoir on the "Invasion and Defence of Great Britain," "The History of the Seven Years' War," and other military treatises. Died, 1783.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet, was born in 1733, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, second master of Westminster School. After finishing his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became an usher at Westminster; but, disliking the restraints which the situation imposed on him, and having formed an acquaintance with Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, and other gay wits of that age, he quitted the usher's desk, and commenced author by profession. His first production, "The Actor," gave rise, it is said, to the famous Rosciad of his friend Churchill. His other poems possess much merit; but his genius could not shield him from the assaults of poverty, and he died a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1764.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a learned English prelate, was born in 1627, at Tilehurst, in Berkshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon, soon after the Restoration; was appointed chaplain to the king in 1680; and collated to a prebend in Salisbury the year following. Other church preferments followed; and, in 1680, he was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, when he joined Archbishop Sancroft and other prelates in present-

ing a petition to James II. deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. On the revolution taking place, he was made almoner to king William; was promoted to the see of Lichfield, in 1692; and died, bishop of Worcester, in 1717. His writings, which relate to divinity and history, display much learning and acuteness. Among them are, "A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," "An Account of the Life of Pythagoras," "The History of the Government of the Church," &c.

LOBAU, Count, an eminent soldier, whose name was MONTON, was, at the breaking out of the revolution, employed as a journeyman baker in his native town, Phalsburg in the Meurthe. But on entering the army he speedily signalled himself by acts of bravery, which were rewarded by various steps of promotion, until, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne, Napoleon, amid the applause of the whole army, made him his aide-de-camp, and gave him the command of the third regiment of the line. In the campaign of 1805 his efficient gallantry obtained him the rank of general of brigade, and in 1807 that of general of division. In the campaign of 1809 he defended the little island of Lobau (from which he took his subsequent title) against the Austrians, completely beat them off, and took his troops, comparatively unhurt, across the Danube. In 1812 he was made aid-major of the imperial guard; in 1813, commander of the first corps of the grand army; and, in 1814, a chevalier of St. Louis. During the memorable "hundred days" he gave his support to Napoleon, and was made commandant of the first military division, and a member of the chamber of peers. In the brief but easy campaign of 1815, he commanded the sixth corps of the army of the north. He gave the Prussians a severe defeat on the 8th of June in that year, but was wounded and sent prisoner to England from that burial-place of his aspiring master's hopes — Waterloo. From that time until 1818 he remained in England; he was then permitted to return home, and in 1823 was sent as a deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. In the revolution of 1830 he took an active part; and when Lafayette resigned the command of the national guard, Count Lobau was appointed his successor. Shortly afterwards he received his marshal's baton from Louis Philippe, by whom he was greatly respected. Born, 1770; died 1839.

LOBEIRA, Vasco, author of the celebrated romance of "Amadis de Gaul," was a native of Porto, in Portugal, in the 14th century. In 1386 he was knighted by Joam I. on the field of battle at Aljubarrotta; and he died at Elvas, in 1403. Dr. Southey has translated Lobeira's work, and has satisfactorily proved it to be an original, and not a translation from the French, as many had before imagined.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portuguese Jesuit, was born at Lisbon, in 1593. He went as a missionary to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died in 1678. He wrote

"An Account of Abyssinia," of which Dr. Johnson published an abridged translation.

LOCK, MATTHEW, an eminent English musician, was born at Exeter, where he became a chorister in the cathedral. He published some musical pieces in 1657, and, after the Restoration, he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the chapel royal, and has acquired considerable reputation by the beautiful music to Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

LOCKE, JOHN, one of the most eminent philosophers and writers of modern times, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself much by his general proficiency; and finally applied to the study of physic. In the year 1667 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became essentially serviceable in his medical capacity, and who formed a high opinion of his general powers, and introduced him to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and other distinguished characters. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when, in 1672, Lord Shaftesbury was appointed chancellor, he made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, and, at a later period, secretary to the board of trade. On his patron retiring to Holland, to avoid a state prosecution, Locke accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was he to James's government, that the English envoy demanded Mr. Locke of the States, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private, and employ himself in finishing his "Essay on the Human Understanding." At the close of the revolution he returned to England, and was made a commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died at Oates, in Essex, in 1704. His principal works are, an "Essay on Human Understanding," 2 vols.; "Letters on Toleration," "A Treatise on Civil Government," and "Thoughts concerning Education."

LOCKMAN, JOHN, an English writer, was the author of "*Rosalinda*," a musical drama; and "*David's Lamentations*," an oratorio. He was also one of the compilers of the *Great Historical Dictionary*. He died in 1771.

LODGE, EDMUND, clareaux-king-at-arms, K. H., and F. S. A.; author of the well-known "*Portraits of illustrious Personages of Great Britain*," was in early life a cornet of dragoons. He also published several other works, "*Illustrations of British History*," the "*Life of Sir Julius Caesar*," &c. &c., besides some elaborate and erudite papers in the *Quarterly Review*. Born, 1756; died, 1839.

LODGE, THOMAS, an English physician and poet, who died in 1625. He wrote "*Wounds of Civil War*," a tragedy; "*Looking-glass for London and England*," a tragedy-comedy. He also assisted Robert Green in writing some of his works.

LOFFT, CAPEL, a barrister, and the author of several works in polite literature,

was born in London in 1751. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1775. On succeeding to the Capel estates, in 1781, he removed to Troston, in Suffolk, and became an active magistrate of the county till 1800; when, for having too zealously exerted himself as under-sheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, he was removed from the commission. Mr. Lofft was a very considerable contributor to most of the magazines of the day; and it was to his active patronage of Robert Bloomfield that the public was indebted for the "*Farmer's Boy*," and other poems by that author. Died, 1824.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an oriental scholar, was born, in 1618, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin; studied at Trinity College and at Oxford; became vicar-general and judge of the prerogative court in Ireland; and died in 1695. Among his writings are, "*A History of the Eastern and Western Churches*," "*The History of Our Saviour*, taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other Oriental Authors," "*A Translation of the Ethiopic New Testament into Latin*," &c.

LOGAN, FREDERIC, Baron de, a German poet, was born in 1604, and died in 1655. Lessing and Ramler published an edition of his Epigrams, which are much esteemed.

LOGAN, JOHN, a Scottish poet and prose writer of some eminence, was born in 1748. Having studied for the church, his eloquence and ability procured for him the living of South Leith, in 1773. But his conduct having rendered him unpopular with his parishioners, he was induced to resign his charge; and he then proceeded to London, where he became connected with the press; and, among other productions, wrote a pamphlet, entitled "*A Review of the principal Charges against Mr. Warren Hastings*," which led to the prosecution of the publisher, Mr. Stockdale, who, however, was acquitted. His poems, usually printed with those of Michael Bruce, whose merits he was the first to make known, are chiefly lyrical; but he also wrote "*Runnymede*," a tragedy; and published the "*Elements of the Philosophy of History*" (a most able work), under the pseudonym of Rutherford; besides being the author of a volume of sermons, published posthumously, which have enjoyed great popularity. Died, 1788.

LOKMAM, surnamed Al-hakim, or the Wise, an eastern philosopher and fabulist, who by some is supposed to have been an Abyssinian, and by others an Arabian, is said to have been contemporary with David, and that he embraced the Jewish faith; but neither the age in which he lived, nor the country which gave him birth, are correctly known. His fables were published at Leyden, by Erpenius, in Arabic and Latin, in 1636.

LOLLARD, WALTER, the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315. He was burnt, at Cologne, in 1322.

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated performer on the violin, was a native of Bergamo, in Italy, and born in 1728. In Germany, Russia, England, Spain, France, and Naples, he excited the admiration of

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ONIO, a cele- n, was a native rn in 1728. In Spain, France, admiration of

the musical world; but though for many years he possessed a wonderful command over the instrument, yet during the latter part of his life not a trace was left of that extraordinary skill which had established his fame. Died, 1802.

LOM, or LOMMIUS, JOSSE VAN, an ingenious physician, was born at Buren, in Guelderland, in 1500, and died in 1562. His Latin style is pure and elegant, and his works are held in estimation.

LOMBARD, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent writer on military tactics, was born at Strasburg, in 1723; became professor of artillery at Metz; and died in 1794. He translated into French, "Robins's Principles of Gunnery," and wrote "Aide Mémoire à l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France," 2 vols.; "Instruction sur la Manœuvre et le Tir du Canon de Bataille," and "Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles."

LOMONOZOF, MICHAEL WASILEWITZ, a Russian poet and historian of the last century, was born in 1711. He was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1764 he was made a counsellor of state, and died in the course of the same year. His Odes partake much of the fire of Pindar, and he has been justly called the father of Russian poetry. He also wrote several works in prose, particularly a "History of the Empire of Russia."

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, Marquis of, who for many years was known as Lord Castlereagh, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1789. He was educated at Armagh and St. John's College, Cambridge; and having made the tour of Europe, was, on his return, chosen a member of the Irish parliament. He joined the opposition in the first place, and declared himself an advocate for parliamentary reform; but, on obtaining a seat in the British parliament, he took his station on the ministerial benches. In 1797, having then become Lord Castlereagh, he was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland, and soon after appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the lord-lieutenant, and, by his strenuous exertions and abilities, in the art of removing opposition, the union with Ireland was greatly facilitated. In 1805 he was appointed secretary of war and the colonies; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired, until the dissolution of the brief administration of 1806 restored him to the same situation in 1807; and he held his office until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and his duel with his colleague, Mr. Canning, produced his resignation. In 1812 he succeeded the Marquis Wellesley as foreign secretary (which office he held till his decease), and the following year proceeded to the Continent, to assist the coalated powers in negotiating a general peace. In 1814 he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and,

towards the close of the same year, to the Congress of Vienna. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was honoured with the order of the garter. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the title of marquis of Londonderry; but he did not long enjoy it, for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and bodily exertion in attending to his public duties, he put an end to his existence by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. This event took place on the 12th of August, 1822; and, on the 20th, his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

LONG, EDWARD, was born in 1734, at St. Blaize, Cornwall. He was brought up to the law, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica, where his father possessed estates, and of which island his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Moore, was lieutenant-governor. Being obliged to return to England for the restoration of his health, in 1769, he devoted his time to literary pursuits, and wrote an admirable "History of Jamaica," 3 vols.; a collection of essays, entitled "The Frater," "The Antigallican," a novel; "Letters on the Colonies," &c. Died, 1813.

LONG, ROGER, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, was born in 1679, in Norfolk; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733; was chosen Lowndes' professor of astronomy; held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex, and died in 1770. Dr. Long was the author of a valuable "Treatise on Astronomy," and constructed, at Pembroke Hall, a hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery.

LONG, ST. JOHN, was born at Newcastle, in Limerick, in 1798. The name of his father was John Long, whose vocations were no less numerous than those of Caleb Quotem himself; for he was a steward, parish clerk, harness-maker, a maker of mouse-traps, and the manufacturer of certain ingenious machinery for winnowing wheat, &c. John inherited the multipotent genius of his sire, and was considered a perfect prodigy in painting, glazing, and basket-making; and a certain lady, having been much pleased with his attempts to copy some drawings, laid the foundation of his future fortune. Through her notices of John, a subscription was raised for him at Doneraile; he was sent to Dublin, and there placed with a furniture-painter, of the name of Richardson, for two years; during which period he attended the school of painting attached to the Dublin Society. Having made some little progress in the art, he returned to Limerick, started as drawing-master, and, taking the hint of a friend, adopted the maiden name of his mother (St. John) in preference to plain John, as he had received it at the font; he then set out, in 1822, to seek his fortune in London, at the age of 23, with some of his own pictures, a light purse, and a good share of confidence. His genius as a painter was, however, not so highly appreciated in London as he had

expected; and he resolved to turn doctor. The first account of his success in his newly adopted line of business is recorded by himself in a letter to a friend, in 1820, by which it appeared he had cured a fellow-craftsman (a carriage-painter) of a decline. He now proclaimed his competency to cure consumption, rheumatism, and, in short, all other diseases, how incurable soever they might be deemed by the faculty, taking fees accordingly. He made his professional debut in Howland Street. Here business increased so rapidly, that in the following year he was settled in Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in an elegantly furnished house, with servants in attendance to usher in his patients, who were not only numerous, but of the highest rank. He thus floated on the full tide of fortune for two years, when a temporary check was given to his success, in consequence of a young lady having died through the baleful effects of his nostrums, for which he was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter. In the following year, 1831, another lady died under the same mode of treatment, and he was again tried, but acquitted. On the first of these trials, no less than 63 of his patients, who were all persons of rank and wealth, appeared in his favour! He still continued to practise, and to be visited by many patients; when a rapid consumption, the very disease which he boasted of eradicating by a simple remedy, hurried him to an early grave. He died, July 2, 1834, leaving the bulk of his property to his brother William; and also the celebrated recipe, which he desired should be sold for 10,000*l.*; or, otherwise, that his brother should use it, after having studied anatomy.

LONG, THOMAS, an English nonjuring divine, was born at Exeter, in 1621; was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and, after the Restoration, was made prebendary of Exeter, but lost that preferment at the revolution for refusing the oaths. His principal works are, "Calvinus Redivivus," "History of the Donatists," "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in point of Obedience," "History of Popish and Fanatical Plots," and "A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike." Died, 1700.

LONGPIERRE, HILARY BERNARD DE, a French critic, born at Dijon, in 1659; author of several tragedies in imitation of the Greek poets; but only two of them, the "Medes" and "Electra," were ever performed. Died, 1721.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century; but whether born at Athens, or in Syria, is uncertain. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, and Alexandria, and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. At length he settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and where he also published his inimitable "Treatise on the Sublime." His knowledge was so extensive, that he was called "the living library;" and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, she invited him to the court, intrusted to him

the education of her two sons, and took his advice on political affairs. But this distinction proved fatal to him; for, after the surrender of Palmyra, Aurelian basely put him to death, for having advised Zenobia to resist the Romans, and for being the real author of the spirited letter which the queen addressed to the Roman monarch. His death took place in 273. He met his fate with calmness and fortitude, exclaiming with his expiring breath, "The world is but a prison; happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty."

LONGLAND, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in 1473, at Henley-on-Thames; received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford; was made dean of Salisbury in 1514, and was appointed professor to Henry VIII., who gave him the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1521. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, of which he was chancellor.

LONGLAND, or LANGELENDE, ROBERT, an old English poet, was born in Shropshire. He was fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and a secular priest, but espoused the doctrines of Wickliffe. He is believed to have been the author of the "Vision of Pierce Plowman" and "Pierce Plowman's Crede," two curious poems, containing severe reflections on the Romish clergy, and exhibiting a curious picture of the times.

LONGMAN, THOMAS NORTON, known for nearly half a century as the head of the eminent and long-established publishing firm of Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster Row, was born in the year 1770. In him were united strict business habits with that enterprising spirit, which happily combines prudence and foresight with honour and liberality. The every-day routine of regular trade, although requiring the patient exercise of the intellect, has nothing in it of startling incident, or personal adventure, wherewith to furnish the more attractive materials for biography; but in conducting important commercial pursuits with credit and advantage, the union of several valuable qualities is requisite, and these Mr. Longman possessed in no ordinary degree. In transacting business he was prompt and decided; in his intercourse with friends, courteous and agreeable: on all occasions proving, that in a well-regulated mind the habits of trade tend neither to circumscribe the sphere of action, nor to counteract the natural tendencies of a benevolent disposition. Mr. Longman had for many years been accustomed to ride on horseback from his residence at Hampstead to the city; and on the 28th of August, 1842, when on his way home, his horse having stumbled, he was thrown on his head, and received such severe injury, that he expired shortly after the occurrence of the accident. His personal friends being desirous "to record their deep sense of the many excellences that distinguished his private character, and of the advantages conferred on literature by his ability, integrity, and enterprise," erected a monument to his memory in Hampstead church.

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Langsberg, in Juland, and was obliged to earn his bread by hard labour, having been left an orphan in his eighth year; notwithstanding which he studied hard, and, with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of the mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the college of Wibourg; the professors of which university recommended him to Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted in his astronomical researches, and with whom he lived 11 years. In 1605 he was made professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. He was the author of several works, of which the principal is his "Astronomia Danica."

LONGUERNE, LOUIS DUFOUR DE, an eminent scholar, was a native of Charleville, in France, and born in 1652. He was a child of such precocious talent, that before he had attained his fifth year, he attracted the notice of Louis XIV. As he grew up, his application and perseverance in literary pursuits were quite in character with his early proficiency, and he became one of the most profound orientalists of the age. His chief works are, "The Annals of the Arsacides," an "Historical Description of the History of France," "Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey," a "Treatise on the Eucharist," and "A Dissertation on Tatian," written in Latin. Died. 1732.

LONGUEVAL, JACQUES, a French Jesuit; author of an elaborate history of the French church, in eight folio volumes, and other theological works. Born, 1680; died, 1735.

LONGUS, a Greek pastoral writer, whose work, entitled "Poimenica," or "The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe," is exceedingly curious, for the picture it affords of rural manners in ancient Greece, but is at the same time tainted with licentiousness. It is supposed to be the earliest specimen there is of a prose romance; but no account has been transmitted either of the age in which Longus lived, or the place of his birth.

LONGICERUS, ADAM, a physician and naturalist, was a native of Marburg, in Germany; and after occupying the mathematical chair there, removed to Frankfort, where he held the office of stipendiary physician to the senate during 32 years. His name has been preserved in the Linnean appellation of the *Loniceria*, a beautiful genus of plants. Died, 1586.

LOOS, CORNELIUS, a Dutch divine of the 16th century, who had the temerity to write a treatise, "De vera et falsa Magia," against the then prevailing notions of witchcraft. Such was the ignorance and superstition of the age, that Loos was more than once subjected to a prosecution, and obliged to make a recantation of his supposed error. He was also the author of other learned works, and died in 1595.

LOOSJES, ADRIAN, a Dutch novelist, poet, and librarian, born at Haarlem, in 1761. Always an ardent friend of liberty, he opposed Napoleon's design of converting Holland into a monarchy, with honest but abortive zeal. He was the author of

"Gewarts und Gyzeslar," a drama; "Lucius Junius Brutus," "Marcus Junius Brutus," and several romances; "Life of a Dutch Family in the 17th Century," "Jes de Witt," "Conrad and Jacquelin," &c.

LOPES, FERNAM, a Portuguese historian, whose "Chronicle of Joao," describing the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the 14th century, exhibits, according to the opinion of Dr. Southey, all the manners, painting, and dramatic reality of Froissart. Lopes is the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers.

LOPEZ DE RUEDA, a Spanish dramatist and actor, who in the 16th century composed humorous pieces, and with his itinerant band of performers exhibited them to his countrymen. Died, 1564.

LORENZ, JOHN MICHAEL, was professor of history and rhetoric in the university of Strasburg; where he was born in 1723, and died in 1801. Among his writings are, "Elementa Historiæ Universæ," "Elementa Historiæ Germanicæ," and "Summa Historiæ Gallo-Francicæ, civilis et sacræ."

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCESCO MARIA, was a native of Rome, and patronised by Cardinal Borghese, who gave him apartments in his palace and a pension. He was the author of a number of sacred dramas, written in Latin; and at the time of his death filled the situation of president of the academy of the Arcadi. Born, 1680; died, 1743.

LORENZINI, LORENZO, an ingenious mathematician, who for some offence, while in the service of Ferdinand, son of Cosmo III., was confined in the tower of Volterra, where he solaced the hours of a wearisome imprisonment, which lasted nearly twenty years, by writing a work on conic sections. Died, 1721.

LORGNA, ANTONIO MARIE, an eminent mathematician of Verona, in which city he was born, about 1730. He became colonel of a corps of engineers, and filled the mathematical chair in the military school of Verona. He died in 1796, and had the reputation of being one of the best geometers in Italy.

LORIOT, ANTHONY JOSEPH, an excellent French mechanician, who, in 1753, presented to the academy of sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He afterwards constructed machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau; claimed the merit of inventing a kind of cement used in building, called "mortier Lorient," and a hydraulic machine for raising water. Born, 1716; died, 1782.

LORRAINE, ROBERT LE, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1665; studied under Girardon, and afterwards in Italy; and on his return, in 1701, produced the most beautiful of his works, the "Galatea," which at once procured his admission into the society, of which he eventually became the president. Died, 1743.

LORRIS, WILLIAM DE, a French poet of the 12th century, was born at Lorris, near Montargis; and was the first author of the

"Romance of the Rose," a composition in part imitating Ovid's *Art of Love*, and which during the middle ages had a great influence on the literature of France and England. He died young, and left his work unfinished; but it was completed, forty years later, by John de Meung.

LOUBERE, SIMON DE LA, a native of Toulouse, who was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain, and whose account of his "Voyage" to that kingdom contains many curious and interesting particulars. On one occasion, while he was at Madrid, he was arrested as a spy, and confined in the state prisons of that capital for a considerable time, but was ultimately released, and returned to Toulouse. Died, 1729.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, long known as a distinguished writer on horticultural subjects, was born at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, in 1783, and brought up as a landscape gardener. Coming to England in 1803, with numerous letters of introduction to some of the first landed proprietors in the kingdom, and displaying considerable taste as well as industry, he obtained much lucrative employment, and afterwards took a large farm at Tew, in Oxfordshire, where he greatly improved his circumstances. In the years 1813, 1814, 1816, he made the tour of northern Europe, traversing Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Austria; and as it was undertaken just after the close of the French disasters in their retreat from Moscow, many of the incidents he met with created no common interest in the mind of so intelligent and observing a traveller. In 1819 he travelled through Italy; and, in 1828, through France and Germany. But though Mr. Loudon occasionally gratified his inclination for foreign travel, his literary labours were during nearly 40 years almost unceasing. "No man," says one of his biographers, "has ever written so much, under such adverse circumstances, as Mr. Loudon. Many years ago, when he first came to England (in 1803), he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which disabled him for two years, and ended in an ankylosed knee and a contracted left arm. In the year 1820, whilst compiling the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," he had another severe attack of rheumatism; and the following year, being recommended to go to Brighton to get shampooed in Mahomet's baths, his right arm was there broken near the shoulder, and it never properly united. Notwithstanding this, he continued to write with his right hand till 1825, when the arm was broken a second time, and he was then obliged to have it amputated, but not before a general breaking-up of the frame had commenced, and the thumb and two fingers of the left hand had been rendered useless. He afterwards suffered frequently from ill-health, till his constitution was finally undermined by the anxiety attending on that most costly and laborious of all his works—the "Arboretum Britannicum." His works were both important and numerous; among the principal were the "Arboretum Britannicum," the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," "Hints on the Formation of Gardens," the "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Archi-

itecture," the "Suburban Horticulturist," and the "Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs," besides which he latterly edited the *Gardener's* and *Agricultural Magazines*, and contributed to other publications. Died, Dec. 14, 1845.

LOUIS IX., king of France, canonised in the Romish calendar as St. Louis, was born in 1214, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. Being then only in his 12th year, he was placed under the guardianship of his mother, who was made regent of the kingdom, and who inculcated in him a strong attachment to religion. He was surrounded by churchmen, and was sincerely devout; but he knew the limits between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and displayed a well-founded jealousy of usurpation in the latter. Having made a vow, in the event of recovering from a dangerous disease, to march against the infidels, he made preparations for so doing, and, in 1248, he accordingly embarked at Aigues-Mortes, with an army of 60,000 men, accompanied by his queen, his brothers, and almost all the chivalry of France. The particulars of his eventful and disastrous campaign, which ended in his surrender, and that of the remains of his army, cannot be recorded here; but we may remark, that a greater union of fortitude, punctilious honour, humanity, and personal bravery, was never witnessed in the conduct of a prince than was displayed by Louis throughout the whole of this ill-advised and unfortunate expedition. The town of Damietta, which remained in the possession of the French, was demanded as the price of the monarch's freedom, and a vast ransom was also claimed for his followers. These terms being punctually fulfilled, Louis embarked with about 6000 men, the sole remains of his fine army, for Acre, and spent four years more in fortifying the strong places in Palestine. On his return to France, he applied to the government of his kingdom with exemplary diligence, and ruled with strict impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding the disasters of the previous crusade, he was again incited to encounter a new one, the ultimate object of which was the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine. Tunis, however, was the first point of attack; but while engaged at the siege of that place, a pestilence broke out among the French troops; and, after seeing one of his sons perish, and a great part of his army, he was himself doomed to be one of its victims, August 24, 1270. The instructions he left in writing for his son, show the noble spirit which inspired this king; a spirit which, if it had not been infected with the false zeal and bigotry of the times, would have rendered his administration a perfect specimen of monarchical wisdom.

LOUIS XI., king of France, was the son of Charles VII., and born at Bourges, in 1423. Active, bold, and cunning, he was the reverse of his well-disposed but imbecile father, of whose minister and mistress, Agnes Sorel, he soon showed himself a decided enemy. In 1440 he left the court, and put himself at the head of an insurrec-

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tion. Charles defeated the rebels, and executed some, but pardoned his son, whom he even trusted with a command against the English and Swiss. Louis conducted himself with valour and prudence, and his father became entirely reconciled to him; but having soon entered into new conspiracies, he was obliged to take refuge in Burgundy, and lived there five years in a dependent condition. On the death of his father, in 1461, he dismissed the former ministers, and filled their places with men taken from the lower orders, without character or talents to recommend them. Insurrections broke out in various parts of his dominions; but they were soon quelled, and followed by many executions. In every thing he did, his crooked policy and sinister views were evident. Whilst he pretended to reconcile contending parties, he secretly instigated them against each other; and whenever he had a meeting with a foreign prince, he corrupted his courtiers by bribes, and established secret correspondences with them. He became involved in a war with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; and having requested a passport from the duke, he went to visit him at Peronne, though he had just before secretly instigated the people of Liege to rise, and promised them aid. Charles having discovered this act of treachery, was furious with rage, and hesitated three days (during which he kept the king in prison) as to what course he should adopt. Nothing but the aversion of Charles to take the life of a king, and the greatest presence of mind on the part of the latter, who asserted his innocence under the most solemn oaths, saved him. He was obliged to accompany Charles to Liege, and to witness the pillage and slaughter of which he had been the cause. A peace was concluded on favourable terms for Charles and his allies; but, when Louis returned to Paris, he used every artifice to evade its fulfilment. He died, in 1483. The great object of Louis was the establishment of the royal power, and the overthrow of the feudal aristocracy; but it is almost impossible to convey a just idea of his character, so contradictory were its qualities. He was at the same time confiding and suspicious, avaricious and lavish, audacious and timid, mild and cruel; yet he was the first French monarch who had the title of "most Christian king."

LOUIS XII., king of France, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and born in 1462. On ascending the throne, in 1498, he pardoned the wrongs he had suffered before his accession. "The king of France," said he, "must not revenge the injuries done to the Duke of Orleans." His reign was a continued scene of warfare; he conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples; but after ravaging Italy, the French were expelled in 1513. The emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacked Louis in his own dominions; he was obliged to sue for peace, and died in 1515. Louis XII. possessed many of the qualities of a good ruler; he was open, honest, economical, just, kind-hearted, and magnanimous; he was also a friend to science; and France enjoyed

under him a degree of prosperity and security which it had never possessed before.

LOUIS XIII., king of France, was the son of Henry IV., and born in 1601. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the care of him and of the kingdom was intrusted to his mother, Mary de Medicis. During the early part of his reign, France became the prey of civil dissensions, which Marshal d'Ancre, prime minister at that time, was utterly unable to suppress; and when the king, in 1615, married a Spanish princess, the disturbances grew still more alarming. At length the Huguenots rose in arms, with Rohan and Soubise at their head; and a great part of the kingdom rebelled against the king, who now delivered himself up to the guidance of Cardinal Richelieu. After victory had inclined, sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other, and both parties felt deeply the necessity of repose, peace was concluded in 1623. But it was of no long duration. Rochelle, the headquarters of the Huguenots, revolted, and was supported by England. The king drove the English to the sea, conquered the island of Rhé, and at last took Rochelle, which had sustained all the horrors of a siege for twelve months, and cost the crown 40 million livres. After this event, so fatal to the Protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the Duke of Mantua against the emperor, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the Duke de Montmorency, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnau-d'Aud, in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Louis and the cardinal were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together; the latter died in December, 1642, and the king in May following.

LOUIS XIV., son of the preceding, was only five years old on the death of his father, the regency being in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the Prince of Condé and the famous Turenne; but although Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions; the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen, took up arms; and the king, his mother and the cardinal, were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651 the king assumed the government, but Mazarin returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but, after a few naval actions, the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor, Spain, and the Elector of Brandenburg, in which all

the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants—a measure which drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philippsburg in October 1688, but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful; Luxemburg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice, and gained a victory over the troops of the Duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valence in Catalonia, Carmanole, and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, June 2. 1692. Louis in person took Namur, and Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Nerwinde. In 1696, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him the Archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the emperor of Germany, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704 Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet; the year following, Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Cassane over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramillies was gained by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the Duke of Orleans. In 1706, Lisle was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis died in 1715, aged 77: by his first wife he had one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston, besides several illegitimate children by his mistresses. At the close of life he became serious, and even devout, through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, whom he secretly married. The reign of Louis XIV. was adorned by great statesmen and generals, ecclesiastics, and men of literature and science, who made the national glory and

the splendour of the king the object of their exertions. At his court, which became a model for all the others of Europe, every thing had reference to the king, and tended to augment his dignity; while no man possessed in a higher degree than Louis the requisite qualities for playing well the part of a monarch. He was 20 years of age, and devoted to the pleasures of the court and chase, when Mazarin died. "To whom shall we now apply?" asked his secretaries of state: "To me," he replied, with dignity; and he who had grown up in perfect ignorance, with his heart full of romantic gallantry, devoted himself sedulously to business, and the acquisition of information. But his natural pride often degenerated into haughtiness, his love of splendour into useless extravagance, his firmness into despotism. Determined no longer to tolerate Calvinism in France, which had now, for some years, existed in peaceful separation from the national church, he said, "My grandfather loved the Huguenots without fearing them; my father feared, without loving them; I neither fear nor love them." But his conduct showed that a stern and unfeeling rigour towards them was uppermost in his mind: their privileges were gradually infringed; missionaries, supported by dragoons, were employed for their conversion; and severities were practised which excited the horror and indignation of every breast that was not hardened by bigotry and intolerance.

LOUIS XV., king of France, great grandson and successor of the preceding, was born in 1710; and Louis XIV. dying when he was only five years of age, the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. He was crowned in 1722, and declared of age the following year. The beginning of his reign was rendered very distressing by the Mississippi scheme of Law, the famous financier, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the Duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded as prime minister by the Duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, when Cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland. On the death of the last mentioned monarch, in 1733, Louis supported the election of his queen's relation Stanislaus, against the Elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the emperor: Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. The death of the emperor Charles opened a new scene. The succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the Elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but in 1742 that city was retaken, and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfield. These

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advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the Duke of Saxony, and of the queen of Hungary, ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea, which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the Duke of Cumberland at Hastinbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter Seven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated at Roßbach; this was followed by other losses both by land and sea, particularly of Canada, and Louis died in 1774. He was polite, affable, and naturally humane; but want of strength of character, and sensual indulgences, degraded him equally as a monarch and a man. The coming storm, which burst on the head of his devoted successor, was fully expected by him; but he selfishly congratulated himself, that, bad as things were, they would last his time.

LOUIS XVI. the son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born in 1754, and immediately created duke of Berri. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became the heir to the throne; and in 1770 he married Maria Antoinette, an Austrian princess, of great beauty and accomplishments. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown; at which period France was in a deplorable state; her finances were nearly exhausted, her trade diminished, her navy destroyed, and the nation groaned under a weight of debt. In this state of things the people looked to the young king to recover their lost greatness, and he seconded their hopes by calling around him those persons whom he thought most likely to redeem the errors of the late administration. His first act was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries; which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the Cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Colonne as minister, framed imposts, which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the states-general of three orders. This assembly met in May, 1789; the public mind was now agitated, and artful demagogues took the advantage of diffusing the worst of principles. Mirabeau was the leader of these men; a violent republican and an atheist. At his voice the

people of Paris arose, and on the 14th of July, that year, stormed the Bastille. Revolution now marched with gigantic steps, and, in October, the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed, which the miscreants pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuilleries; but at Varennes his person was recognised, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia; and the Duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the mean time the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by the factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuilleries, in storming which they murdered the brave and loyal Swiss guards. The king and family sought refuge in the National Assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The legislative assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial; his defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Desèze, and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. Jan. 17, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good: his separation from his family was uncommonly affecting, yet in every scene he manifested the spirit of a Christian, and employed the short interval allowed him in the preparations for death enjoined him by his religion, to which he was sincerely devoted. On the 21st of January he was led to the scaffold, where his behaviour partook of the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering and indignity to which he had been exposed. On ascending it, he declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was purposely interrupted while addressing the people, by the noise of drums and the officious interference of his executioners. He was accompanied by his confessor, the Abbé Edgeworth, who, as the monarch laid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed with energetic force, "Ascend, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" His body was thrown into a pit filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment. Such was the tragical end of Louis XVI., one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France; and who, in spite of all the prejudices to which the misrule of his ancestors had subjected him, was allowed to possess an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding. — His son, Louis Charles, the dauphin, regarded by the mockery of

etiquette as Louis XVII., was, at the death of his father, only 8 years old. The inhuman murderers caused him to be placed with a shoemaker named Simon, who treated him with savage barbarity; and the innocent victim died shortly after, as was generally believed, of poison. The daughter of Louis, after the murder of her parents and brother, was suffered to quit France, and she married her cousin, the Duke of Angoulême.

LOUIS XVIII., STANISLAUS XAVIER, surnamed *le Désiré*, second son of the dauphin (the son of Louis XV.), was born in 1755, and was originally known as the Count of Provence. At the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., in 1774, he received the title of Monsieur; and after the death of his nephew, in 1795, from which time he reckoned his reign, he took the name and title of Louis XVIII., king of France and Navarre. As a boy he is said to have manifested a disposition tinged with much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother (Charles X.), with whom he was educated; and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. When Louis XVI. attempted to escape to the frontiers of the kingdom, and took the road to Montmedy, and was arrested at Varennes, Monsieur took that of Mons, and reached Brussels in safety; and, in 1792, he and the Count d'Artois joined the Prussian army, at the head of 6000 cavalry. The progress of the republican arms, however, compelled them to make a retreat, first to Turin, and afterwards to Verona, where he assumed the name of the Count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. He now led a wandering life, supported by foreign courts, especially the British, and by some friends of the house of Bourbon. In 1796 he joined the army of the Prince of Condé on the Rhine. After this he went to Blankenburg, where he lived under the protection of the Duke of Brunswick, and carried on a correspondence with his friends in France, especially with Pichegru. Being invited to Russia by the emperor Paul, he took up his residence for a while in the ducal castle of Mittau, in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance there, and he received peremptory orders to quit Russia in a week. The Prussian government then allowed him to reside at Warsaw; and while there, in 1803, Buonaparte, at that time first consul, attempted to induce him to renounce his claims to the throne. To which he replied, "I do not confound M. Buonaparte with his predecessors; I esteem his valour and his military talents, and thank him for all the good he has done my people. But faithful to the rank in which I was born, I shall never give up any rights. Though in chains, I shall still esteem myself the descendant of St. Louis. As successor of Francis the First, I will at least say like him — 'We have lost all except our honour.'" In 1805, Louis, with the consent of the emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau; but the peace of Tilsit obliged him to leave the Continent, and, as a last resource, he took refuge in England. Here he was hospitably re-

ceived; and Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, assigned as his residence, where he remained till the fall of Napoleon. In 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. On the 3rd of May he made his entry into Paris; on the 30th he caused a constitution to be drawn up; on the 4th of June it was formally accepted; and the chamber of deputies, which was established by this instrument, requested the king to take the surname of "The Desired." *Louis le Désiré*. But the disgrace which the French arms had received was too deeply felt by the soldiers who had fought under Napoleon to make them satisfied with the Bourbons, and the prevalence of ultra-liberal opinions rendered a great portion of the people disaffected to the monarchy; and when Napoleon made his appearance in France, March 1. 1815, his presence roused every latent feeling, and inspired his former followers with tenfold courage and enthusiasm. Louis was compelled to flee from Paris on the 20th, and seek refuge in Belgium. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the old Prince of Condé, the Count d'Artois, and the Duke de Berri, also hastily left Paris; and, proceeding to La Vendée and the south of France, they endeavoured to awaken popular sympathy in favour of the royal cause. The ministers, together with several officers of distinction, followed the king; and Talleyrand, in particular, was actively engaged in his cause at Vienna. Great events now followed in rapid succession. The battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June, broke the power of Napoleon, and dissolved the charm of his supposed invincibility; Wellington and Blücher marched to Paris; and Fouché, who had already induced the emperor to leave France, put a stop to the shedding of blood by the capitulation of Paris, July 3. Thus was Louis once more restored to the throne of France. On the 7th of July the British and Prussians occupied Paris; on the 9th the king entered the capital, under the protection of the Duke of Wellington; and he immediately appointed his new ministry, at the head of which was Talleyrand, and in which Fouché was minister of police. Among the most decided measures by which the king sought to support his throne, was the ordinance of July 16., disbanded the army, according to the wishes of the allies; and another, dated July 24., excluding from the general amnesty those who were there denominated "rebels," and whose punishment, for the most part, consisted in exile, or degradation from the peerage. All the relations of Napoleon were, under pain of death, banished from France; as were also those who had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and those who had in 1815 received offices or honours from the "usurper." During the last few years of his reign, he was much enfeebled by disease; a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking; while his attachment to the pleasures of the table increased his natural tendency to corpulence, and a paralysis of the lower limbs taking place, he died, Sept. 16. 1824, having survived his second elevation nine years.

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LOUIS PHILIPPE, ex-king of the French, the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, better known in the revolutionary times as Philippe Egalité, and of Marie, only daughter of the Duke of Penthièvre, was born in Paris, October 6. 1773. His education, which was entrusted to the celebrated Madame de Genlis, was directed equally to the development of his physical, moral, and intellectual nature. Without neglecting the ancient and modern languages, and the usual branches of learning and science, in which most children of exalted rank are instructed, Louis Philippe and his brothers were inured to bodily fatigue; and garden-
ing, turnery, basket-making, and carpentry ranked among the number of their accomplishments. At the age of 17, his father introduced him to the Jacobin Club; in 1791, having received the command of a regiment of dragoons, he set out to join it at Valenciennes, and war being declared against Austria, he made his first campaign in 1792, fighting at Valmy at the head of the troops confided to him by Kellermann, Sept. 20th, and afterwards, Nov. 6th, gaining great distinction at Jemappes under Dumourier. Meanwhile the revolution was hastening to its crisis. In 1793, Louis XVI. was carried to the scaffold, and a few months afterwards, when the Duke of Orleans, notwithstanding his connection with the revolutionary cause, shared the same fate, Louis Philippe, duke of Chartres, had all his worst apprehensions of a reign of terror realised, by a summons to himself to appear before the committee of public safety. He instantly fled to the French frontier, escaped into the Austrian territories, and refusing an invitation to enter into that service, proceeded as a traveller towards Switzerland, where he met with his sister Adelaide and Madame de Genlis, who had also fled thither for safety. The wanderings of Louis Philippe in Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and America are as familiar to the public as any nursery tale, and will be narrated and remembered as long as romance continues to exercise its sway over the human mind. While he remained in Europe, Louis Philippe refused several invitations to take up arms against France; and, on the 24th of Sept. 1796, he sailed from the Elbe for the United States, where he arrived in safety, and was soon after joined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais. His residence and travels in America continued until 1800, in the beginning of which year he arrived at Falmouth, and took up his abode on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. His brother, the Duke of Montpensier, died in England in 1807, and on returning in the following year from the burial of his other brother, the Count Beaujolais, in Malta, Louis Philippe received an invitation from the king of Naples to visit the royal family at Palermo. During his residence at the Neapolitan court, he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of the king, to whom he was married in Nov. 1809, his mother, the Duchess of Orleans, who had been released from her thralldom in Spain, being present at the nuptials. Palermo now became the

residence of Louis Philippe, and the scene of a domestic tranquillity to which he had long been a stranger. The abdication of Napoleon in 1814 introduced a new change in his fortunes, and he returned to Paris after an absence of 21 years. The return of Napoleon from Elba scattered the Bourbons once more, and Louis Philippe returned to England, till the expiry of the hundred days, when he repaired to France, and entered into all the honours due to his rank. A coldness which arose between him and the administration led to his temporary retirement to England; but in 1817 he took up his permanent abode in France, and, while abstaining from politics, devoted himself to the education of his family and the patronage of literature and the arts, until the revolution of 1830 placed him on the throne. The events of that period and his subsequent reign belong more to history than biography. Suffice it here to say, the first few years after his accession were spent in repressing the republican spirit that still lingered among the descendants of the first French revolutionists, and in consolidating the throne upon a purely constitutional basis. The various conspiracies that were entered into for overthrowing his government were detected and suppressed; repeated attempts to assassinate the king himself had proved abortive; and the speculator on probabilities might have justly anticipated that Louis Philippe would have spent the remainder of his days in peace, and have bequeathed to his family the magnificent heritage of a kingdom. But this was not to be. The close of 1847 and the beginning of 1848 had been signalled in France by strenuous efforts, on the part of the opposition, to wrest from the government a measure of "electoral reform." But the Guizot administration turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and went so far as to interdict a banquet, which had been fixed to be held in Paris, in honour of this movement, on Feb. 21. 1848. A slight riot which took place on that day, soon swelled into a formidable insurrection. In vain the king now offered to change his ministry, and to yield to the popular demands. Even his abdication in favour of his grandson, on February 23rd, came too late: he saw himself compelled to flight. Hastily quitting Paris with the queen, who had shared with him so many dangers, he made his way to the sea-shore, whence he escaped, in disguise, for England, and landed at Newhaven, in Sussex, March 3. 1848. He then took up his residence at Claremont, with an occasional sojourn at Richmond or St. Leonard's, and for a time appeared to bear up manfully under the disasters which had befallen him. But, in the spring of 1850, a change suddenly came over him; his naturally powerful constitution gradually gave way; and, after lingering a few months in great physical debility, he expired at Claremont, August 26th. His remains were deposited in the vault of a chapel at Weybridge, which he had been in the habit of attending; there to repose, until, according to the inscription on his tomb, "in patriam avitos inter cineres Deo adjuvante transferantur."

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, daughter of Charles, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was born at Hanover, in 1778, and was married to the crown-prince of Prussia, afterwards king, Dec. 21. 1793. In 1797 the king of Prussia ascended the throne, and his consort became the model of a wife, a mother, and a queen, alleviating misery wherever she could, and rewarding merit. When Napoleon was in the zenith of his power, and Prussia lay prostrate before him, her popularity rose in proportion to her sufferings; while her pure and benevolent heart, and the fortitude with which she endured the indignities of the French emperor, rendered her an object almost of adoration. She died in 1810.

LOURIEIRO, JOHN DE, a Portuguese botanist, who, being also an ecclesiastic, visited Cochinchina as a missionary. To his religious duties he joined the practice of medicine; and not being sufficiently provided with European remedies, he was induced to collect and examine the plants of China, Malabar, and other parts, whence he procured a large and valuable store. On his return to Portugal, after 36 years' absence, he published the result of his botanical researches in a work, entitled "*Flora Cochinchinensis*," 2 vols. Born, 1715; died, 1796.

LOUTHERBOURG, PHILIP JAMES, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Strasburg, in 1740; studied under Tischbein and Casanova; and displayed great talents in his delineation of battles, hunting pieces, &c. He came to London in 1771, and while there contrived an exhibition, called the Eldophusikon, somewhat on the plan of the Diorama. He was a member of the academy of painting at Paris and a royal academician of England. Died, 1812.

LOUVEL, PETER LOUIS, the assassin of the Duc de Berri, was born at Versailles, in 1783. He was by trade a saddler, and worked in the stables of the emperor Napoleon and the French king. His disposition was gloomy, and his mind seemed devoid of interest, except on political subjects. He appeared to dwell intently on what he had heard respecting the causes of the French revolution, until he felt a rooted hatred towards the Bourbons. During six years he ruminated in silence on their destruction, and began with the youngest, as he afterwards acknowledged, from a wish to exterminate their race; having resolved to omit no opportunity of killing the others. Louvel perpetrated the fatal deed on the 13th of February, 1820. He conducted himself with firmness during his long examination, and appeared calm throughout, even in his last moments, positively declaring that he had no accomplice.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JOHN BAPTIST, a distinguished French advocate during the revolution, was, in 1792, chosen a deputy to the convention, when he attached himself to the party of the Girondists, and voted for the death of Louis. Denounced by the terrorists, and included in an order of arrest, issued in June 1794, he escaped from the capital, retired to Caen with several of his colleagues, and employed himself in writing against the Jacobins. At length he returned to Paris, where he kept himself concealed

till after the fall of Robespierre, recovered his seat in the convention, and was afterwards a member of the council of five hundred. He died at Paris, in 1797, and is chiefly known in literature as the author of an obscene and disgusting novel.

LOUVOIS, FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELIER, Marquis of, minister of war to Louis XIV., was born at Paris, in 1641. After 1666, he had the whole management of the ministry of war, and soon exercised a despotic controul over the king and the army. His extensive knowledge, his decision, activity, industry, and talents, rendered him an able minister; but he was too regardless of the rights of human nature, too lavish of the blood and treasure of France, and too much of a despot, to deserve the appellation of a great statesman. On the death of Colbert in 1683, of whom he had been the enemy, his influence became still greater, and one of its most fatal effects was the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and the consequent flight of so many peaceful and industrious Calvinists. His atrocious cruelties to the Protestants, indeed, have branded his name with infamy. Died, 1691.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Cardiff, in 1618. He studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but refusing to subscribe to the canons enjoined by Archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge; he was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the murder of the king. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded, Aug. 22. 1651. Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, three eminent Nonconformist divines, accompanied him to the scaffold, and he was deemed a martyr by the whole of the Presbyterian party.

LOVE, JAMES, a dramatic writer and performer, whose real name was Dance, was, for a time, a partisan of Sir Robert Walpole, and an expectant of political preferment; but being disappointed in his hopes, and involved in difficulties, he went on the stage, and excelled in the part of Falstaff. "*Pamela*," a comedy; "*The Village Wedding*," a pastoral entertainment; and "*The Lady's Frolic*," a comic opera, were the productions of his pen. Died, 1774.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, an English poet of the 17th century, was a son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, and born in 1618. He was educated at the Charter House, and at Gloucester Hall, Oxford; became a colonel in the army of Charles I., and spent the whole of his fortune in support of the royal cause; was imprisoned by the parliament, and died in indigence in 1658. His poems, published under the title of "*Lucasta*," are light and elegant; he also wrote two plays, "*The Scholar*," a comedy, and "*The Soldier*," a tragedy. For spirit and gallantry, Colonel Lovelace has sometimes been compared to Sir Philip Sidney.

LOVIBOND, EDWARD, a minor English poet, was the son of an East India director,

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who left him a considerable estate at Hamp-
ton, Middlesex. He was the author of Poems,
in 2 vols., the most pleasing of which is
called "The Tears of Old May Day;" he
also wrote some papers in the World. Died,
1775.

LOWE, Lieut.-gen. Sir HUDSON, K.C.B.,
&c., entered the army at a very early age,
and served with much credit in various parts
of the world; but he will be principally re-
membered in history as having been governor
of St. Helena, while that island was the
place of detention of the Emperor Napoleon.
For his conduct in this truly difficult and
delicate trust, Sir Hudson Lowe has been
much abused by French writers, and we are
sorry to say that their abuse has been echoed
in England by men who ought to have
known better. That Sir Hudson's task was
both difficult and delicate must be admitted;
and when to the stern sense of duty of a
veteran soldier we add the vast additional
sense of responsibility that must needs arise
from the fact of the peace of Europe—nay,
of the whole civilised world—being depend-
ent upon the safe custody of Napoleon, it
is mere drivelling, to say no worse, to con-
tend against the strictest fulfilment of the
governor's sworn duty. It has always ap-
peared to us that most of Napoleon's com-
plaints were unworthy puerile, and that
the rest were such as Sir Hudson Lowe
might have prevented—but only by perjury
as a man, and breach of faith as a soldier—
by conniving at the escape of that restless
and selfish genius, over whom he had the
unpleasant task of being guard. Died, Jan.
1844, aged 78.

LOWENDAL, ULRICH FREDERIC WOL-
DEMAR, Count of, a celebrated military officer
and engineer, was born at Hamburgh, in
1700. He began his military career in Pol-
and, in 1713; but entered the Danish service
during the war with Sweden. He afterwards
served in Hungary with great éclat, and
next took part in the wars of Naples and
Sicily. He returned to Poland in 1721, and
was made colonel of infantry and com-
mander of the royal horse guards. During
the peace he studied gunnery and engineer-
ing, and was made field-marshal and in-
specter-general of the Saxon infantry in the
service of Augustus, king of Poland. In
1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service;
and he subsequently entered into that of
Russia. He accepted the commission of
lieutenant-general in the French army in
1743, and distinguished himself at the sieges
of Menin, Ypres, Friburg, &c., and also at
the battle of Fontenoy. In 1747 he took
Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, which, till then,
had been deemed impregnable; for which
and his other services he was created a
marshal of France. His knowledge of en-
gineering and military tactics in general
was of the first-rate order; he spoke all the
European languages with fluency; and with
these accomplishments he combined modesty
and amiable manners. Died, 1755.

LOWER, RICHARD, a physician and ana-
tomist of some eminence in the 17th century,
was a native of Cornwall; assisted Dr. Willis
in his anatomical researches, and in his pro-
fessional practice; and obtained considerable

reputation as a man of science by his ex-
periments on the transfusion of blood from
one animal to another. Died, 1691.

LOWRY, WILSON, F.R.S., an eminent
English engraver, was born in 1762, at
Whitehaven, where his father, Mr. Strick-
land Lowry was a portrait painter. He was
the inventor of a ruling-machine, possessing
the property of ruling successive lines, either
equidistant or in just gradations, from the
greatest required width to the nearest pos-
sible approximation; also of one capable of
drawing lines to a point, and of forming
concentric circles: he likewise introduced
the use of diamond points for etching, and
many other useful improvements in the art;
and was the first who succeeded in what is
technically termed "biting in" well upon
steel. For 30 years before his death he was
engaged by eminent publishers on their most
extensively illustrated works; and having
attained to the highest rank in his peculiar
branch of the art, his services were thoroughly
appreciated. Died, 1820.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, an eminent divine,
was born in London, in 1661, and was edu-
cated at Oxford. Being recommended by
his worth and learning, he became chaplain
to Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, and was
provided with a prebendal stall in his cathed-
ral and the living of Buriton. He was an
excellent classical scholar and critic, and
the author of several theological works of
merit.

LOWTH, ROBERT, son of the preceding,
and a distinguished English prelate, was
born at Buriton, in 1710; received his edu-
cation at Winchester, and at New College,
Oxford; in which university he was elected
professor of poetry, in 1741. He accom-
panied Mr. Legge on an embassy to Berlin,
and was subsequently travelling tutor to the
sons of the Duke of Devonshire. In 1763
he published his "De Sacra Poesi Hebræo-
rum Prælectiones Academicæ;" in 1768, the
"Life of William of Wykeham;" in 1762, a
"Short Introduction to English Grammar;"
and, in 1765, he republished, in a masterly
and unanswerable style, to some acrimonious
remarks of Warburton, who thought Dr.
Lowth had aimed at his Divine Legation of
Moses in the "Prælectiones." After having
enjoyed some valuable preferments, he was
raised to the see of St. David's in 1766; was
translated to Oxford in the same year; and,
in 1777, succeeded to the diocese of London.
In 1778 he published his "Translation of
Isaiah." The archbishopric of Canterbury
was offered him, on the death of Dr. Corn-
wallis, but he declined the primacy, and
died in 1787, aged 77.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, founder of the so-
ciety of Jesuits, was born in 1491, of a noble
family, in the Spanish province of Guipus-
coa. He was at first in the army, and served
with distinguished bravery; but having been
severely wounded at the siege of Pampluna,
he beguiled his time with books, and on
reading the Lives of the Saints, his imagina-
tion became highly excited, and he deter-
mined to devote himself from that time to
works of piety. He began by making a
pilgrimage to Jerusalem; not from a mere
wish to see those places, which had been

hallowed by the presence of our Lord, but in the hope of converting some of the infidels, who were masters of the Holy Land, or of gaining the palm of martyrdom in the attempt. Having accomplished this painful and perilous journey, he returned to Spain, more unprovided even than he had left it. In 1526 he went to the university of Alcalá, where he found some adherents; but the Inquisition imprisoned him for his conduct, which appeared strange, and rendered him suspected of witchcraft. He was not delivered from the prison of the holy office until 1528, when he went to Paris to continue his studies, the subjects of which, indeed, were only works of an ascetic character. Here he became acquainted with several Spaniards and Frenchmen, who were afterwards noted as his followers. They conceived the plan of an order for the conversion of heathens and sinners, and, on Ascension Day, in 1534, they united for this great work in the subterranean chapel of the abbey of Montmartre. They then met again in 1536, at Venice, whence they proceeded to Rome, and received the confirmation of their fraternity from pope Paul III., as "The Society of Jesus." In 1541, Ignatius was chosen general of the society; continued his abstinence and penances during life; and died in 1566. Loyola was in person of a middle stature, of an olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, and an aquiline nose. His fanaticism and enthusiasm were certainly dignified by sincerity, and he doubtless believed as he taught, that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from heaven. He was canonised in 1622, by Gregory XV.

LUBIENIETSKI, STANISLAUS, a celebrated Socinian minister, was born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1623. On the banishment of his sect, he went to Denmark, where he was poisoned, with his two daughters, in 1675. His principal work is entitled "Theatrum Cometicum;" but, at the time of his decease, he was engaged in writing an account of the rise and progress of the Reformation in Poland.

LUBIN, AUGUSTIN, an Augustine friar, was born at Paris, in 1624. He became provincial-general of his order in France; and afterwards assistant-general of the French monks at Rome; but he returned to Paris, and died there in 1695. He was made geographer royal; and wrote "The Geographical Mercury," "Notes on the Roman Martyrology," "History of the French Abbays," and the "Geography of the Bible," &c.

LUCAN, MARCUS ANNEUS, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37. He was a nephew of Seneca; and being taken early to Rome, he studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age he was made a quaestor; and he was also admitted into the college of augurs. He excited the anger of Nero for having had the effrontery to recite one of his compositions, in a public assembly, in competition with the emperor, and was ordered never more to recite in public. This induced Lucan to join Piso and others in a conspiracy against the tyrant, for which he

suffered death, A. D. 65. His "Pharsalia" contains passages of great beauty.

LUCAS, CHARLES, a noted Irish patriot, who was a physician at Dublin, was born in 1713. He was a member of the Irish house of commons, and obtained immense popularity by his opposition to the court party. Died, 1771.

LUCAS, PAUL, a French traveller, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1664. He made trading voyages to the Levant, Greece, Asia Minor, and Africa; and having brought home medals and other curiosities for the king's cabinet, he was made one of the royal antiquaries. During one of his voyages he entered into the Venetian army, and served at the siege of Negropont. His travels, which are romantic and improbable, form 7 vols. He died in 1737.

LUCAS, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Presteign, in Radnorshire, was born in 1648, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He was a pious and learned divine, and held a prebend in Westminster; but lost his sight many years before his death. Among his writings are "Sermons," 5 vols.; "An Enquiry after Happiness," 2 vols.; "The Morality of the Gospel," and "Practical Christianity." Died, 1715.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, Marquis of, was born at Lucena, of a noble family, in 1752, and became Prussian minister of state. He was the literary friend of Frederic II., and first received a diplomatic appointment under his successor, being sent to the council of state at Warsaw, in 1788, and ultimately brought about an alliance between Prussia and Poland. From that time he was ambassador on all great occasions, at Vienna, at Paris, and Milan. He accompanied the king to the battle of Jena, then signed an armistice with Napoleon at Charlottenburg, of which, however, the king did not approve; in consequence of which, as he believed himself to have lost the favour of the king, he took his dismissal. He was afterwards chamberlain to Napoleon's sister, the princess of Lucena, and accompanied her to Paris on the occasion of her brother's second marriage. He was active, sagacious, and zealous; combining the qualities of an experienced courtier with the practical knowledge of a statesman. Died, 1825.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek author, distinguished for his ingenuity and wit, was born at Samosata, the capital of Comagene, during the reign of Trajan. He was of humble origin, and was placed, while young, with an uncle, to study statuary; but being unsuccessful in his first attempts, he went to Antioch, and devoted himself to literature and forensic rhetoric. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius, he was made procurator of the province of Egypt, and died when 80 or 90 years old. The works of Lucian, of which many have come down to us, are mostly in the form of dialogues; but none are so popular as those in which he ridicules the pagan mythology and philosophic sects. Many of them, however, though written in an elegant style, and abounding with wit, are tainted with profanity and indecency.

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served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. Only a few of his verses remain, which are in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire. He died at Naples, B.C. 108.

LUCRETIA, a Roman matron, was the wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome from a monarchy to a republic. Sextus Tarquinius, who contrived to become a guest in the absence of her husband, whose kinsman he was, found means to reach her chamber in the middle of the night; and finding himself repulsed, he threatened to stab her, kill a slave, and place him by her side, and then swear he had slain them both in the act of adultery. The dread of infamy succeeded, and he triumphed over her fears; but she acquainted her husband, father, and kindred of the transaction, and, in spite of their soothing remonstrances, drew a dagger, and stabbed herself to the heart. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty. The expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution.

LUCRETIVS, TITUS CARUS, an ancient Roman philosopher and poet, much esteemed for his learning and eloquence. His celebrated work, "*De Rerum Natura*," has been translated into English by Mr. Creech. Born, B.C. 98; died, B.C. 55.

LUCILLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman consul and commander, celebrated for his military talents and magnificence, was born B.C. 115. He first distinguished himself in the social war, and afterwards defeated Hamilcar in two naval battles. He also conquered various cities of Pontus; and, although overcome by Mithridates in a battle, soon acquired such advantages that he finally broke up the hostile army, and Mithridates himself sought protection in Armenia; where Tigranes refusing to surrender him to the Romans, Lucullus attacked that monarch, and completely subdued him. By a mutiny of his soldiers, who accused him of avarice and covetousness, he was deprived of the chief command, and recalled. From this time, Lucullus remained a private individual, spending in luxurious ease the immense riches which he had brought with him from Asia, without, however, abandoning the more noble and serious occupations of a cultivated mind. Died, B.C. 49.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, an eminent republican leader, was born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, in 1620; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and at the Temple; was an officer in the parliamentary army, and fought at Edgehill, Newbury, and other places; but when the "self-denying ordinance" took place, he remained out of any ostensible situation, until chosen member for Wiltshire in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible, he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. To establish a republic, he joined the army against the parliament, and sat also as one of Charles's judges. Nominated general of horse in Ireland, he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was

declared protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and put under arrest; but he avowed his republican principles, and, refusing all security or engagement for submission, retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford House, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. The Restoration was now rapidly approaching, and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lausanne. After the revolution he ventured to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to king William, by the House of Commons, praying his majesty to issue a proclamation for apprehending him. On this, Ludlow went back to Vevey, in Switzerland, where he died in 1693. He was one of the purest and most honourable characters on the republican side, free from fanaticism or hypocrisy. His "*Memoirs*" are interesting, and written in a manly and unaffected style.

LUDOLPH, JOSEPH, a learned orientalist, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1624; studied at Leyden; and became a travelling tutor. In 1649 he went to Rome on a literary commission, and while there formed an acquaintance with some Abyssinians, from whom he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Ethiopic language. In 1652 he was made aulic counsellor to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and governor to the young princes. Among his works are, "*A History of Ethiopia*" and various lexicons and grammars of the Ethiopic dialects. Died, 1704.

LUDOLPH, HENRY WILLIAM, nephew of the above, and secretary to Prince George of Denmark, who espoused Queen Anne of England, settled in London, where he died in 1710. He wrote a "*Grammar of the Russian Language*," and published the *New Testament* in modern Greek.

LULLI, or LULLY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a musical composer, was born of obscure parents, at Florence, in 1634. Having discovered a passionate fondness for music when quite a child, he was sent to Paris in his tenth year, to be page to Mlle. Montpensier. He now rose rapidly, till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court; and, in 1670, was made joint director of the French opera, which situation he filled till his decease, in 1687. Lully contributed much to the improvement of French music, composed 19 operas, and was much admired by his contemporaries. Died, 1687.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a distinguished philosopher and scholar of the 13th century, born at Palma, in Majorca. In his youth he had been a soldier; but he became a religious ascetic, and travelled into Africa and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity. He suffered tortures and imprisonment at Tunis; but was released by some Genoese merchants, and died on his voyage home, in 1315. He wrote on divinity, medicine, chemistry, me-

taphysics, &c.; was styled "Doctor Illuminatus;" and his method, which prevailed in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, was dignified by the title of "Ars Lulliana."

LUMSDEN, MATTHEW, LL.D., professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William, Calcutta; author of two grammars of those languages. In 1825 he resigned the service of the East India Company, came to England, and died in 1835, aged 58.

LUPTON, DANIEL, an English author, who, about the middle of the 17th century, published various works, among which are, "Modern Protestant Divines, the Glory of their Times," "Emblems of Rarities," &c.

LUSSAN, MARGARET DE, a French authoress of considerable talents, born in 1682, was the daughter of one of Cardinal Fleury's coachmen. Among her most esteemed productions are, "La Comtesse de Gondez," 2 vols.; "Anecdotes de Philippe Auguste," 6 vols.; "Anecdotes of Francis I.," 3 vols.; "La Vie de M. Crillon," 2 vols.; and "Histoire de Charles VI.," 9 vols.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the great reformer of the church, was born in 1483, at Eisleben, in Lower Saxony. At the age of 14 he was sent to the school of Magdeburg, from which he removed to Eisenach, and thence to the university of Erfurt, where, in 1508, he received a master's degree, and delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. He was destined by his father for the legal profession; but the impression produced on him by the fate of his friend Alexia, who was struck dead by lightning while walking by his side on their road from Mansfeld to Erfurt, uniting with the effect of his early religious education, induced him to devote himself to the monastic life, and he entered the monastery of Augustines, in 1505, submitting patiently to all the penances and humiliations which the superior of the order imposed upon novices. In 1507 he was constituted priest, and in 1508 he was made professor of philosophy in the new university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of action his powerful mind soon showed itself; he threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, asserted the rights of reason, and soon collected a large number of disciples. In 1510 he visited the court of pope Leo X., at Rome; a journey which revealed to him the irreligion and corruption of the clergy, and destroyed his reverence for the sanctity of the pope. After his return, he became a preacher, and was made doctor in theology. His profound learning, together with the fame of his eloquence, soon made Luther known to the principal scholars, and esteemed as a powerful advocate of the new light which was breaking upon the world. Great, therefore, was the attention excited by his 95 propositions, given to the world, Oct. 31, 1517, and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzl. They were condemned as heretical; but neither menaces nor persuasions could induce him to recant, and he still maintained the invalidity of indulgences, and of the papal supremacy. In 1520, Luther and his friends were excommunicated, and his writings burnt at Rome, Co-

logne, and Louvain. Indignant at this open act of hostility, Luther burned the bull of excommunication and the decretals of the papal canon. Being called upon by many of the German nobility to defend the new doctrine, he presented himself at the diet of Worms, April 1521, before the emperor, and a vast assemblage of the princes and prelates of Germany. He there made an elaborate defence, and concluded it with these words: "Let me then be refuted and convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures, or by the clearest arguments, otherwise I cannot and will not recant; for it is neither safe nor expedient to act against conscience. Here I take my stand; I can do no otherwise, so help me God! Amen." He left Worms, in fact, a conqueror; but it was so manifest that his enemies were determined upon his destruction, that the Elector of Saxony conveyed him to the castle of Wartburg, to save his life. In this *Patmos*, as he called it, Luther remained ten months, and then returned to Wittenberg, where he published a sharp reply to Henry VIII., who had written a book against him, on the seven sacraments. Luther also printed a translation of the New Testament, which greatly alarmed the Romanists, and severe edicts were issued against the reading of it by the princes of that communion. In 1524 he married Catherine de Bora, who had been a nun, by whom he had three sons. In 1529, the emperor assembled another diet at Spire, to check the progress of the new opinions; and here it was that the name of Protestants first rose, occasioned by the protest made, on the part of the electoral princes, who were for the Reformation, against the rigorous impositions brought forward in this assembly. After this, the protesting princes determined to have a common confession of faith drawn up; which was accordingly performed by Melancthon, and being presented at the diet of Augsburg, in 1530, was called "The Confession of Augsburg." In 1534, Luther's translation of the whole Bible was published; and the same year he printed a book against the service of the mass. At length, worn out, more by labour than age, this illustrious man died at his native place, Feb. 18, 1546; having lived to see that his doctrines had taken such deep root, that no earthly power could eradicate them.

LUTTI, BENEDICT, an eminent Italian painter, on whom the emperor of Germany conferred the honour of knighthood, was born at Florence, in 1666. He resided at Rome, where he was president of the academy of St. Luke. His paintings are rare and valuable. Died, 1724.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI, Duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, born in 1628, was the posthumous son of the Count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He served when young under the Prince of Condé; was made a duke and peer of France, in 1662; was a lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668; commanded during the invasion of Holland, in 1672; and having gained the battle of Sereff, in 1674, was created a marshal. He subse-

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quently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze, Steinkirk, &c.; and died in 1695.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, was born at Chalcis, in Euboea. He flourished in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was one of the seven poets termed the Pleiades. He wrote numerous tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works; but the only extant production of this writer is a poem relating to the predictions of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy.

LYCURGUS, the celebrated Spartan legislator, son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, is supposed to have been born about B.C. 898. His elder brother, Polydectes, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, soon after died, and left the kingdom to him; but Lycurgus finding that the widow was pregnant, forbore to assume the sceptre; and the issue proving to be a boy, he faithfully fulfilled the office of guardian to it. He made the study of legislation his principal object; and having travelled for the purpose of investigating the institutions of other lands, he returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath, not to alter any of the laws he had made until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed intention of visiting the oracle of Delphi, but he secretly determined never to see it again. Plutarch affirms, that he put himself voluntarily to death by starvation, while Lucian asserts that he died naturally, at the age of 85. The rigid character of the laws of Lycurgus was intended to make public principle predominate over private interests and affections. Children were not allowed to be the property of their parents, but of the state; which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties against debauchery and intemperance were affixed; and it was enjoined that the people should all take their meals in public. They were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; iron was used for money; the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired; in short, all that tended to soften and humanise mankind was prohibited, while every thing that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans, under the laws of Lycurgus, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the bulwark of their friends, the dread of their foes, and an example for future ages—more, however, to be shunned than imitated.

LYDGATE, JOHN, one of the oldest English poets, was a Benedictine monk of Bury St. Edmund's. He was educated at Oxford, travelled in France and Italy, opened a school on his return for the tuition of the young nobility, and died about 1460. His "Siege of Troy" is very scarce.

LYDIAT, THOMAS, a chronological and mathematical writer, was born in 1572, at Okerton, in Oxfordshire; received his education at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford; and became rector of his native place. He was reduced to poverty by being

security for a friend, and afterwards suffered greatly for his loyalty to Charles I. This industrious and able scholar died in indigence and obscurity, in 1649.

LYE, EDWARD, a learned antiquary, was born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1704; and he died, rector of Yardley, in Northamptonshire, in 1769. He was well versed in the Anglo-Saxon language and history; and was the author of an "Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," 2 vols., with a grammar of the two languages. He was also the editor of "Junius's Etymologicon Anglicanum."

LYELL, CHARLES, well known in the scientific and literary world, was born in Fifeshire, 1767. Educated partly at St. Andrew's, and partly at Cambridge, he returned to his paternal estate of Kinnordy, where he passed his whole time in those pursuits which have gained him a distinguished place among men of science. He was the discoverer of many British plants previously unknown; and his translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, with his illustrative notes, shows a profound knowledge of mediæval Italian history and literature. Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist, is his son. Died, 1849.

LYNAR, ROCH FREDERIC, Count de; author of "Travels in Upper Lusatia;" "Political Reflections and Negotiations," &c., was a native of Lower Lusatia, and held several important situations. Born, 1708; died, 1781.

LYNDWODE, or LINDWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of the 15th century, was keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Henry VI., and was sent repeatedly on embassies to Spain and Portugal. He died, bishop of St. David's, in 1446.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, Lord, an illustrious British general, was born at Balgowan, in Perthshire, in 1750, but did not enter the army until he was in his 45th year, nor would he possibly have ever had an opportunity of displaying his skill and courage as a British officer, but for the occurrence of a domestic calamity—the loss of a beloved wife. This change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to the tenor of his life.

To alleviate his grief and restore his injured health, he was recommended to travel; and it was during his sojourn at Gibraltar that he fell into the society of the officers of the garrison, and thenceforth determined on devoting himself to the profession of arms. He first served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon, under Lord Mulgrave, and on his return he raised from among his countrymen a battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant. He then accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; but soon growing tired of the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in that stronghold, he obtained permission to join the Austrian army, where he found ample opportunities of perfecting himself in the art of war, while he was enabled to take advantage of his position in sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures

adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. In 1797 he returned to England, and having joined his regiment, he was appointed to act with Sir Charles Stuart in the reduction of the island of Minorca, after which he was employed two years in the blockade of Malta. In 1808 he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, and afterwards served in Spain with that gallant officer during the fatal Peninsular campaign, which ended in the debarkation at Corunna. Next year, General Graham commanded a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810 he commanded the British troops at Cadiz; and in 1811 he fought and won the memorable battle of Barossa. After this he joined Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; but ill-health rendered it necessary for him to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, led the left wing at the battle of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and, after a severe contest, established the British army on the territory of France. On the 3rd of May, 1814, General Sir Thomas Graham was created a peer of the empire, by the title of baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, on which occasion he nobly refused a grant of 2000*l.* per annum, to himself and heirs, which was intended to accompany his elevation. In 1826 he was appointed to the governorship of Dumbarton Castle. "Never," said Mr. Sheridan, "was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." This gallant officer and excellent man died Dec. 18, 1843, at the advanced age of 93.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, an enterprising traveller, and a captain in the British navy, was born at Chichester in 1795, and entered the service on board the *Milford*, of 74 guns, in 1809; from which period up to the battle of Algiers, where he was present, he was continually engaged in the active duties of his profession. It is, however, in the capacity of a traveller and navigator that we have to consider him; for in 1818 he was employed, under Mr. Ritchie, on a mission to the interior of Africa. Of this expedition Mr. Lyon published his journal, under the title of "A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the Course of the Niger." A more disastrous undertaking has been seldom known; the travellers suffered every kind of privation, were attacked with the most alarming disorders, and Mr. Ritchie fell a martyr to extreme suffering and disappointment while at Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, from which place Mr. Lyon returned. A very different scene of operations next awaited him. In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the *Hecla*, one of the ships belonging to Captain Parry's expedition to the Polar Seas; of which he also published "A Private Journal." In 1823 he was raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the command of the *Griper* gun-brig, then fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. Here he and his gallant crew encountered the most frightful perils, but providentially returned to England, though

without effecting any part of their object. He afterwards went to Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company, and was wrecked on his return, near Holyhead, in 1827, losing every thing belonging to him. He again visited South America, but died on his passage home, October, 1832, aged 37; thus terminating a life of adventures and misfortunes not often paralleled.

LYONNET, PETER, an eminent naturalist, was born at Maestricht, in 1707. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland, and their law translator from the Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of natural history, particularly insects; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books, the most important of which is, "Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui rouge le Bois de Saule." Died, 1789.

LYONS, ISRAEL, an astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, born in 1739, was the son of a Polish Jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge. He was Sir Joseph Banks's instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the North Pole. He was one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanack," wrote a "Treatise on Fluxions," and other works, and lectured on botany. Died, 1775.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, a converted Jew of the 14th century, was born at Lyre, in Normandy. He assumed the tonsure, and was so remarkable for his intemperate zeal in defence of the religion he had embraced, that many Catholic writers assert, that he contributed not a little to the progress of the Reformation. Died, 1340.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan commander, the splendour of whose victories, his extraordinary liberality, and his apparent disinterestedness, seconded his ambitious views, and rendered him in fact, though not in name, the master of all Greece. He was slain fighting against the Thebans, *b.c.* 306.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator, who died *b.c.* 378, aged 81. Only 34 of his orations are extant.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, *b.c.* 281.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who worked with such extraordinary diligence, that he is said to have left behind him fifteen hundred pieces, every one of which evinced marks of superior genius. He received from Alexander the Great the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal; and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity. He greatly improved the art of statuary, and gave to the human figure a degree of symmetry and beauty unpractised by his predecessors.

LYSONS, SAMUEL, an eminent antiquarian and topographer, was born in 1763, at Rodmerton, in Gloucestershire; studied at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London; and died in 1819. His works relate principally to the Roman antiquities in Britain.

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LYTE, HENRY, an English botanist of the 16th century, was a native of Somersetshire. After he left Oxford, he travelled to foreign countries; and having collected a number of rare plants, on his return, he formed one of the first botanical gardens in England. He is known as the translator of "Doedon's Herbal." Born, 1529; died, 1607.

LYTTLETON, GEORGE, Lord, an elegant poet and historian, was born at Hagley, in Worcestershire, in 1709; was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford; and, on entering parliament, became an active member of the opposition while Walpole was minister. When Frederic, prince of Wales, formed a separate court, he was appointed his secretary; and, on the resignation of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; he was subsequently chancellor of the exchequer, but resigned in 1757, and was raised to the peerage, after which he withdrew from public affairs. Though in early life Lord Lyttleton had imbibed sceptical opinions, his works show how sincere a believer he afterwards was in the truths of Christianity. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialogues of the Dead," a "History of Henry II.," and "Poems." The latter are correct in versification and replete with delicate sentiments; nor are his miscellanies in prose devoid of good taste and refinement. Died, 1773.

LYTTLETON, THOMAS, Lord, son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners;

and whose death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance. He dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35.

LYTTLETON, CHARLES, a younger brother of Lord George Lyttleton, was born in 1714, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He first studied the law; but afterwards entered into orders, and rose to the bishopric of Carlisle in 1748. He was eminent as an antiquarian, and, in 1765, was chosen president of the society, in which station he contributed several excellent papers to the collection entitled *Archæologia*. Died, 1768.

LYTTLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, Lord, was born in 1782, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his great natural abilities and academical learning. On the death of his half-brother, William Fulke, lord Lyttleton, in 1828, he succeeded to the peerage. In company with Lord Lowther, he visited Napoleon on board the *Northumberland*, and printed in 1836, for private circulation, an account of his interview and conversation with the fallen emperor. He died in May, 1837.

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MABILLON, a learned French Benedictine, famous as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and diplomatics, was born in 1632, at Pierre Mont, in Champagne, and studied at the college of Rheims. He assisted D'Acheri in his *Spicilegium*, and published several laborious works, among which are, "De Diplomatica," the "Museum Italicum," 2 vols.; and "The Annals of the Order of St. Benedict." Died, 1707.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNET DE, a French abbé, eminent as a political and historical writer, was the brother of Condillac, and born at Grenoble, in 1706. He was educated by the Jesuits at Lyons, but soon abandoned theological studies for Thucydides, Plutarch, and Livy. His works include "Parallèle des Romains et des François," "Le Droit public de l'Europe," "Observations sur les Grecs," "Observations sur les Romains," "Observations sur l'Histoire de la France," "Sur les Constitutions des Etats unis de l'Amérique," &c., forming altogether 15 vols. All the writings of this author display deep thinking, and a regard for the welfare of mankind, but his manner is dictatorial and severe. He died in 1785.

MABUSE, or MAUBEUZE, JOHN DE, an eminent painter, was born at Maubeuze, in Hainault, in 1490. Having obtained con-

siderable reputation, he visited England, and resided some time at the court of Henry VIII. He painted the portraits of the royal family, as well as of the nobility; but his best works are an altar-piece at Middleburg, representing the descent from the cross, and another of the Madonna and Child. He led a very intemperate life; and having once received a piece of brocade for a dress, to appear before the emperor Charles V., he sold the stuff at a tavern, and painted a paper dress so like it, that the difference could hardly be distinguished. Died, 1562.

MACABEE, an early German poet; author of a work, entitled "The Dance of Death," consisting of a series of dialogues between Death and a number of personages belonging to various ranks of society. Latin, English, and French versions of it have been printed; and Holbein's celebrated paintings have contributed much to this author's fame.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, known as the introducer of an improved system of road-making, which bears his name, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, where he was born in 1750. He was a man of science generally, and in the course of his active services as a magistrate and trustee

of roads, his attention was first attracted to the want of scientific principles in the construction of roads. At that time he was in his 60th year, and the subject continued to occupy his leisure till he finally effected what may fairly be termed a national good. Government appreciating the vast utility of his plans, rewarded him by two grants, amounting together to 10,000*l.*, and he was offered the honour of knighthood, which, however, he declined, in consequence of his advanced age, and it was conferred on his son, now Sir James Nicoll McAdam. He died in November, 1836, aged 80.

MACARIUS, ST. (the elder), a celebrated anchorite of the 4th century, who passed 60 years in a monastery on mount Sceta, and died about 391. — ST. MACARIUS (the younger) was a monk of Alexandria, who being persecuted by the Arians, and banished to an island, converted its inhabitants to Christianity. Died, 395.

MACARTHY, Sir CHARLES, an active but unfortunate Irish officer, who commanded at Cape Coast, in 1821. While making preparations to repel the Ashantees, the king sent his compliments to him, and said he hoped to have his head as an ornament to his great war-drum. In 1823, Sir Charles marched against the Ashantees, with a mixed force of Europeans and blacks, the latter of whom ran away, and the whites being defeated, their commander was captured, and the victor's menace was ferociously realised, Jan. 21. 1824. In a subsequent battle, the Ashantees were defeated, and this barbarous trophy was recovered and conveyed to his relations.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, Earl of, was born at Lismore, near Belfast, in 1737; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and afterwards travelled on the Continent. He was employed by government on several missions, particularly as ambassador from Great Britain to the emperor of China in 1792, with a view to extend our commerce there. He conducted himself with great address on that occasion; and an account of the mission was published by Sir George Staunton, who acted as his secretary. The embassy returned in 1794, and the earl was next sent to Louis XVIII., then Monsieur, at Verona; after that, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which he was compelled, from ill health, to resign. During his retirement in Surrey, he wrote "The State of Russia in 1767," and "The State of Ireland in 1773." As a writer he is candid and modest; the Life of Earl Macartney has been published in 2 vols.

MACAULAY, CATHERINE, a female historian, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq., of Ollantigh, in Kent, and born in 1730. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician in London; and after his death she married, in 1778, Mr. Graham, a clergyman, and brother to the noted empiric of that name. In 1785 she went to America, for the purpose of visiting General Washington, with whom she maintained a correspondence during her life. She died in 1791. Among her works are, "The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover," 8 vols.; "The

History of England from the Revolution to the present Time," "Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society," "A Treatise on Moral Truth," "Letters on Education," &c. The spirit in which her History of England is written is almost purely republican, which, although it elicits a noble zeal for civil liberty, yet, like most party productions, it frequently misrepresents facts, and misjudges motives.

MACAULAY, ZACHARY, F.R.S., a zealous co-operator with Mr. Wilberforce and other distinguished philanthropists in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to which end he had devoted his eminent talents and best energies for upwards of forty years. He was the father of the distinguished historian, T. Babington Macaulay, esq. Died, May 13. 1838, aged 70.

MACAULEY, ELIZABETH WRIGHT, a lady, who, in the varied characters of an actress, a lecturer, and a preacher of the gospel, was well known both in London and the provinces, was born in 1785. She left the stage on the plea of ill health, and became the occupant and preacher of a chapel in the metropolis; she also occasionally entertained audiences with dramatic recitations; and, for the twelvemonth preceding her death, she was occupied in delivering lectures on "Domestic Philosophy" in various parts of England. Died at York, 1837.

MACBRIDE, DAVID, a celebrated physician, was born at Ballymony, in the county of Antrim, in 1727. He was a surgeon in the navy until 1749, when he settled in Dublin, where his industry and genius were directed to medical researches, and were productive of discoveries which will transmit his name with honour to posterity. He published his "Experimental Essays" in 1764, which work immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured for the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow; but his most extensive publication was a "Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine," a valuable work, which afforded a concise and connected view of the principles and practices of the healing art, as best established by sound reason, and confirmed by accurate observation. This work, which was highly appreciated by Dr. Cullen, was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht. He died in 1778.

MAC CORMICK, CHARLES, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1744. He entered as a student in the Middle Temple; but he employed himself in writing for the press. His principal works are, "The Secret History of King Charles II.," "The Reign of George III. to the Year 1783," a "Continuation of Rapin's History of England," "Night Reading for Leisure Hours," and the "Life of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke." Died, 1807.

MAC CRIE, THOMAS, D. D., was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. In 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and became one of the founders of the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. He was

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the author of the Lives of "Knox," "Melville," &c.; and a "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the 16th Century." Died, aged 63, in 1855.

MAC CULLOCH, JOHN, M.D., was born in 1773, at Guernsey, and evinced great precocity of intellect. He was first placed at the grammar school of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; from thence, in 1790, he was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine; and, at the very early age of 18, he received the diploma of a physician, being the youngest student who had ever passed the required examination. He, however, thought himself too young to succeed as a private practitioner; and, after remaining at Edinburgh 5 years, he entered into the artillery as assistant-surgeon, and became chemist to the ordnance in 1803. He was afterwards engaged by government in the surveys of Scotland; and his mineralogical and geological survey of that portion of the kingdom is deemed his most important public work. In 1802 his able map of it was completed, and he received from government the sum of 7000*l*. He also wrote many scientific works. His studies, or pursuits, were innumerable; and he is said to have excelled in all, however dissimilar. He held the situation of lecturer on chemistry, &c. in the East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe. In 1835, when in the 62nd year of his age, he married; and while on a visit to some of his old friends in Cornwall, he had the misfortune to be thrown out of a chaise, by which he so much injured one of his legs as to render amputation indispensable. He bore the operation with firmness, and even deliberately gave directions to the surgeon while performing it; but all attempts to save him proved abortive. He died, August, 1835.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire; studied at Edinburgh; and on coming to London, became editor of the St. James's Chronicle. He published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence," 2 vols.; "An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination," and "Lives of British Statesmen." Died, 1808.

MACDONALD, ETIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDRE, duke of Tarentum, and a distinguished marshal of France, was born at Sedan, in France, 1765. Descended from a Scotch family, which had taken refuge in France after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, he entered the French army in 1784, and embracing the revolutionary cause, served on the staff of Dumourier at Jemappes, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign in the Low Countries under General Pichegru. In 1796, as general of division, he took the command of the army of the Rhine; he then joined the army of Italy, where he became governor of Rome; and having soon afterwards been sent against Naples, his skilful retreat saved the French army from the utter ruin with which it was menaced by Suwarroff. During the 18th Brumaire, he commanded at Versailles. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the

army in Switzerland, and immortalised his name in military annals by his celebrated passage of the Spügen. In 1802 he was appointed French ambassador at the court of Copenhagen; and, on his return to Paris, Napoleon marked his displeasure at some expressions he had made use of in reference to his treatment of Moreau, by withdrawing him from active service. But in 1809 he once more took part in the Italian campaign, shared the glories of the victories at Laybach, Raab, and Wagram, his gallant conduct in the last earning for him a marshal's baton at the emperor's hands, and was appointed governor of Grätz, where his humanity gained him "golden opinions from all ranks of people." In 1810 he was created duke of Tarentum, and appointed to command in Catalonia, where, contrary to his wont, he displayed great inhumanity. He subsequently shared in the Russian campaign, and distinguished himself in the battles of Bautzen and Lutzen; but met with a severe reverse at Katzbach, where he had imprudently engaged Marshal Blücher with a greatly inferior force. After the fall of Napoleon, he was called to the chamber of peers, and made chancellor of the legion of honour; but he took little or no part in politics, and his last years were spent in domestic quiet. Died, 1840.

MACDONALD, JOHN, F.R.S., only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted in the escape of Charles Edward Stuart, in 1746, was born in 1750. He passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. On his return home he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clanalpine regiment, and commandant of the royal Edinburgh artillery. But it is as a writer on military tactics, and as a man of science, that Colonel Macdonald is especially entitled to our notice. His productions relative to the art of war are chiefly translations from the French, and consist of "The Experienced Officer," "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry," "Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service," &c.; besides which he produced, in 1808, a "Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political;" and, in 1816, a "Telegraphic Dictionary," extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. During the latter part of his life he resided at Exeter, where he died, aged 72, in 1831.

MACE, FRANCIS, a popular French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, in 1640, who was celebrated both for his preaching and his theological writings. He was the author of "A Chronological Abridgment, Historical and Moral, of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols.; "History of the Four Ciceros," "An Analysis of the Works of Saint Augustin," &c. Died, 1721.

MACE, THOMAS, an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entitled "Music's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Music," &c. Died, 1676.

MACEDONIUS, a prelate of Constantinople in the 4th century. The Arians made

him bishop of that see, in opposition to Paul, whom the orthodox party had chosen; but he was ultimately deposed. He maintained that the Holy Ghost was not a person, but a divine energy diffused throughout the universe.

MACFARLANE, HENRY, an historical writer, was born in Scotland, in 1734, and educated at Edinburgh. He came when young to London; was for some years a reporter of speeches in parliament; and afterwards kept a respectable seminary at Walthamstow. He was the author of a "History of George III.," an "Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian," "An Address to the People of Britain," &c. Died, from bruises received at the Brentford election, in 1804.

MACHIAVELL, or MACCHIAVELLI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated political writer and historian, was born at Florence, in 1469, of a noble family, whose members had enjoyed the highest dignities in the republic. On account of his distinguished talents, he was very early appointed chancellor of his native state, and not long afterwards advanced to the post of secretary. When Florence had recovered her liberty, by the expulsion of the Medici, he was several times charged with important embassies, which were of great use to the commonwealth. On the return of the Medici to Florence, he was deprived of his post; and being afterwards accused of participating in a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, put to the torture, and banished; all which he endured with a firmness approaching to indifference. Having returned to his native country, the favour and confidence shown him by the Medici alienated him from the affections of the Florentines; and he died in indigent circumstances, in 1527. His chief works are, "The History of Florence," "The Life of Castruccio Castracani," "A Treatise on the Military Art," and "The Prince." This last work, if taken literally, contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest principles; hence the word *Machiavellism* is used to denote that system of policy which disregards every law, human or divine, to effect its purposes. There are many, however, who regard it rather as a covert satire upon tyranny, than as a manual for a tyrant; while others think it a work full of valuable counsel for a prince, to whom all eyes in Italy were turned for deliverance from foreign thralldom.

MACHIN, JOHN, an English astronomer of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the "Laws of the Moon's Motions," published with Newton's Principia; and other works. He was professor of astronomy at Gresham College, and secretary to the Royal Society.

MACK, CHARLES, Baron von, an Austrian general, notorious for his ill-concerted military operations, was born in 1732, at Neuslingen, in Franconia. He entered the army as a private in a regiment of dragoons, but gradually rose till he became aide-de-camp to General Laudon, who strongly recommended him to the emperor, As quarter-master-general of the army of

the Prince of Coburg, he directed the operations of the campaign of 1793; and was afterwards employed in negotiating with Dumourier. At that time the plans and proposals of Mack were so much extolled, that he was sent to London to concert measures with the English ministers. George III. gave him a sword ornamented with diamonds; and Mr. Pitt so wholly approved of his propositions, that he hastened his return, in order that the allied army might benefit by his plans. In 1797 he commanded the Neapolitan troops, but was so out-generalled, that he resigned the command, and surrendered himself a prisoner of war. Buonaparte, then consul, allowed him to reside at Paris, on his parole; upon which Mack requested permission to go to Vienna, that he might prevail upon the emperor to exchange him for Generals Perignon and Grouchy; a request which the court of Vienna refused. Mack then secretly formed a plan of escape, which he effected, and took with him as companion of his flight from Paris, in April 1800, Mlle. Louise, a courtesan of some celebrity. Arrived in Austria, he persuaded his countrymen that his ill success had arisen solely from the cowardice and disorderly conduct of the Neapolitans. The emperor Francis believed his assertion, and confided to him, in 1804, the command of his troops in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy; and in the following year made him president of the council of war. In September, 1805, Marshal Soult defeated Mack at Mueningen; he quailed before Napoleon, who forced him to retreat beyond the Danube; and in October he surrendered Ulm, by which 28,000 of the Austrians became prisoners. Mack once more presented himself at Vienna; but he was subjected to a courtmartial, and was sentenced to death, which the emperor commuted to perpetual imprisonment, and even from that he was released at the end of one year. Died in 1829.

MACKAY, ANDREW, LL. D., an eminent mathematician; author of a "Treatise on the Longitude," 2 vols., and a contributor to Rees's Cyclopædia. Died, 1800.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE; author of "The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation," &c., a work of considerable research and authority. He practised as a physician at Edinburgh, in the 17th century.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE, an ingenious lawyer and writer, was born at Dundee, in 1636; became an eminent advocate; and gained from the covenanteders the appellation of "blood-thirsty." When James II. abrogated the papal laws he resigned, but was afterwards restored by that prince. Not approving the measures of the Prince of Orange, he again retired and went to London, where he died in 1691. He wrote several works of merit on the laws of Scotland: "A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland," "Essays on Moral Subjects," and some poetical pieces.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, viscount Tarbat and earl of Cromarty, was born of a noble family, nearly related to that of Sir George Mackenzie. He distinguished himself by

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his loyalty, for which, after the Restora-
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justice-general. James II. raised him to
the peerage, and queen Anne made him
secretary of state and earl of Cromarty.
He died, aged 88, in 1714.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, an essayist and
elegant writer of works of fiction, was the
son of an eminent physician at Edinburgh,
and born in 1745. He received a liberal
education; and, in 1746, became an attor-
ney in the Scottish court of exchequer. His
first production was "The Man of Feel-
ing," which soon acquired unbounded po-
pularity; this was followed by "The Man
of the World," and he subsequently pro-
duced a third, "Julia de Roubigné." He
next, in conjunction with other literary
characters, published a series of Essays,
under the title of "The Mirror," and after-
wards "The Lounger." He also contri-
buted many excellent papers to the Trans-
actions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
and of the Highland Society, of both of
which he was a member. His dramatic
works were by no means so successful:
they consist of two tragedies, "The Prince
of Tunis" and "The Shipwreck," and of
two comedies, "The Force of Fashion"
and "The White Hypocrite." He was the
author of a political tract, entitled "An
Account of the Proceedings of the Parlia-
ment of 1784," and at the commencement
of the French revolution he published se-
veral others, with the view of counteract-
ing the prevalence of democratic princi-
ples at home, which introduced him to the
notice of Mr. Pitt, and some years after
he was appointed comptroller of the taxes
for Scotland, an office which he held till
his death. For highly wrought scenes of
pathos, and for the graces of style, Mac-
kenzie has but few rivals: his novels, tales,
and essays can never fail to please; but
his dramatic writings are deficient in strik-
ing characters, so essential to scenic rep-
resentations. In his earliest youth he had
opportunities of becoming acquainted with
Hume, Smith, Robertson, Blair, and others,
who then formed the literary galaxy of
Edinburgh; and his days being protracted
to a healthy old age, his reminiscences of
the great men whom he had so long sur-
vived were highly interesting. He died in
1831, aged 85.

MACKEY, JOHN, an Englishman, who
basely betrayed James II. by giving infor-
mation of every secret with which he was
intrusted, to William. He wrote a "Pic-
ture of the Court of St. Germain" and
"Memoirs of the Court of England, in the
Reigns of William and Anne," both of
which abound with many curious anec-
dotes.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, Colonel; a gal-
lant British soldier, and nephew to General
Mackinnon, who was killed at the storming
of Ciudad Rodrigo. He entered the army
at the early age of fourteen, and was im-
mediately sent to the siege of Copenhagen,
then to Bremen, and the next year to the
Peninsula, where he was present in nearly
all the great battles; his cool daring, ex-

traordinary activity, and amiable disposi-
tion rendering him an especial favourite.
He was also at the battle of Waterloo,
where he eminently distinguished himself.
He wrote the "History of the Coldstream
Guards," a work containing much inter-
esting information. Died, 1836, aged 46.

MACKINTOSH, Sir JAMES, a celebrated
British statesman, was born in Inverness, in
1766. His father, Captain Mackintosh, in-
tended him for the medical profession, and
conferred on him an excellent education.
In 1787, after taking his degree of M. D., he
repaired to the Continent, and established
himself at Leyden, to improve his knowledge
of the medical art. He preferred, however,
the study of law to that of medicine; and,
after the death of his father, devoted himself
entirely to the study necessary for the bar.
The French revolution, which had just then
commenced, gave a new impulse to his mind,
and politics and legislation became the para-
mount objects of his attention. In conjunc-
tion with other partisans of reform, he pub-
lished several works in advocacy of this
cause, especially his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ,"
or defence of the French revolution, against
the strictures and accusations of Edmund
Burke. But it is said that an interview
with this celebrated statesman changed Sir
James's opinions—some alleging sincere
conviction, some political interest, as the
cause. However this may be, the change
produced ministerial favour, and he was
appointed, by Pitt and Loughborough, a
professor of Lincoln's Inn, where, in a
course of lectures on the constitution of
England, he exhibited himself as an un-
compromising censor of the doctrines he
had approved in the "Vindiciæ Gallicæ."
It was Sir James Mackintosh who under-
took the defence of the emigrant, M. Peltier,
for a libel on Buonaparte in the *Ambigu*;
and his address, eloquence, and profound
knowledge of the law contributed greatly
to the slight penalty which was awarded to
his client, and to the frustrated expectations
of the first consul. Shortly after this, in
1803, he was appointed by the existing mi-
nistry recorder of Bombay; and his admi-
nistration there rendered him highly popular,
especially his able protection of the rights of
native and British subjects. He also estab-
lished a literary society there, and became
its president. On returning to England, he
was elected member of parliament for Nairn;
and, from this time, joined and co-operated
with the popular party. In 1816-17, he op-
posed the green-bag and spy system—con-
curred with Lord Milton in a motion for
reducing the army—voted with Lord Al-
thorp against the severe restrictions of the
Alien Bill, and against Lord Castlereagh's
measures generally. In 1818 he made his
first celebrated motion for amending the
criminal laws. During the Canning admi-
nistration of 1827, Sir James acted in con-
currence with the premier, and held office
for a short time, but went out on its dissolu-
tion; and, on the fall of the Wellington
ministry in 1830, joined Lord Grey's, which
succeeded it, as president of the India board.
Besides the "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," Sir James
Mackintosh published "The Regency Ques-



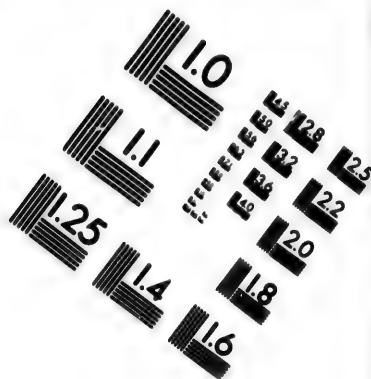
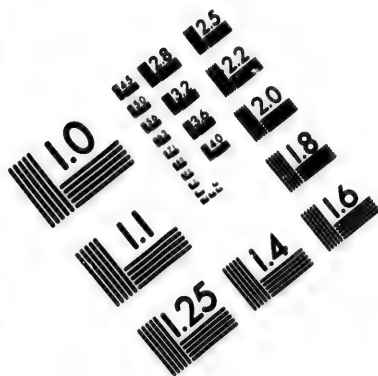
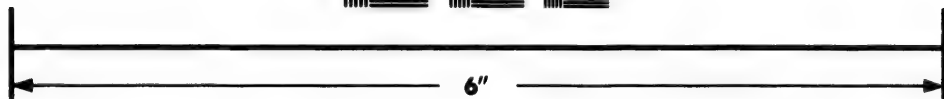
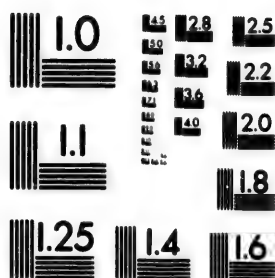


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tion," "Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations," and a "History of England," in parts. He was also an extensive contributor to the Edinburgh Review, and his essays and reviews have been published separately. Died, 1832.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, a celebrated veteran actor and dramatist, whose real name was Mac Laughlin, was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1690. He came to London, and appeared as a performer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1735; but it was not till 1741 that he established his reputation as an actor, by his admirable and still unrivalled performance of Shylock. He continued on the stage until 1789; but, during the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and he died in 1797, at the patriarchal age of 107. His "Man of the World," a comedy, exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility, with considerable skill; and his "Love à la Mode," a very popular farce, also attests the talents of its author. During his long continuance on the stage he experienced the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life; but he was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren, and, though dictatorial and irascible, a most entertaining companion, and a steady friend.

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a learned Scottish divine, was born in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire; and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his "Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles." In 1763, he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and was employed nearly 30 years in the execution of his last and greatest work, viz. "New Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles," with commentaries and notes. Died, 1800.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD, a learned divine, born at Monaghan, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister, is advantageously known by his "Letters to Soame Jenyns on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity," a translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, and a volume of miscellaneous sermons. Died, 1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, an eminent mathematician, who was born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and in 1725 was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, which produced his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions." He also wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; a treatise, entitled "Geometria Organica," another on "Algebra," and "An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces, Mr. MacLaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by Archbishop Herring, in whose palace he died, in 1746.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, Lord DREGHORN,

son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1734; was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; and in 1787 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Dreg-horn. His works are, "An Essay on Literary Property," "A Collection of Criminal Cases," and an "Essay on Patronage." Died, 1796.

MACLEAN, LETITIA ELIZABETH, better known as Miss LONDON, or L. E. L., a celebrated English poetess, was born in Hans Place, Chelsea, 1802. At a very early age, she attracted the notice of the reading public by her spirited short poems, published in the Literary Gazette. The reputation she thus acquired was so great, that rival publishers vied with each other in endeavouring to obtain her aid; and, at one time, the Annuals were scarcely thought complete if they did not contain a contribution from L. E. L. The temptation thus held out to hasty composition, however profitable, must of necessity have detracted from the power of the poetess, and accordingly we find her poems too frequently recurring to the same theme. If L. E. L., however, sometimes fell into the too common error of those young writers who think that to wail and be poetical are one and the same thing, her later writings amply atoned for it. In her novels more especially, there was a vigour and cheerfulness, as well as a depth and clearness of thought, which led us to hope that, beautiful as much of her early poetry really was, we should, during many long years, have to welcome writing from her pen which would not merely far surpass them in value and beauty, but make them appear to have been the mere preparations for a loftier and more daring flight. Her shorter compositions, in the shape of contributions to the periodicals, are almost innumerable; in addition to those, she published "The Improvisatrice," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," "The Golden Bracelet," and the "Vow of the Peacock," all in verse; and three prose novels, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara," and "Ethel Churchill." In June, 1838, she was married to George Maclean, esq., governor of Cape Coast Castle, and proceeded thither with him. Being much afflicted with spasms, she was in the habit of taking a powerful medicine, and her death is attributed to her having incautiously taken an overdose. Died, Oct. 15, 1838.

MACLEOD, JOHN, M.D., a medical practitioner, born about 1782, at Bunhill, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. He made several voyages as a naval surgeon, and accompanied the embassy to China, under Lord Amherst. On his return he published "The Voyage of the Alceste to the Island of Lewchew," and died in 1820.

MACNALLY, LEONARD, a lawyer and dramatist, was born in Dublin, in 1752, and, after studying at the Middle Temple, was called to the Irish Bar in 1776. He was the author of "The Rules of Evidence," 2 vols.; and "The Irish Justice of the Peace," 2 vols. His theatrical productions are, "Fashionable Levities," a comedy; "Richard Cœur de Lion," an opera; "Robinhood, or Sherwood Forest," a comic opera; and "Retaliation," a farce. Died, 1820.

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MACNICOL, Rev. Dr. DONALD, a Celtic antiquarian writer, well known as the author of "Remarks on Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides," 1 vol. 8vo. 1773, was born at the farm of Sococh, in the parish of Clachandysart, in 1735. He was minister of Saddell and Skipness, previous to his translation to Lismore and Appin, to which united parishes he was admitted minister on the 15th July, 1766. Dr. MacNicol was deeply versed in Gaelic literature and antiquities, as his "Remarks" so amply testify. The great research and thorough knowledge of his subject, added to the keen spirit of satire which pervades every line, rendered him more than a match for the "literary Colossus," whose otherwise vigorous intellect was obscured by the mists of prejudice and a total ignorance of Scotland and the Scotch. Died, 1802.

MACNISH, ROBERT, M.D. and LL.D., better known as "the modern Pythagorean" (the name affixed to most of his contributions to different magazines), was born in Glasgow, 1802. Though enjoying considerable practice as a physician, he found leisure to engage in literary pursuits; and his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," "Philosophy of Sleep," "Metempsychosis," and "Book of Aphorisms," have gained for him a high place among the most thoughtful writers of his age. Died, 1837.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, a writer distinguished for his translations or imitations of ancient Gaelic poems, was born at Kingscuse, in Inverness, in 1738. Having, in 1760, produced "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language," they were so well received, that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect additional specimens of national poetry. The result of his researches was "Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem, in six books," together with several other poems (professedly translated from originals), by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the 3rd century, and his contemporaries. Dr. Johnson treated him as an impostor, and a violent controversy ensued concerning their authenticity. From the evidence of the contending parties, it may be concluded, that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders; but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern; and it is now impossible to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. In 1764 he accompanied governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the *Iliad* into Ossianic prose; wrote a "History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and also employed his pen in vindicating the measures of government during the American war. He was afterwards appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, became a member of Parliament, and died in 1796.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, an eminent chemist, born at Paris, in 1716. He wrote in the *Journal des Savans*, from 1768 to 1776, the articles relating to natural philosophy, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, &c.; and he published "Éléments de Chimie," &c. Died, 1784. — His brother PHILIP was the author

of an "Ecclesiastical History," 3 vols., and several other historical works. Died, 1770.

MACROBIUS, AURELIUS AMBROSIIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin author, in the reign of the emperor Theodosius. He held the consular dignity; and was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled "Saturnalia," curious for its criticisms, and valuable for the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity. He wrote other works, and died about the year 420.

MADAN, MARTIN, an English divine, was born in 1726, and was educated for the bar, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock chapel, till, by publishing an apology for polygamy, in a work entitled "Thelyphthora," he lost his popularity, and retired from the pulpit. He was also the author of "A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England," a "Treatise on the Christian Faith," and the translator of Juvenal and Persius. — His brother, Dr. SPENCER MADAN, became successively bishop of Bristol and Peterborough; and died in 1813.

MADDEN, Dr. SAMUEL, an Irish clergyman, born in 1687, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he introduced the scheme for promoting learning by premiums at the quarterly examinations. In 1732 he published the first volume of "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, or Original Letters of State under George the Sixth;" which was intended to form 6 vols. This work had excited considerable notice, and been brought out with extraordinary dispatch, but the rapidity with which it was bought up, was still more surprising, 900 out of the 1000 copies that were printed being recalled and destroyed within a week of its publication. He founded a society at Dublin for the improvement of the arts, in 1740, similar to that which was afterwards established in London. In 1744 he published "Boulter's Monument," a poem; and a play, entitled "Themistocles." Died, 1765.

MADDOX, ISAAC, an English prelate, was born in London, in 1697. Being left an orphan, he was taken under the care of a relation, who placed him with a pastry-cook; but he soon left that situation, and went to Scotland with a view of obtaining at St. Andrew's a cheap but solid education, and eventually becoming a minister of the kirk. The tenets and discipline of Presbyterianism, however, not being congenial with his sentiments, he returned to England, entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, was episcopally ordained, and rose so rapidly, that in 1738 he was made dean of Wells. In 1736 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph; whence, in 1743, he was translated to Worcester, where he died in 1759. Bishop Maddox published "A Vindication of the Church of England," in answer to Neal's History of the Puritans; and 14 occasional sermons.

MADERNO, CARLO, an Italian architect of the 16th century, appointed by pope Paul V. to complete St. Peter's, at Rome; in the execution of which he has been charged with committing some important errors. He was, however, in high repute, and built the Maffei palace, and many other public edifices at Rome. Born, 1556; died, 1629.

MADERNO, STEPHEN, was an eminent sculptor; born in Lombardy, 1578; died, 1634.

MADISON, JAMES, ex-president of the United States of America, born in Virginia, in 1751. His education was of the best description, and for a time he devoted himself to the study of the law. He was only 22 when he was first invested with public employment, in which he soon distinguished himself by his zeal and ability; and as a member of congress, he was remarked for his fluency and eloquence. Attaching himself to Jefferson, he became secretary of state under that president; and, on the death of Jefferson in 1800, being appointed to succeed him, he made an inaugural address, which inclined against the federal party. A few days after, he published an order in council, forbidding all communication with England and France, until those powers had revoked their orders in council and Berlin decrees. At the same time, he took off the embargo laid on all foreign vessels but those of England and France, and took measures to make the American flag respected. France complied, but England did not: fruitless negotiations followed; till, in 1811, a British frigate attacked an American frigate on the coast of the United States, and war broke out between the contending parties in 1812. In 1813, Congress re-appointed Mr. Madison to the presidency, and approved his measures with regard to England. Russia offered her mediation between the belligerents; but the right of search, the abandonment of which was claimed by America, and refused by England, was a constant obstacle. At length, on the fall of Napoleon in 1814, Mr. Madison, considering that England, strengthened by that event, would be less likely than ever to sacrifice the point, declined to press it as a *sine qua non*. Negotiations were opened at Ghent, and closed again in consequence of the American envoy (Gallatin) declaring the conditions demanded by England humiliating. The war was resumed: the British fleet scoured the American coasts, made descents in various places, and took and burned Washington, the capital. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, and the alacrity of the Federalists, he retained the presidency till 1817, when peace was formerly concluded and ratified with England. He then retired from office with a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died, June 1836.

MADOX, THOMAS, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, "A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals," with the title of "Formulare Anglicanum." In 1711 appeared "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," folio; which was followed by his "Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England." After his death, a collection of his manuscripts, occupying 90 volumes, was presented by his widow to the British Museum.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the friend and minister of Augustus, and the patron of Virgil and Horace, was a Roman knight, and traced his genealogy from the ancient

Etrurian kings. He has been described as a pattern of every political virtue, and a most generous patron of the sciences. Though luxurious and effeminate in his hours of relaxation, he was vigilant and active in business, and well understood how to employ the favours of fortune. Many pleasant and useful qualities gained him the confidence of Augustus, which he enjoyed undiminished until his death, in the year of Rome 745, and 8 B.C. So signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mæcenas has since become synonymous with that of a liberal patron.

MESTLINUS, MICHAEL, a celebrated German astronomer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, about 1542. He went to Italy, where he became intimate with Galileo; and on his return to Germany he was chosen professor of mathematics, at Tübingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He published many mathematical and astronomical works, and died in 1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFEUS, FRANCIS SCPIO, Marquis, an eminent Italian writer, was born in 1675, at Verona; and was educated at the college of nobles at Parma. He entered the army, and distinguished himself as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert, in 1704; but, at the end of the campaign, quitted the service, and devoted himself to literature. Among his works are, the tragedy of "Merope," a "Treatise against Duelling," a "History of Diplomacy," "Museum Veronense," and "Verona Illustrata." Died, 1755. — There were several other learned Italians of the name of Maffei, but better known by their Latin denomination of MAFFÆUS. — **VEGIO**, a native of Lodi; author of "Epigrams," "Essays," and a "Supplement to Virgil," which he called the 13th book of the *Æneid*. Julius Scaliger and Gerard Vossius have declared him a great poet. Born, 1407; died, 1459. — **BERNARDIN**, a learned cardinal, who died at Rome in 1553, aged 40. He wrote a "Commentary on Cicero's Epistles," and a "Treatise on Medals and Inscriptions."

— **JOHN PETER**, a learned Jesuit, was born at Bergamo in 1536, and died at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote the "Life of Ignatius Loyola," a "History of the Indies," and other works, in the purest Latin.

MAGALOTTI, LORENZO, Count, an elegant poet and learned naturalist, was born at Florence, in 1637. He wrote many philosophical and poetical works, of which latter the most valued is his "Canzonette Anacreontiche," published under his Arcadian name Lindoro Elateo. He died in 1712.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, a learned Irish prelate and a theological writer, was born in humble life, and admitted as sizer at Dublin university. He was soon distinguished for his scholastic attainments; and in 1806 became a senior fellow of Trinity College, and professor of mathematics. In 1801 he published his celebrated "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," 2 vols.; a work directed against the tenets of the Unitarians, and written with peculiar force. By this he added much to his former reputation; and he was,

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in 1818, advanced to the deanery of Cork ; in 1819 he was consecrated bishop of Raphoe ; and, in 1822, translated to the see of Dublin. Died, 1831, aged 66.

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAENS, FERDINAND, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who, in 1519, discovered and passed the straits which have since been called by his name. His services not being valued by his own country, he offered them to Charles V. of Spain, who intrusted him with a fleet destined to attempt a westward passage to the Moluccas : hence his discovery. He was slain in 1521, in a skirmish with the natives of one of the Philippine islands.

MAGEOGHEGAN, JAMES, an Irish priest ; author of an "Ancient and Modern History of Ireland," 3 vols. Born, 1702 ; died, 1764.

MAGGI, or MAGIUS, JEROME, a learned Italian, was a native of Tuscany. The Venetians appointed him judge of the admiralty in the island of Cyprus, where, by his skill, the capital of the island resisted for a long time the attacks of the Turks. When it was taken he was carried in chains to Constantinople, and strangled by order of the vizir, in 1573.

MAGGI, CARLO MARIA, an Italian poet, born at Milan, in 1690, was secretary to the senate of his native city, and died there in 1690. His sonnets are much admired, and some of them have been translated into English.

MAGINI, or MAGINUS, JOHN ANTHONY, professor of mathematics at Bologna, was born at Padua, in 1536. He was the author of many valuable astronomical and mathematical works ; and is said to have accurately predicted the time of his own death, which took place in 1618.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D., one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times, was born at Cork, in 1793. Under the careful and anxious tuition of his father, young Maginn made such rapid progress that he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, when only 10 years of age ! Gifted with a fertile fancy, and great classical learning, he made literature his profession, and having "imped his wings" in contributing various papers to the Literary Gazette, and, under a feigned name, to Blackwood's Magazine, he settled for nearly three years in Edinburgh ; and Blackwood's Magazine owed much of its wit, eloquence, learning, and fun to "Sir Morgan O'Doherty." He visited London for the first time in 1823, and settling there, wrote so much, and for such a variety of works, that the attempt to enumerate all of them would be hopeless. Besides the harassing demands upon him as a periodical contributor, he at this time wrote the singular and striking romance entitled "Whitehall." About the year 1828, Dr. Maginn became sub-editor of the Standard, in which his profound, various, and ever-ready learning made him a most formidable opponent to the liberals and ultra-liberals, and gave the paper a proportionate degree of power and influence. While thus engaged, and while writing a multitude of light papers for a host of minor

publications, he also contributed immensely to the well known Fraser's Magazine. Here he wrote a caustic and powerful review of a "fashionable" novel, entitled Berkely Castle. The author took offence, and, in company with a friend, committed a most merciless assault upon Mr. Fraser. Aroused by this ill-treatment of his friend and publisher, Dr. Maginn instantly offered the offended author satisfaction, and a hostile meeting accordingly took place. The duel fortunately proved a bloodless one, but it was very near having a different result, the doctor being hit on the heel of his boot, and his opponent on the collar of his coat. To vast learning, eloquence, fancy, and wit, the doctor added a perfectly boyish good-humour and joviality. These alone would, by causing his company to be importunately and irresistibly sought by richer and less occupied men than himself, have proved dangerous to his prospects. But though his sincerest and best friends had to regret that in his case, as in so many other cases, worldly common sense was not added to genius, it is but right to say that the principal cause of the pecuniary embarrassment which embittered the last years of his life arose, not from self-indulgence, but from his indiscriminate kindness to others. Let it not be supposed, however, that we are among those who think that the possession of genius exempts its possessor from the ordinary prudential rules : far from it ; we think that the imprudent man of genius is, in strict justice, far less to be pitied for his self-caused sorrows and sufferings, than the imprudent man of a meaner grade of intellect. But, as a contemporary biographer has observed, "let charitable allowance be made for constitutional peculiarities, for temptations which other men cannot estimate, and for frailties on which no fellow-mortal should now sit in judgment." But enough of his generous errors—enough of the self-injury by much suffering caused. Learned among the learned, witty among the witty, gentle and unassuming as a child among men of less ability, he was crushing in his sarcastic scorn against all whom he deemed enemies of the altar and the throne. Died, August 1842, aged 49.

MAGISTRIS, SIMON, a learned Corsican orientalist, born in 1749 ; author of "Gli Atti di Cinque Martiri Nella Corea, coll' Origine della Fede in quel Regno."

MAGLIABECHI, ANTONIO, a learned critic, whose eccentric habits were almost as extraordinary as his varied erudition, was born at Florence, in 1633. He was placed, when a boy, as servant to a dealer in fruit, or, as others say, with a goldsmith, in which situation he discovered such a propensity to letters, that a bookseller took him into his employment, where his talents and memory made him so much talked of, that the grand duke, Cosmo III., appointed him his librarian. His attention was wholly absorbed by his books ; among them he took his rest and meals ; nor could he be persuaded to leave his old apartment for one more commodious which the duke had provided for him. A threadbare cloak served him for a garment by

day, and a covering at night; he had one straw chair for his table, another to sleep on, and the only luxury in which he indulged was smoking. He left no literary work deserving of particular notice; but he freely afforded information to those authors who sought his advice or assistance. Died, 1714, aged 81.

MAGNAN, D., an accomplished French antiquarian and numismatist; born in 1731, died in 1800. His "Ville de Rome," 4 vols. folio, with 425 plates, is a superb work.

MAONENTIUS, a German, who rose, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constantine had a great esteem for him, and in a mutiny among the troops delivered him from the fury of the soldiers by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and after a bloody battle took Magnentius prisoner, and put him to death at Lyons, in 353.

MAHMOUD II., sultan of Turkey, succeeded to the imperial throne in the year 1808, on the murder, by the janizaries, of his predecessor, Mustapha IV. The murder of that prince impressed Mahmoud with a painful sense of the incompatibility of his own safety with the existence of the janizaries; and one of his first acts was to put his own brother to death, to deprive that body, and the scarcely less formidable priests, from having a pretext for open rebellion. The janizaries were cut off to a man. Mahmoud himself standing within the railing of the mosque of Sultan Achmet on the hippodrome, directing as well as witnessing that most frightful massacre. Daring, subtle, allowing no moral considerations to weigh against political expediency, he subdued his rebellious pachas by force or fraud, as he found most convenient. If some distant and secure fastness rendered it next to impossible to make force available, honours were heaped upon the intended victim; and it was only when he reached Constantinople, and the fatal bowstring was at his throat, that he learned that Mahmoud's smile could be as deadly as his frown. Though successful to an extent that could scarcely have been anticipated, in bringing about internal changes in his empire, he was externally far less fortunate. His war with Russia, from 1809 to 1812, cost him Bessarabia, and no small part of Moldavia. The Grecian revolution still further diminished his empire, and still further increased the confidence of his turbulent vassal of Egypt, who, if European policy had not brought European friends to the sultan's side, would not merely have converted his pachalik into an independent monarchy, but have been in a condition to dictate farther concessions to the son of Mahmoud the Reformer. Died, 1839.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, the founder of a religion which has spread over a considerable portion of the globe, was born in 570, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, the guardianship of him devolved on his uncle Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from

Mecca to Damascus. In this employment he continued till he was 23 years of age, when he married Khadijah, a rich widow. He continued to act for some time as a merchant; but a disposition to religious contemplation seems to have attended him from his early youth; and having remarked on his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he formed the design of founding a new one. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed the celebrated "Koran," or "Book," which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of 40 he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years the number of his disciples was very considerably augmented. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, and pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass, called Al-borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. In the tenth year of his mission, he lost both Abu Taleb and his faithful wife Khadijah, which so exposed him to the enmity of the Koreishites, that he found it necessary to make a temporary retreat to the city of Tayef. The fundamental doctrine inculcated in the Koran was, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." His proselytes rapidly increased; and as they swore fidelity to him, and proffered their assistance, he adopted the resolution of encountering his enemies with force. Being the more exasperated at this, they formed a conspiracy to murder him: warned of the imminent danger, he left Mecca, accompanied only by Abubeker, and concealed himself in a neighbouring cave. Here he spent three days undiscovered, after which he arrived at Medina. It is from this event, called the Hegira or Flight, that the Mussulmans compute their time: it corresponds with the 16th of June, 622. Mahomet now assumed the sacerdotal and regal dignity, married Ayesha, daughter of Abubeker, and declared his resolution to propagate his doctrines by the sword. The hopes of booty were thus added to the religious zeal of his partisans; and after many minor exploits with various hostile tribes of the Jewish persuasion, he sent a summons to the principal neighbouring princes, particularly Chosrou Parviz, king of Persia, Heraclius, emperor of Constantinople, Mokawkas, ruler of Egypt, the king of Ethiopia, and the princes of various districts of Arabia, to embrace his new revelation of the divine law. The more remote and powerful parties gave no heed to him; others, however, submitted; and, having made himself master of Mecca, the Arabs, who regarded it as a holy city, embraced the proffered creed. In the tenth year of the Hegira, Mahomet undertook his farewell pilgrimage to Mecca.

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On this occasion he was surrounded with the utmost splendour, and attended by 90,000, or, as some say, 150,000 friends. This was the last important event of his life. He died soon after his return to Medina, in his 63rd year. The Mahometan writers undoubtedly exaggerate the corporeal and mental endowments of their prophet: it is, however, very credible, that there was a prepossessing majesty in his appearance, and that he united much natural eloquence with a decisive and enterprising mind. The reverence which the faithful Moslems pay to the prophet, and all that is connected with him in the remotest degree, proves the sincerity with which they believe in his divine mission. But the wonder-loving populace alone gives credence to the fable that Mahomet's coffin is suspended in the air: on the contrary, he lies buried at Medina, where he died; and an urn, enclosed in the holy chapel, constitutes his sepulchre, which is surrounded with iron trellis-work, and is accessible to no one.

MAIGNAN, EMANUEL, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Toulouse, in 1601. He entered into the society of Minims, and acquired such celebrity as a mathematician, that his superiors called him to Rome, to take upon him a professorship, in 1636. He returned, in 1650, to Toulouse, where he became provincial of his order, and refused all higher preferments. He wrote "De Perspectiva Horaria" and "A Course of Philosophy," 4 vols.

MAILLA, JOSEPH ANNA MARIA DE MOYRIAC DE, born in Savoy, in 1670; was brought up in the Jesuit's college, and sent as a missionary to China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor, who employed him in constructing a map of the empire and Chinese Tartary. He afterwards executed some other geographical surveys, and translated the "Great Annals of China" into French, in 13 vols. 4to. He died, at Peking, in 1748.

MAILLARD, OLIVER, was an eccentric French ecclesiastic, of the 15th century. His sermons were distinguished by their gross and ridiculous denunciations against those who might happen to offend him. Having glanced in one of them at some traits in the character of Louis XI., that king, who had just established the post in France, sent him word that he would have him thrown into the Seine. "The king is master," he replied; "but tell him that I shall get to heaven by water sooner than he will by his post horses." Died, 1502.

MAILLE, Duchess of, lady of the bed-chamber to Marie Antoinette, who twice escaped the guillotine by singular contingencies. On the 7th of July, 1794, a lady named Maillet, detained in St. Lazare, was executed by Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal, by mistake, in her place; on the 8th she was summoned; but having remarked to the huissier that there was a mistake in the register of her baptismal name, a delay occurred, in order to see her sister-in-law on the subject; but the latter being seized with convulsions, the examination was delayed till the 10th, during which interval Robespierre was himself guillotined, and the duchess escaped.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a whimsical but ingenious French writer, born at Lorraine, in 1659. He successively became consul at Egypt and Leghorn, and died in 1738. His principal work, "Tellamed" (the anagram of his name), contains a singular system of cosmogony, in which he maintains that all the land of the globe was originally covered with water, and that every species of animal, man included, owes its origin to the sea.

MAILLY, JOHN BAPTIST, a French historical writer, born in 1744, at Dijon; of the academy of which place he became a member, and where he died in 1794. His principal works are, "L'Esprit de la Fronde," 5 vols.; "L'Esprit des Croisades," 4 vols.; and "Fastes Juifs, Romaines, et Français," 2 vols.

MAILLY, ANTOINE, born in 1775, was an enthusiastic French revolutionist, though a noble; and editor of the famous "Bouche de Fer." He and his brother Minerve were treacherously seized and beheaded, and their bodies thrown into the sea, at the siege of Acre, by Djeddar Pacha.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine, in 1610. He entered into the society of Jesuits; but having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the see of Rome, he was expelled the order. Louis XIV., however, made him ample amends by giving him a pension. His chief works are, "A History of Arianism," 2 vols.; "A History of the Iconoclasts," "A History of the Crusades," and "Histories of Calvinism and Lutheranism." Died, 1686.

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON, MOSES, one of the most celebrated of the Jewish rabbis, called by the Jews the "eagle of the doctors" and the "lamp of Israel," was born in 1131, at Cordova; was profoundly versed in all the learning of the age, became chief physician to the sultan of Egypt, and died in 1204. His works are, the "Mishna Terah," the "More Nevochim," and the "Peruschim." The first is a code of the Jewish law; the second, which was originally written in Arabic, is an explanation of obscure places in scripture; and the last consists of commentaries on the Mishna.

MAINTENON, FRANCES D'AUBIGNÉ, Marchioness of, who rose to share the throne of France, was born in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constans d'Aubigné, was confined in 1635. On his release he went with his family to Martinico, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who brought her up in the Protestant persuasion; from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently being left in very reduced circumstances, she married the celebrated poet and novelist, Scarron. On his death, in 1680, she obtained the continuance of his pension, through the interest of Madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which

she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her merits under the observation of the monarch, who increased her pension; and in 1679 changed her name to Maintenon, by giving her an estate with that title. Becoming fond of her society, he gradually passed from intimacy to love; Montespan was supplanted; and La Chaise, his confessor, having advised him to sanction his wishes by a secret but formal marriage, it was solemnised in 1683. After her elevation, she lived in a sort of retirement from the world. Louis visited her several times a-day; and transacted business with his ministers in her apartments, while she read or otherwise employed herself. The king, who sometimes teased her with his ill-humour, endeavoured to atone for this by proofs of his esteem such as he had never shown to any other woman. But she feared to attract the notice of the nation, and would receive nothing more than the estate of Maintenon, with a pension of 48,000 livres. Having founded the school at St. Cyr, for the education of poor girls of good family, she retired to it, after the death of the king, and there passed the remainder of her life. The life of penitential piety after her marriage, and her extensive charity to the poor, in some measure atoned for her ingratitude to Madame de Montespan, who had raised her from indigence; and she died, generally respected, in 1719. Her *Memoirs* and *Correspondence* have been printed, the former in three volumes, the latter in nine.

MAINVILLE, PIERRE, a rich silk merchant of Avignon, born in 1765, who perished by the guillotine on the fatal 30th of October, 1792, with the Girondist party; not for the sanguinary crimes in which he participated with the Jacobins at Avignon, but for repenting of them, and deserting the "Mountain," in order to join the Girondists.

MAIRAN, JOHN JAMES D'ORTOUS DE, an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Beziers, in 1678; succeeded Fontenelle as secretary, in 1741, and died at Paris, in 1771. His principal works are, a "Dissertation on the Cause of the Phosphoric Light," an "Historical and Philosophical Treatise on the Aurora Borealis," and "Letters concerning China," &c.

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, Count de, a distinguished supporter of absolutism and the papacy, was born at Chambéry in Savoy, 1755. Driven by the invasion of the French from his native country, he took up his residence at St. Petersburg, where he remained till the final fall of Napoleon permitted him to return to France, and thence to Piedmont, where he became minister of state, in 1818. His literary career began in 1796, with his work entitled "Considérations sur la France," in which he combated the revolutionary doctrines then in vogue. In 1810 appeared his "Essai sur le Principe Générateur des Institutions Politiques;" and ten years later he published his most celebrated work, "Du Pape," which may be regarded as the best defence of papal infallibility that has appeared in modern times. Besides these he wrote "Soirées de Saint Petersburg" and "Examen Critique de la Philosophie de Bacon," both posthumous publications. Died 1821.—His younger bro-

ther **XAVIER**, who repaired also to St. Petersburg during the revolutionary period, gained great celebrity by his "Voyage autour de ma Chambre," "Le Léproux de la Cité d'Aoste," "Le Prisonnier du Caucaze" and "Prasovie," the last being an interesting narrative of filial devotion on the part of a young Siberian girl.

MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC LE. See **SACY**.

MAITLAND, Sir RICHARD, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman, was born in 1496. He held the office of a lord of session, and in that capacity he took the title of lord Lethington, from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal, in the reign of queen Mary; which office, as well as his judicial seat, he resigned a few years after, and died in 1586. He wrote several poems, some of which are in Allan Ramsay's *Evergreen*.—**WILLIAM MAITLAND**, of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary queen of Scots.—**JOHN MAITLAND**, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI., and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1589 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the Princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary winds. The marriage was immediately consummated; and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. In 1590 he was created lord Maitland, of Thirlstane. Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure, for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Musselburgh, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunfermline. He absented himself for some time from court; but was at length restored to favour, and died in 1595. Besides his Scottish poetry in the Maitland collection, he wrote several Latin epigrams, &c., to be found in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*.

MAITLAND, Rear-admiral Sir FREDERICK LEWIS, the third son of a rear-admiral, was born in 1790, and commenced his naval career at a very early age. Leaving the narration of his first exploits, we come to the period of our expedition to Egypt in 1801, when we find Captain Maitland commanding the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army, for which he received the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. His subsequent successes while cruising in the Mediterranean as captain of the *Loire*, of 46 guns, brought him into general notice, and in 1813 he was appointed to the command of the *Goliath*, and subsequently to the *Bellerophon* of 74 guns, in which ship he was sent to watch that part of the French coast off Rochefort. It was there that he happily frustrated the hopes of escape which Napoleon, after the events of the battle of Waterloo, had indulged in, by refusing to grant him terms of any sort; and the fugitive at length resolved to throw himself on the generosity of "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies." He accordingly surrendered unconditionally to Captain Maitland on the

to St. Petersburg, gained age autour de la Cité Caucase" and an interesting part of a

See SACY, an early Scots lawyer and He held the that capacity thington, from keeper of the queen Mary; judicial seat, he died in 1686.

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15th of July. The Bellerophon arrived in nine days after Buonaparte's surrender, and from thence proceeded to Plymouth, off which port he was removed to the Northumberland on the 7th of August, having previously proposed to present Captain Maitland with his portrait set with diamonds, of the value of 3000 guineas, which offer was politely declined. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Vengeur of 74 guns; subsequently attained the rank of rear-admiral; and on the 30th of December, 1839, died in the East Indies, of which station he had for several years been commander-in-chief.

MAITLAND, JOHN, duke of Lauderdale, was born at Leithington, in 1616. He was with Charles II. at the unfortunate battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower. At the Restoration he obtained his liberty, and was appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland. Died, 1682.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, an historian and topographer, was born about 1683, at Brechin, in Forfarshire. He was originally a travelling hair-merchant, but turned his talents to literature, gained a competent fortune, and became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote a "History of London," a "History of Edinburgh," and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland." Died, 1757.

MAITTAIRE, MICHAEL, a learned critic and bibliographer, was born in France, in 1668. His parents having fled to England, to avoid the persecutions in his native country, he was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford; of the former of which he became for some time second master. His editions of Greek and Latin classics are numerous, and valuable for their accuracy; but his chief work is his "Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventione," 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1747.

MAIZEROI, PAUL GIDEON JOLY DE, an eminent writer on military tactics, and a brave officer, was born at Metz, in 1719; entered the army at the age of 15, became a lieutenant-colonel, and died in 1780. Besides being the author of several excellent works on tactics, he translated the "Military Institutions of the Emperor Leo," and was a formidable opponent of the system of Guibert.

MAJO, FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI, an eminent Italian composer, born at Naples, in 1740; author of "Montezuma," "Ipermestra," and other operas. Died, 1773.

MAJOR, JOHN, a Scotch divine and historian, was born near North Berwick, in 1469. He became professor of divinity at St. Andrews, of which university he was appointed provost. He wrote the "History of Scotland," the "Mirror of Examples," a "Commentary on the Gospels." &c. Died, 1550.

MAJORIAN, JULIUS VALERIUS, emperor of the West, was raised to the throne in 457. He made war against the Vandals with success, and drove Genseric from Italy. He governed with equity and prudence, made excellent laws, and would in all probability have much longer averted the fall of the western empire, had he not been deposed

and murdered in 461, after a reign of less than four years.

MALACHIY, ST., was born at Armagh, in Ireland, in 1604. He was successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh. Died, 1148.

MALACKOWSKI, a noble Pole, born in 1768. He was a friend of Kosciusk, and one of the victims of the partitioners of Poland. He was president of the diet from 1788 to 1792, and chief author of the constitution of 1791.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by his superiors to Lisbon, where he was regarded as a saint, till he involved himself in the conspiracy of the Duke d'Aveiro. He was then sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he pretended to visions and prophecy, for which he was burnt as a heretic, in 1761, aged 75. He published the "Life of St. Anne," and other works, and was supposed to have been of unsound mind.

MALAPERT, CHARLES, a poet and mathematician, was born at Mons, in 1581, became a Jesuit; and died in Spain, in 1630.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, studied painting in England, and eventually became an engraver. He was the author of "Londinium Redivivum," "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," "First Impressions," &c. Died, 1815.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN, a distinguished military officer and diplomatist, was born near Langholm, Scotland, in 1769. At the age of 14 he went out as a cadet to India; and, being placed under the care of his maternal uncle, Dr. Pasley, he soon acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives, and with the Persian language. The first service of any importance in which he was engaged, was the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where he attracted the notice of Lord Cornwallis. In 1794, the state of his health requiring a change of climate and a temporary relaxation from the active duties of his profession, he revisited his native country; but he returned to India the following year, and having shown great skill in minor situations of responsibility, he was not only appointed to the command of the regular troops belonging to the Nizam, but had the charge of all the supplies from the Deccan. After the termination of the Mysore war, Captain Malcolm was sent on a mission to Persia, and concluded an important commercial and political treaty with that court. In 1804 he concluded a treaty of alliance with Dowlah Rao Scindia; and continued to display great judgment as the diplomatic agent of the British government in India for several subsequent years. In 1807, intelligence having been received that the French designed to invade India through Persia, Malcolm (then a lieutenant-colonel) was vested with plenipotentiary powers in Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Turkish Arabia; but he was at that time unable to accomplish the object of his mission; and it was not till 1810 that he succeeded in establishing the political and commercial relations which at present exist between this country and Persia. He had now attained the rank of brigadier-general, and on his return to England,

in 1812, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1817 he again went out to India; and in the war that followed the defection of the peishwa, his undaunted gallantry in the field, and the admirable tact he displayed in the subsequent negotiations, obtained the highest praise from Lord Hastings, and was universally acknowledged at home. Many brilliant exploits and important services continued to be performed by this able officer, till he quitted the theatre of action in 1822, with a determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but by the earnest solicitations of the court of directors and his majesty's ministers, in 1827, he once more resumed his duties, accepting the high and responsible situation of governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill till 1831, when he finally returned to England, and sat in parliament for the borough of Launceston. As an author, Sir John Malcolm also attained considerable celebrity, as may be seen in his "History of Persia," "Sketches of Persia," "Memoirs of Central India," "The Administration of British India," &c. He died in 1832.

MALEBRANCHE, NICHOLAS, a French priest and celebrated philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1688; and at the age of twenty-two, being determined to embrace the monastic life, was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory. His attention was first directed to metaphysics by perusing Descartes' *Treatise on Man*, and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His famous treatise "On the Search after Truth," was first printed in 1673, and is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the doctrine that the human mind immediately perceives God, and sees all things in him. Malebranche also wrote several other works, among which are, a "Treatise on Nature and Grace," "Christian Conversations," and "Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion." He was highly venerated for his elevated genius, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. Died, 1715.

MALESHERBES, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE LAMOIGNON DE, an eminent French statesman, was born at Paris, in 1721. He succeeded his father as president of the court of aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity. In 1771, on the abolition of the legal constitution, Malesherbes was banished to his country-seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, and made minister of state, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1786 he was again called to the councils of his sovereign, Louis XVI., when he drew up two memoirs, "On the Calamities of France, and the Means of repairing them;" but his advice was rejected, and he retired to his country house, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He however hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. This generous attachment to a fallen master excited the jealousy of the

French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home, his daughter, Madame De Rosambo, and her husband were arrested, and conducted to Paris; and his own arrest, with that of his grandchildren, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription of his persecutors. Malesherbes was beheaded, April 22, 1794, and bore his sufferings with a spirit worthy of his virtuous and honourable life.

MALET, General C. F., born in 1754; a decided republican, who, opposing Buonaparte's elevation to the empire, languished several years, on a charge of conspiracy, in prison; but escaping in October, 1812, during Buonaparte's absence at Moscow, nearly overthrew the imperial government, alleging Buonaparte's death, declaring a provisional government, gaining over many Parisian regiments, and taking the Hotel de Ville. The plan being frustrated by the incredulity of Huillin, the governor of Paris, Malet was condemned and shot.

MALEZIEU, NICHOLAS DE, a learned Frenchman; author of "Elements of Geometry" and "Miscellanies in Verse." Born, 1650; died, 1725.

MALHERBE, FRANCIS DE, a French poet, was born at Caen, about 1555; bore arms in the troops of the League, was pensioned by Henry IV., and died in 1628. His works consist of paraphrases on the psalms, sonnets, odes, and epigrams. He also translated some of Seneca's letters; and may be considered as one of the first who gave to French poetry its polish and regularity; but he was as lax in morals and religion, as he was rigid in his zeal for the purity of the French language.

MALIBRAN DE BERIOT, MARIA FELICITAS, a celebrated vocal performer, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer of the Italian Opera, and was born in Paris, in 1808. She was brought to London by her parents when eight years old, and made music her unceasing study. Being sustained by a temperament of singular energy and vivacity, she was enabled, at the early age of 16, to make her *debut* as *prima donna* at the opera. This was in 1825. During the following year she accompanied her father to America, where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, took place. Shortly after their marriage, her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him, and voluntarily giving into the hands of his creditors her marriage settlement, returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. The Parisian audiences were perfectly enraptured, and every night she concluded her performances amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers. From Paris she came to London, where she shone with increased lustre, through the brilliant season of 1829, in the characters of *Rosina*, *Tancredi*, *Desdemona*, *Semiramide*, *Zerlina*, and *Ninetta*. Her widely extended reputation now occupied the attention of musical

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society throughout Europe; and after tra-
versing incredible distances to fulfil different
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her performances, she revisited England in
1835. She made her first appearance at
Covent Garden, in an English version of
"La Sonnambula," on the 18th of May.
Her thorough knowledge of the English
language, her full-toned pronunciation,
and her high dramatic talent, combined
with her wonderful voice, had the effect of
enchantment. But it was not merely at the
theatre that her brilliant talents were dis-
played; her nerve and spirit appeared to be
unconquerable; her magic tones were heard
at the numerous royal and noble entertain-
ments to which she was invited, and at the
concerts of professors; in short, such was
her perseverance, that, after her astonishing
exertions in the evening, she often rose by
five o'clock the next morning, and practised
for several hours those miraculous chromatic
passages by which audiences were again to
be electrified. In March, 1836, Madame
Malibran, then in Paris, having been freed,
by the French courts, from the bondage of
her union with Monsieur Malibran, was
married to Monsieur de Berliot, a Belgian,
whose extraordinary ability as a violinist
had placed him in the highest rank of his
profession. In May following, she resumed
her English performances at Drury Lane
Theatre; and, at the close of the season, she
accompanied her husband to Brussels, and
other cities on the Continent. But the end
of her career was fast approaching. Having
been engaged for the Manchester grand
musical festival, she arrived in that town on
the 11th of September, and, though evidently
indisposed, commenced her arduous task the
next day. Her illness rapidly increased;
and, though she endeavoured to conceal it,
by sustaining her part with the apparent
vigour of health and unusual energy, she
sank under the effort. On Wednesday, the
14th, her last notes in public were heard, in
the duet, "Vanne se alberghi in petto," from
Andronico, with Madame Caradori Allan.
It was a desperate struggle with expiring
nature; and many who were present de-
clared, that they found in Malibran's pealing
melody a pathos superior to what they had
ever before heard from her. She was im-
mediately bled, and removed to her apart-
ments; but notwithstanding she had the
best medical attendance in Manchester, and
that of her own physician, Dr. Belluomini,
the homœopathist, who was immediately
sent for from London, she breathed her last
on the 23rd of September, 1836, aged 28.
There were many noble traits in the cha-
racter of this accomplished vocalist. Her
generosity was unbounded; so that, notwith-
standing the immense sums she received,
her liberality absorbed all. Of her genius,
energy, industry, and high attainments, it
is difficult to speak without appearing too
eulogistic. In the words of an eminent
critic, "she had all the endowment, all the
acquisitions, and, above both, all the devotion
and concentration of mind, common to those
strong and gifted individuals who rise to
pre-eminence, whatever the nature of their
pursuits."

MALLET, DAVID, whose real name was
MALLOCH, a poet and miscellaneous writer,
was born about 1700, at Crief, in Perthshire.
He was tutor to the sons of the Duke of
Montrose; and, having made the tour of
Europe, settled in London, where he altered
his name to Mallet, and acquired literary
reputation. His first publication was the
ballad of "William and Margaret," which
was followed by "The Excursion," a poem;
and, in 1731, he produced the tragedy of
"Eurydice." Soon after this, he formed an
acquaintance with Pope, who introduced
him to Bolingbroke; and about the same
time he was appointed under-secretary to
the Prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of
"Mustapha" was performed with success;
and the next year he wrote, in conjunction
with Thomson, the masque of "Alfred."
He also published a "Life of Lord Bacon"
and the works of Bolingbroke, who left
them to him as a legacy, and in whose scepti-
cism he participated. He died in 1765.

MALLET DU PAN, JAMES, a political
writer, was born at Geneva, in 1749. After
filling the professorship of belles lettres at
Cassel with great reputation, he engaged
in politics, and continued the "Annals of
Linguet." He also conducted the political
part of the "Mercure de France." When
the revolution broke out, he espoused the
royal cause, and defended it at the risk of
his life. Being driven from his country he
came to London, where he published his
"Mercure Britannique," and was patronised
by government. He also wrote a discourse
on the "Influence of Philosophy upon Let-
ters;" and another "On Eloquence and
Political Systems," "Considerations upon
the French Revolution," "Correspondence
for a History of French Republicanism,"
and other works of a similar class. Died,
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MALLET, PAUL HENRY, an historian
and antiquary, was born at Geneva, in 1730;
was successively professor of belles lettres at
Copenhagen and at Geneva. Being deprived
of his fortune during the first revolutionary
war, he for some time received pensions
from the Landgrave of Hesse and the Duke
of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by
the late war. His merit as an antiquary
was very great. Among his works are,
Histories of Denmark, Hesse, the Swiss, the
Hanseat League, and the House of Brun-
swick, and an Introduction to the History of
Denmark, which Dr. Percy translated, under
the title of "Northern Antiquities." Died,
1807.

MAIMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, an English
historian, who flourished in the 12th century,
was born in Somersetshire, educated at Ox-
ford, became a monk of Malmesbury, and
was elected librarian of the monastery. His
"De Regibus Anglorum" is a general history
of England, in five books, from the arrival
of the Saxons, in 449, to the 20th Henry I.,
in 1126. He also wrote a "History of his
Own Times," in two books, from that year
to the escape of the empress Maud from Ox-
ford, in 1143; an "Ecclesiastical History of
England," in four books; "The Antiquities
of Glastonbury," and a "Life of St. Ald-
helm." Died, 1143.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, Earl of, a distinguished diplomatist, the only son of the author of "Hermes," was born at Salisbury, 1746. After a careful education at Winchester and Oxford, he passed some time at Leyden, and in a continental tour; and commenced his diplomatic career as secretary of embassy at Madrid, in 1767. Here he displayed such talent and firmness in conducting the management of the transfer of the Falkland Islands to Great Britain, that he was appointed minister at the court of Berlin; and from this period, with few interruptions, down to the close of the century, he bore a large share in all the great diplomatic transactions of the time, representing England successively at Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris, and seeing his services rewarded by the order of the Bath, elevation to the peerage, and various other marks of respect. Died, 1830. His "Diaries and Correspondence," published in 1844, throw much light on many of the transactions of the eventful period to which they refer.

MALONE, EDMUND, a dramatic critic and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an Irish judge, and born at Dublin, in 1741. He studied at Trinity College and the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakespeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790 appeared his edition of Shakespeare; and in 1795 he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. He also published a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," prefixed to his writings; a "Life of Dryden," and a "Biographical Sketch of the Right Hon. William Wyndham." Died, 1812.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLUS, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist; born, 1628; died, 1694. His discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly respecting the liver and kidneys; but his merit is still higher as a vegetable anatomist and physiologist.

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, a poet, geographer, and political writer, was born in 1775, at Thyé, in the Isle of Jutland. Having given offence by his writings in favour of the liberty of the press, and the enfranchisement of the peasants, he was banished to Sweden in 1796. After having resided for a time at Stockholm, he went to Paris, where he acquired great reputation, particularly as a geographer. He edited the foreign political department of the *Journal des Débats*, was a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*, and produced various works; among these are his "Précis de la Géographie Universelle," 7 vols. 8vo.; "Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne," "Poems," &c. He also published, in conjunction with Mentelle, "Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique," 16 vols. 8vo. Died, 1823.

MALTHUS, the Rev. THOMAS ROBERT, F.R.S. Few writers (whether deservedly or not, it is not for us to decide) have been more severely attacked than has the subject

of this brief notice, for his "Essay on Population," a work, however, which cannot be said to be perfectly original, since Townsend and others who preceded Malthus advocated the same doctrines in, as some think, a less objectionable form. He was born in Albury, Surrey, in 1790, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed professor of history and political economy in the college of the East India Company at Haileybury, and continued to hold that situation till his death, which occurred in his 70th year, at Bath, when on a visit to his relatives. By his friends he is honoured as a real philanthropist. Died, 1835.—The Malthusian, or anti-connubial, system is founded on the hypothesis, that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions only increase in an arithmetical, ratio.

MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1775; became a professor in the Polytechnic School; and subsequently served as an officer of engineers, on the Rhine, in 1797, and under Buonaparte in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself. After this he entered on a course of experiments on the phenomena of optics, and ultimately discovered the polarisation of light. This discovery, the greatest since that of the achromatic telescope, gained him admission into the Institute; he also received the gold medal of the Royal Society, and honours flowed in upon him from all quarters. He died in 1812, and was at the time of his death director of the Polytechnic School, and superintendent of fortifications.

MALVASIA, CHARLES CESAR, an Italian ecclesiastic; author of "A History of the Painters of Bologna," 2 vols., and a work entitled "Marmora Fulsinea."

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, Marquis of, was born at Bologna, in 1590. He was a member of the council of war to Philip IV. of Spain, and died in 1654. His discourses upon Tacitus have been translated into English.

MAMBRUN, PETER, a French Jesuit, was born in the diocese of Clermont, in 1591, and died in 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin "Eclogues," and "Georgics."

MAN, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. Born, 1621; died, 1708.

MANARA, PROSPER, Marquis, an Italian poet, born in the duchy of Parma, in 1714. He became chamberlain to the duke, and was intrusted with the education of the young prince, Ferdinand; which office he discharged with such satisfaction, that he was advanced to several places of distinction. His works form 4 vols. Died, 1800.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder of the Peruvian empire, and the first of its Incas, reigned, as is supposed, about 400 years before the Spanish invasion in 1532. According to the tradition of the natives, he first appeared with Mama Oella his wife, and sister, in an island of the lake Titicaca, and declared themselves to be children of the sun, sent down to civilise them. He is said to have instructed the natives in religion, agriculture, and the useful arts; to have

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MANDAR, THEOPHILE, born in 1759, was one of the most *exaltés* of the French revolutionists, and as remarkable for his sonorous and powerful eloquence as for his small frame, which he told the emperor Alexander was like a *spark*. He had the courage to seek Petion, and all the leading Jacobins, at Danton's house, during the height of the massacre of all the prisoners in September, 1792, and state, that he would propose a dictatorship next day to the Convention, to prevent the further horrible effusion of blood. He produced a number of able works: "Le Génie des Siècles," "La Cité des Sages," "Des Insurrections," and numerous political brochures and translations from the English. His "Phare des Rois" and "Chant du Crime" are his most eminent poetical pieces.

MANDEVILLE, Sir JOHN, an English traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century; left his native country in 1332, to proceed on his peregrinations; spent 34 years in visiting various countries; and on his return, published an account of his travels; but the wonders he describes have thrown such an air of improbability over his narrative, as to stagger the belief of the most credulous. He died at Liege, in 1372.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, was born at Dort, about 1670. He settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published, in 1709, a licentious book, entitled "The Virgin Unmasked." In 1711 appeared his treatise on "Hypochondria and Hysterical Passions;" but the work by which he is most known is his "Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits." He was also the author of "An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour," "Free Thoughts on Religion," &c. Died, 1733.

MANES, or MANICHÆUS, the founder of a Christian sect, called, after him, Manicheans, was a native of Persia, and born about the year 239. He obtained the tenets, which made his name famous, from the books of Scythianus, an Arabian, who maintained two co-eternal principles, one good and the other evil. Upon this stock, Manes set up as an heresiarch, blending with the philosophy of Scythianus, or rather of Empedocles, some notions, partly Christian, and partly heathen. He rejected the Old Testament, and taught that Christ had come to save mankind, and that he himself was the Paraclete announced in the New Testament. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, and his body given to the dogs, A.D. 278.

MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. He wrote the history of his country in Greek, and pretended to have taken

it from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Bologna, in 1674. He was appointed professor of mathematics, in 1698; placed at the head of the college of Montalto, in 1704; and afterwards nominated astronomer to the Institute of Bologna. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1739.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Roman poet, who flourished in the Augustan age. He undertook a didactic poem, of which we have but 5 books, entitled "Astronomica." It is valuable chiefly as a work of science, but contains, however, a few beautiful and splendid passages, particularly in the introductions.

MANLEY, DE LA REVIÈRE, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I., and also distinguished himself as a writer. She was left to the care of a cousin, who seduced her under the mask of a pretended marriage, and then abandoned her. Being thus dependent on her own exertions for support, she became a dramatic and political writer. Her first effort was "The Royal Mistress," a tragedy, which was successful. She then composed "The New Atlantes," 4 vols., in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day. For the libels contained in this work she was committed to the custody of a messenger, but afterwards admitted to bail; and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished the Examiner, she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit. Besides the works before-mentioned, she wrote "Lucius," a tragedy; "The Lost Lover," a comedy; "Memoirs of Europe towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century," "Court Intrigues," "Adventures of Rivelles," &c. Died, 1724.

MANLIUS, MARCUS, a brave, ambitious warrior of Rome, who saved the capitol, B.C. 390, when attacked by the Gauls under Brennus, and received the surname of CAPITOLINUS, for his services on that occasion. The people looked up to him as their greatest benefactor, but his restless spirit led him to seditious enterprises, on a charge of which he was condemned to death, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, B.C. 383.

MANLIUS, TITUS TORQUATUS, a famous Roman, who, in a war against the Gauls, accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his collar from his neck, on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. But he tarnished his glory by a judicial act of unparalleled severity. Contrary to his express orders, that no Roman should engage in combat without command, out of the ranks, his son, remembering his father's victory, accepted a challenge from one of the chiefs of the enemy. He came off victorious, and laid his

trophies at his father's feet. He turned reluctantly from his son, gave him the crown of victory, and immediately ordered the lictor to execute upon him the punishment of his disobedience. This gave great disgust to the Romans, and, on account of his severity, all edicts of extreme rigour were called "Manliana edicta." He held the consulship in the Latin war, B. C. 340.

MANNERT, CONRAD, a distinguished historian and geographer, was born at Altdorf, in Bavaria, 1756, discharged various high educational offices in different towns of Germany, and was at length appointed professor in Munich University, where he died in 1834. His chief title to fame rests upon his elaborate "Geography of the Greeks and Romans," which has gone through several editions.

MANNI, DOMINIC MARIA, an eminent Italian historian, was born at Florence, in 1690; and died, in his 98th year, in 1788. His principal works are, "A Series of Florentine Senators," 2 vols. folio; "De Florentinis Inventis Commentarium," "Illustrations of the Decameron of Boccaccio," "Observations on the Seals of the Lower Age," 30 vols. 4to., &c.

MANNING, OWEN, an English antiquary and topographer, was a native of Northamptonshire; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; entered into orders, and became a prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Godalming. His principal literary labours are, "Dictionarium Saxonicæ et Gothico-Latinum, auctore Edwardo Lye, edidit et auxit O.M.," 2 vols. folio, and the "History and Antiquities of Surry;" published posthumously, by Mr. Bray, in 3 vols. folio. He died, aged 80, in 1801.

MANSART, FRANCIS, a French architect; born, 1598; died, 1666. He built several churches, and other public structures at Paris.—His nephew, JULES-HURDOUIN MANSART, was also an excellent architect, and the superintendant of the royal edifices. He built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon; the Hospital of the Invalides, &c.

MANSFIELD, ERNEST OF, a distinguished military officer of the 17th century, was the natural son of Count Mansfeld, and was born at Mechlín, in 1586. He was intrepid, skilful, patient, and persevering; and the fame of his exploits will long be remembered in Germany. Died, 1625.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of, the fourth son of David, lord Stormont, was born at Perth, in Scotland, in 1705. He became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and, after the usual term of probation, was called to the bar, gradually making his way to eminence. In 1742 he was made solicitor-general; two years afterwards he was created chief justice of the king's bench; and, in 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of Great Britain. During the riots in London, June 1780, his house was attacked by the anti-Catholic mob, and his valuable collection of books and manuscripts fell a sacrifice to the fury of the multitude, by whom the mansion was burnt to the ground. He continued for some years longer to exercise his judicial functions, but resigned in

1788, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. At the commencement of the reign of George III. he was assailed with the utmost virulence by the self-called patriots of the day, particularly in the affair of Wilkes; while Junius poured upon him a torrent of malignant slander, which he bore with dignified silence. As a politician, Lord Mansfield inclined to the high maxims of Toryism, but as a judge he was acute, liberal, and disinterested. His lordship died in 1783; leaving behind him the reputation of a great lawyer, an upright man, an elegant scholar, and a sincere Christian.

MANSI, JOHN DOMINIC, a learned Italian prelate, and an indefatigable antiquary, was born at Lucca, in 1692. He was several years professor of divinity at Naples, and in 1765 was made archbishop of Lucca, where he died in 1769. His principal works are, a Latin translation of "Calmet's History of the Bible," with additions; "De Veteri et Nova Ecclesiæ Disciplina," "Commentaries on the Bible," 17 vols.; an edition of "Baronius's Annals," 30 vols. folio; another of the "Councils," 30 vols.; an edition of "Æneas Sylvius's Orations," 2 vols.; and one of Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis," 6 vols. 4to.

MANSTEIN, CHRISTOPHER HERMAN DE, a Russian officer, was born at Petersburg, in 1711. At the death of the czarina Anne, he was employed to arrest the Biron, for which he was rewarded with the rank of colonel, and the grant of estates, but was deprived of all by the czarina Elizabeth. He then went into the Prussian service, and died in the war of 1756. He was the author of "Memoirs of Russia," which are much esteemed.

MANT, Right Rev. RICHARD, bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was born at Southampton, where his father was rector of the church of All Saints, 1776. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he gained the chancellor's prize for an English essay "On Commerce," 1799; and, after taking his degree of M.A., he travelled for some time on the Continent; on his return from which he became successively curate at Buriton and Sparsholt in Hampshire. In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, in Essex; and the sermons which he preached at the Bampton Lecture, in 1812, having attracted general attention, he now rose rapidly in the church. In 1815 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate Street, and, three years later, vicar of East Horsley, Surrey. In 1820 he was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823; the care of the diocese of Dromore devolving upon him in 1842, on the death of the last bishop, Dr. Laurie. During his long life, Dr. Mant was constantly engaged in authorship, chiefly on subjects connected with his professional duties. A mere catalogue of his various sermons, tracts, and charges, occupies nearly four columns of the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1840; but perhaps those which have gained him greatest celebrity are, the edition of the Bible with notes and commentaries, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley, and several tracts printed by the Society for

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promoting Christian Knowledge, such as "A Step in the Temple," &c., "Romanism and Holy Scripture compared," "The Churches of Rome and England compared." Died, 1848.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, an eminent painter, was born at Padua, in 1431; and studied under Squarcione. His chief residence was at Mantua, where he was much employed in oil and fresco; but he worked a great deal at Rome, and produced some admired paintings there. He had great influence on the style of his age, and distinguished himself highly in the art of perspective. Died, 1505.

MANTON, THOMAS, a Nonconformist divine, was born at Lawence Liddard, in Somersetshire, in 1620; received his university education at Wadham College, Oxford; and obtained the living of Stoke Newington, which he quitted for that of St. Paul, Covent Garden. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and offered the deanery of Rochester, but declined it, and was deprived of his rectory by the act of conformity. Died, 1677. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was born at Mantua, in 1448; and was a natural son of Peter Spagnolo. After receiving an excellent education, he entered among the Carmelites, but quitted the order to devote himself to letters. He wrote eclogues and other poems; and so much was he esteemed by his countrymen at the time he lived, that they placed him next in rank to Virgil. That was, however, an honour infinitely greater than he merited. Died, 1516.

MANUEL, COMNENUS, emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, and born in 1120. He was crowned in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his eldest brother, whom his father had disinherited. Died, 1180.

MANUEL, JACQUES ANTOINE, one of the most eloquent and intrepid defenders of French liberty, was born in 1775, at Barcelonnette, in the department of the Lower Alps. He entered as a volunteer in one of the battalions of the requisition in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio, he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, which was convoked by Napoleon, and after the abdication of that monarch, strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies by three departments, and became one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was fervid and ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself; but having used some violent expressions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expulsion was loudly demanded; the result of which was that a body of the *gendarmes* was introduced to arrest him. Manuel was again chosen to the chamber of deputies in 1824, and died in 1827.

MANUEL, PALÆOLOGUS, emperor of Con-

stantinople, was the son and successor of John IV. He resigned his sceptre to John VII., his son, and took a religious habit. He died in 1425, aged 75.

MANUEL, PIERRE, a native of Montargis, in France, who made himself conspicuous during the progress of the revolution. In 1789 he had an office under the municipality of Paris, and was, for a time, one of the most active and dangerous enemies of royalty. He was deeply implicated in the massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris in Sept. 1792; but, on the king's trial, he voted for his imprisonment during the continuance of the war, and his banishment afterwards. Through this and some other unpopular measures which he advocated, he was obliged to resign his seat as a deputy. He retired to Montargis; and, in a few months after, he was arrested by his former associates, and sent to the guillotine, Nov. 14. 1793.

MANUTIUS, ALDUS, or MANUZIO, ALDO, a celebrated Italian printer and author, of the 15th and 16th centuries, was born at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi; and in 1488 established a printing office at Venice. He printed numerous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Dictionary and Grammar; and was the inventor of the Italic character, hence called *Aldine*, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. Died, 1515. — PAOLO MANUZIO, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classic scholar, no less than as a printer, was born at Venice, in 1512, and died in 1574. — ALDO MANUZIO, the younger, was a son of PAOLO, and equally celebrated as his father and grandfather. He was born in 1547, and died in 1597; and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press.

MANVEL, FRANCIS, a celebrated Portuguese lyric poet, born at Lisbon, in 1734. He was the author of many odes, and other poems; was compelled to fly from his country to avoid the Inquisition; and died at Versailles, in 1821.

MAPLETOFT, Dr. JOHN, a very learned English medical and theological writer. Born, 1631; died, 1721.

MARA, ELIZABETH, a celebrated public singer, whose maiden name was Schmelling, was born in 1750, at Cassel, in Germany. She commenced her musical education by playing on the violin, but as she grew up, she cultivated her vocal talents, and attained an almost unrivalled degree of excellence. On her arrival at Berlin she sang before Frederick the Great, and though he had previously declared that he should as soon expect pleasure from the neighing of a horse as from a German singer, yet he was soon convinced of the excellence of the fair vocalist, whom he put to the test, by selecting the most difficult airs in his collection, which she executed at sight, with the utmost facility. She afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, England, France, and Russia. Madame Mara left England in 1802, and went to reside in Russia; and when that country was invaded by Napoleon in 1812, she became a sufferer, in consequence of the destruction of her property at the conflagration of Mos-

now. About the beginning of 1820 she revisited England, and gave a concert at the opera house; but age had weakened her powers, and this once matchless singer exhibited only the relics of her former greatness. She died at Revel, in 1833, aged 82.

MARACCI, JOHN, an historical painter, was born at Lucca, in 1637. His figures were elegantly disposed, and his colouring agreeable. Died, 1704.

MARACCI, LOUIS, a learned ecclesiastic and orientalist, was born at Lucca, in 1612. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Arabic and Latin, in 1698, 2 vols. folio. He also assisted in publishing the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, at Rome. Died, 1760.

MARALDI, JAMES PHILIP, a celebrated mathematician, was born in the county of Nice, in 1665. He was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France, and died in 1729, leaving behind him a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars.

MARANA, JOHN PAUL, the author of the "Turkish Spy," was born at Genoa, in 1642; and died in 1693.

MARAT, JOHN PAUL, one of those monsters which nature rarely produces, was born in 1744, at Baudry, in the province of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. In his youth he applied himself to the study of medicine and anatomy; and settling in Paris, attracted notice as an empiric and vendor of medicines. But his ambition led him to desire a more extensive popularity, and he wrote a work, which had for its title, "Man, or Principles and Laws, showing the Influence of the Soul and the Body in their Relations to each other." He also published a daily paper, called "L'Ami du Peuple," in which he disseminated his venomous hatred towards royalty, while he insulted the nobility, and the members of the legislative body, and the most distinguished of the National Assembly. Having by every means that a diabolical intention could suggest, corrupted the minds of the populace, this wretch became president of the assembly of deputies in Paris, and in that capacity satiated his thirst for human blood. He also denounced the generals of the French army as traitors to their country, and next put the members of the convention under arrest. It was at this time that Charlotte Corday resolved to rid the world of its greatest monster, and he was stabbed by this enthusiastic young woman, whom Lamartine has styled the "angel of assassination," July, 1793. — See **CORDAY**.

MARATTI, CARLO, an eminent painter, was born in 1625, at Camerino, in the papal territory. He became an early pupil of Andrea Sacchi; and on account of his habit of painting female saints, was nicknamed by Salvator Rosa, *Caricchio della Madonna*. He was also a good architect and an engraver; was knighted by Clement XI., who gave him a pension. Died in 1713. — His daughter **MARIA**, who married J. B. Zappi, was also a good artist and a poetess.

MARBECK, JOHN, a musician of the 18th century, supposed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the Church of England. He was organist at St. George's

Chapel, Windsor; and author of a "Concordance of the Bible," "The Lives of the Saints, Prophets, and Patriarchs," &c.

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERES, an eminent French general, distinguished alike for his military talents and his virtues, was born at Chartres, in 1769. His skill, courage, and humanity were attested in La Vendée, at Fleurus, and on the Rhine; and he fell at Hochsteinbach, in 1796. He was buried in the intrenched camp of Coblenz; and such was the respect paid to him by both friends and enemies, that the Austrian and French armies joined in honouring the ceremony by volleys of artillery.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, son of a Venetian senator, was born in 1686, and became a great proficient in the science of music. His "Psalms," adapted, in English, to suitable words, is an elaborate work, in 8 vols. folio. Died in 1739.

MARCELLUS, M. CLAUDIUS, the first Roman general who successfully encountered Hannibal in the second Punic war. Soon after the fatal battle of Cannæ, he was sent against that distinguished commander, and forced the Carthaginians to retreat, with a loss. He afterwards went to Sicily, where the siege of Syracuse was his most remarkable achievement. Marcellus fell in a sanguinary battle with his former opponent, B.C. 209, when Hannibal caused the body to be burnt with distinguished honour, and sent the ashes to his son, in a costly urn.

MARCEY, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born at Geneva, in 1770; studied at Edinburgh; and settled in London, where he obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner and public lecturer. He was naturalised in England in 1802, but returned to his own country in 1814. He was the author of "An Essay on the Chemical History of Calculi," and of many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Died in London, 1822.

MARCILIUS, THEODORE, a learned German, was born at Arnheim, in 1548, and died in 1617. He published *Pythægoras's Golden Verses*, with a Latin version and commentaries, and also some works of his own, as "Historia Strenarum," &c.

MARCION, a heretic of the 2nd century, was a native of Synope, on the Euxine. He espoused the notions of Cerdo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes, and some peculiarities of his own.

MARDONIUS, the son-in-law of Darius, and the general of Xerxes. He was slain at the battle of Platæa, B.C. 479.

MARE, NICHOLAS DE LA, principal magistrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV., who employed him in several important concerns, particularly during the scarcity of corn which prevailed in France. He was the author of an elaborate work on the police, in 4 vols. folio; and died in 1723.

MARETS, SAMUEL DE, was a native of Picardy, and surnamed "The Little Preacher," from his diminutive stature. He was an eminent controversialist of the reformed church in the 17th century, and from his erudition and ability made a distinguished figure among the polemics of the day. He

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cularly an excellent "System of Divinity."
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MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of
René d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of
Henry VI., king of England, was an ambi-
tious, enterprising, courageous woman. In-
trepid in the field, she signalised herself by
heading her troops in several battles against
the house of York; and if she had not been
the instrument of her husband's misfortunes,
by putting to death the Duke of Gloucester,
his uncle, her name would have been im-
mortalised for the fortitude, activity, and
policy with which she supported the rights of
her husband and son. The fatal defeat at
Tewkesbury, however, put an end to all her
enterprises; the king being taken prisoner,
and Prince Edward, their only son, basely
murdered by Richard, duke of York. Marg-
aret was ransomed by her father for 50,000
crowns, and died in Anjou, 1482.

MARGARET OF FRANCE, queen of
Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was born
in 1552, and ranked as one of the greatest
beauties of her age, with talents and accom-
plishments corresponding to the charms of
her person. She married Henry, then prince
of Béarn, but afterwards king of France.
On his accession to that throne, he proposed
to dissolve their marriage; to which she con-
sented, on condition of receiving a suitable
pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived
in great splendour and dissipation till her
death, in 1615, at the age of 63. Some very
agreeable poems by her are extant, and her
"Mémoires" are extremely curious.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, queen of
Naples, and sister to Francis I., king of
France, was the daughter of Charles of
Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and born in
1492. In 1509 she married Charles, duke of
Alençon, who died in 1525. Her next hus-
band was Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre,
by whom she had Joan d'Albret, mother of
Henry IV. She was the authoress of some
poetical pieces, and of a tract, entitled "The
Mirror of the Sinful Soul," which was con-
demned as heretical by the Sorbonne. A
volume of tales, entitled "Heptameron, ou
Sept Journées de la Reine de Navarre,"
which were written by her during the gaiety
of youth, are as free in their tendency as those
of Boccaccio; and it certainly, at the present
day, appears somewhat extraordinary, that a
princess so pious and contemplative as
Margaret of Valois should be their author.
Died, 1549.

MARGARITONE, an Italian painter, was
born at Arezzo, in 1198. He invented the art
of gilding with leaf-gold upon Armenian bole,
and painted historical subjects in fresco and
distemper. Died, 1275.

MARGON, WILLIAM DE, a French eccle-
siastic, who died in 1760. His principal
works are, "Memoirs of Marshal Villars," 3
vols.; "Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick,"
2 vols.; and "Memoirs of Tourville," 3
vols.

MARGRAAF, ANDREW SIGISMUND, an
eminent chemist, and director of the academy
of Berlin, was born in that city in 1703. He
applied assiduously to mineralogy, which
science he enriched by the discovery of the

semi-metal, called manganese. He also made
several important discoveries in chemistry,
among which are the formic acid and beet
sugar. Died, 1782.

MARIA LOUISA, ex-empress of the
French, wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, was
the eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of
Austria, and of his second wife, Maria Theresa
of Naples, and was born 1791. In 1810 she was
married to the emperor, then in the zenith
of his power; in 1811 she presented her hus-
band with a son—afterwards called king of
Rome—to the great joy of the French na-
tion; and, in 1813, on his departure to the
army, she was nominated regent. In 1814
she refused to accompany Napoleon to Elba
on the plea of ill-health; and having ob-
tained, by treaty with the allied powers, the
duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she
repaired thither with her chamberlain,
Count Neipperg, for whom she had con-
ceived an attachment, and whom she sub-
sequently married. Maria Louisa was en-
dowed with considerable talents, which she
had cultivated with some care. Her mar-
riage with Napoleon being purely conven-
tional, it is not surprising that, with his
well-known domestic qualities, he failed to
elicit either her affection or her esteem; but
the impartial biographer must still charge
her with a selfishness of character and cold-
ness of heart, which the difficulties of her
position may perhaps extenuate, but cannot
justify. Died, December 18, 1847.

MARIA THERESA, queen of Hungary
and Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, and
empress of Germany, daughter of the em-
peror Charles VI., was born at Vienna,
1717, and, in 1736, married Duke Francis
Stephen of Lorraine, who, in 1737, became
grand-duke of Tuscany. The day after her
father's death, she ascended the throne of
Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, and de-
clared her husband joint ruler. The elector,
Charles Albert of Bavaria, supported by
France, laid claim to the Austrian hereditary
territories, and the electors of Cologne and
the Palatine would likewise not acknowledge
her succession. In the meanwhile, Maria
Theresa threw herself upon her Hungarian
subjects; to whom, with her child in her
arms, she made this pathetic address;
"Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by
my enemies, attacked by my nearest re-
lations, I have no other resource than in
your fidelity, your courage, and your con-
stancy; I commit to your hands the child of
your king." The youth, the beauty, and the
misfortunes of the queen made a deep im-
pression. The magnates drew their sabres,
and exclaimed, "Moriatur pro rege nostro
Maria Theresa." Till then she had preserved
a calm, majestic demeanour; but their fide-
lity and courage overcame her feelings, and
she gave way to them in tears. The troops
furnished by Hungary, by their mode of
warfare and their ferocity, spread terror
through the German and French armies.
In the meantime the allies quarrelled among
themselves, and the king of Prussia made a
separate peace with her. The general opinion
that the balance of Europe depended upon
the continuance of the house of Austria, in-
duced England to arm for Maria Theresa;

Holland paid her subsidies; and after the death of Cardinal Fleury, in 1743, the cause of Austria triumphed throughout Europe. Reverses, however, followed; and all the belligerents having become desirous of peace, that of Aix-la-Chapelle was at length concluded in 1748, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia. Marshal Brown opposed him under the walls of Prague, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire into that city, which was immediately bombarded. Count Daun, however, forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. In 1755 her husband, the emperor Francis, died, which caused her deep and lasting distress. In 1772 she joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catharine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa founded and improved schools, universities, and academies, and granted prizes to the students. She rewarded, also, those who made any important improvements in the art, and turned her attention particularly to agriculture, which was delineated upon a medal that she caused to be struck. She also reformed many abuses in the church; suppressed the Inquisition at Milan; abolished the order of Jesuits, and prohibited the admission of individuals of both sexes as members of convents before the age of 25 years. She also abolished the rack in all her states, and died in 1780, aged 63, with a just claim to the reputation of many royal and domestic virtues.

MARIANA, JUAN DE, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born at Talavera, in 1536, entered the society of Jesuits, and was successively professor of theology in their colleges at Rome and at Paris. His chief work, "*Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ*," entitles him to an honourable place among historical writers; but his treatise, "*De Rege*," in which he maintains the justice of killing a tyrant, excited great clamour, and was publicly burnt by order of the parliament of Paris. Died, 1624.

MARIGNAN, JOHN JAMES MEDICHI, Marquis de, a celebrated commander, was born at Milan, in the beginning of the 16th century. Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, employed him and another officer to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice the two instruments, lest he should be discovered as the author of the assassination. The one perished, but Medichino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso. In 1528 he entered into the service of the emperor, and exchanged Musso for Marignan. In 1554 he defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Strozzi, in Tuscany, and took the city of Siena, where he committed horrible cruelties. Died, 1556.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was born at Naples, in 1569. He was bred to the law, which he abandoned for litera-

ture; but his life and conduct proved very irregular. While at Turin he had a quarrel with Murtola, a rival poet, who stabbed him, but not mortally. On his recovery, he went to France, where he was patronised by Mary de' Medici; and in 1622 he became president of the Urmoristi at Rome. His principal poem is an heroic, entitled "*Adone*," but he wrote many others. Died, 1625.

MARINO, ST., a native of Dalmatia, in the 4th century. He was originally a workman employed in building the bridge of Rimini, but his piety having been noticed by the bishop of Brescia, he was made a deacon, and he retired to an hermitage on Mount Titano, where he died. The miracles said to be wrought at the tomb of this *célebrant* stonemason brought a crowd of pilgrims to the spot; houses were built to receive them; an independent community was formed; and thus rose into existence the republic of San Marino, which is the smallest state in Europe.

MARIOTTE, EDMUND, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, born at Dijon; became a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, in 1666; and died in 1684. He was a great experimentalist on the motion of fluids, the nature of vision, and the constitution of the air. Among his works are, "*An Essay on Physics*," treatises on "*The Pressure and Motion of Fluids*," the "*Movement of Pendulums*," &c.

MARIUS, CAIUS, a celebrated Roman general and demagogue, who was seven times consul. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia; afterwards went to Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus; superseded his commander, and obtained the consulship himself, when he subdued Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbric and other barbarous nations, who had poured their myriads into Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour. But he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and a civil war commenced to decide their superiority. Defeated by his rival, Marius wandered about on the coasts of Italy, and, after escaping several times, was found by some horsemen in a marsh. He was conducted naked to Minturnæ, where the magistrate, after some deliberation, resolved to obey the orders of the senate and of Sylla. But the Cimbric slave, to whom the execution was intrusted, awed by the look and words of Marius, dropped his sword, and the people of Minturnæ, moved with compassion, conducted him to the coast, whence a vessel conveyed him to Africa. Here he remained till his party had once more triumphed in Italy, when he was recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, who making themselves masters of Rome, a terrible proscription took place. Marius enjoyed the dignity of consul for the seventh time, 86 B. C., and died shortly after, aged 80. — MARIUS, THE YOUNGER, had all the ferocious character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity B. C. 82, but

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MARIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a smith and common soldier in the reign of Gallienus, who raised himself to a supreme command in the army, and on the death of Victorinus ascended the imperial throne, but was slain shortly after by a soldier.

MARIVAUX, PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a celebrated dramatist and novelist, was born at Paris, in 1688. His father, who was director of the mint at Riom, gave him an excellent education, and his own talents and social merits gained him many friends. The drama first attracted his attention, and he was the author of about 30 pieces; but it is as a novelist that he is chiefly known to the world of letters. Of these, "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Marianne," and "Le Philosophe Indigent," are accounted the principal. He also wrote "Le Spectateur Français," &c. Died, 1763.

MARKHAM, GERVASE, an English author, who lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and who served as a captain in the royal army during the civil wars. He was born at Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, but the exact time of his birth and death is unknown. He wrote "Herod and Antipater," a tragedy, besides several poems; but he was chiefly noted for his treatises on hawking, husbandry, horsemanship, the diseases of cattle, &c.

MARKLAND, ABRAHAM, a divine and poet, was born in London, in 1645; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, obtained a prebend at Winchester in 1679; was afterwards master of the hospital of St. Cross, and died in 1720.

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, an eminent critic and classical scholar, was born at Childwall, in Lancashire, in 1693; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and Peter House, Cambridge; and died at Dorking, Surrey, in 1776. His principal works are, an edition of the "Sylvæ" of Statius, and "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero."

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of, was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Ashe, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1650. At the age of 12 years he was taken from school, to be a page to the Duke of York, who, in 1666, gave him a pair of colours in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and, at his return to England, he became the favourite of the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him 5000*l.*, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the Duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time he married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to the princess, afterwards queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the Duke of York, in their passage to Scotland. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of baron Eyemouth; and

when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created lord Churchill, of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve king James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the Prince of Orange, who created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion, not wholly groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch. After the death of queen Mary he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. Yet his splendid course of glory appeared now only to begin.

On the commencement of queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the campaign of 1702, he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege; and, returning to England the following winter, received the thanks of both houses, and a dukedom. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he encountered the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner, whom he afterwards brought to England, with 28 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. On the 12th of May, 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramillies, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places; and arriving in England in November, received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters, and a pension of 5000*l.* a year granted him out of the post office. In 1709 he defeated Marshal Villars, at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnised. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, and soon after, through party intrigues, was dismissed from all his employments. To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung at this ingratitude he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, and died at Windsor Lodge, in 1722.

MARLOE, or MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age, was educated at Cambridge, afterwards settled in London, and became an actor, as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition, and one written jointly with Nashe, he left

translations from Ovid, Lucan, and others. His powers as a tragic writer were of a high order, and some passages in his plays are fraught with exquisite beauty. Died, 1593.

MARMION, SHAKKLEY, a dramatic writer, was born at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, about 1602; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; entered the army, and died in 1639. He wrote four comedies, and "Cupid and Psyche," a poem.

MARMONTEL, JOHN FRANCIS, a distinguished French writer, born in 1723, at Bort, in the Limousin, was the eldest son of a large family in humble life; and was educated at the Jesuits' college at Mauriac. He first settled at Toulouse, but being persuaded by Voltaire to try his fortune at Paris, he went there in 1745. By his tragedies of "Dionysius" and "Aristomenes," and other popular works, he soon gained reputation; and being patronised by Madame de Pompadour, he received the appointment of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon after, he became connected with D'Alembert and Diderot in the *Encyclopédie*. He also had a share in the *Mercur* François, in which his "Tales" first appeared; but having written a satire on the Duke d'Aumont, he was sent to the Bastille; from which, however, he was liberated in a few days; and in 1763 he obtained a place in the academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. In the early part of his career he indulged in all the licentiousness of Parisian life; but he at length married, and conducted himself with sense and propriety. He survived the horrors of the revolution, having, when the political horizon darkened, retired to a cottage in Normandy, where he passed his time in the education of his children, and the composition of a series of tales, together with the amusing memoirs of his own life. In 1797 he was chosen a representative to the National Assembly for the department of the Eure; but his election being subsequently declared null, he again retired to his cottage, where he died of apoplexy, in 1799, aged 76. His "Moral Tales," "Belisarius," "The Incas," his own "Memoirs," and "Elements of Literature," are his most esteemed works; and though as a poet and dramatist he has of late been somewhat disparaged, he still justly holds a high place among modern French authors; and there are few who have more successfully addressed themselves to the imagination, the judgment, or the heart.

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, seigneur du Mont Saint-Aldegonde, was born at Brussels, in 1538. He was a zealous disciple of Calvin, and being appointed consul at Antwerp, bravely defended that city against the Duke of Parma. Among other works, he wrote "The Bee-Hive of the Romish Church," "Controversial Theses," &c.; and drew up the form of the celebrated confederacy, by which several lords of the Netherlands engaged to oppose the Inquisition.

MAROT, CLEMENT, an eminent French poet, was born at Cahors, in 1495. Having accompanied the Duke of Alençon to Italy, he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia; was afterwards persecuted for his attachment to the Protestant religion;

and died in 1544. As a poet he was superior to any of his countrymen who had gone before him, and greatly excelled all his contemporaries.

MAROT, FRANCIS, a painter, was the pupil of La Fosse, and an associate and professor of the French academy of painting. He died at Paris in 1719, aged 52.

MARPURG, FREDERIC WILLIAM, an eminent German musician, born in 1718. He was the author of many valuable works connected with musical science. Died, 1793.

MARRYAT, Captain FREDERIC, R.N., the most popular of England's naval novelists, was born in 1786. Entering the navy at an early age, he served in the *Impérieuse* under Lord Cochrane, took part in the attack on the French fleet in Aix Roads, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809; and in 1814, when lieutenant of the Newcastle, gained great distinction by cutting out four vessels in Boston Bay. For his services during the Burmese war he was promoted to the rank of captain, and he was subsequently made a C.B., with a good service pension of 150*l.* a year. Captain Marryat commenced his literary career as a contributor to the *Metro-politan Magazine*, of which he afterwards became the editor; and in its pages several of his most successful stories appeared. His first work, in three volumes, was the "Naval Officer," published in 1829. This was followed in 1830 by the "King's Own;" and in 1832 appeared "Newton Foster," a great improvement on the two former works, and "Peter Simple," which is generally considered to be the best and most amusing of all his publications. From this period Captain Marryat's industry kept pace with his success; and among the numerous works, which flowed from his pen in an uninterrupted stream, may be enumerated, "Jacob Faithful," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Masterman Ready," "The Pacha of many Tales," "Japhet in search of a Father," "Poor Jack," "The Pirate and Three Cutters," "Snarleyow," "Percival Keene," &c.; besides the "Phantom Ship," originally contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and "Joseph Rushbrook," which first appeared in the *Era*, a London newspaper. In 1837 he paid a visit to the United States, and on his return he published his "Diary in America," which reflected somewhat severely on the national character of the Americans. This was followed by three additional volumes, and by his "Travels of Monsieur Violet," supposed to be founded on the adventures of Chateaubriand in the woods of the new world. Few men have written so much and so well as Captain Marryat. To the last, his literary powers remained unabated; and by common consent he is facile princeps among the delineators of naval character and naval life. Died, Aug. 9. 1848.

MARS, Mademoiselle, a great French comedian, was born in 1779. She made her debut at the early age of 13, and enjoyed the rare privilege of retaining the public favour till an advanced age, having kept the boards of the *Théâtre Français* at Paris, where she had gained innumerable triumphs, till 1841, when she retired in her 68th year.

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ERIC, R.N., the naval novelist, the navy at an experience under the attack on the 10; and in 1814, Newcastle, gained out four vessels' services during the led to the rank. He frequently made a pension of 150*l*. He commenced his literary career to the Metropolitan he afterwards wrote several pages appeared. He was the "Naval This was following "Own," and Foster," a great former works, and generally connoisseur most amusing of this period. Captain pace with his numerous works, in an unintermingled, "Jacob in Easy," "Mascha of many of a Father," and Three Cutlery Keene," &c.; originally contributed Magazine, which first appeared in newspaper. He United States, shed his "Diary of somewhat sector of the American by three additional "Travels of to be founded husband in the Few men have well as Captain literary powers common common among the defence and naval life.

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Her representations of youthful heroines were inimitable. Died, 1847.

MARSAIS, CESAR CHESNEAU DU, an eminent French writer on various branches of the belles lettres, was born at Marseilles, in 1676. His works are, "An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Gallican Church," "Method of Learning Latin," a "Treatise on Tropes;" "Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind," &c. Died, 1751.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, D. C. L., F. R. S., &c., an orientalist and antiquary, was born in 1754, at Verval, in the county of Wicklow, and went to India at an early age. He contributed many interesting papers, printed in the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia, upon subjects connected with the history and learning of Asiatic nations; and among the separate works he published are, a "History of the Island of Sumatra," a "Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language," "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata," "The Travels of Marco Polo," &c. In 1795 he was appointed second secretary to the admiralty; and, some years before his death, he voluntarily resigned a pension of 1500*l*. a year, which had been bestowed on him as a reward for his public services. He also presented his valuable collection of oriental coins to the British Museum, and his extensive library to King's College, London. He died, aged 81, in October, 1836.

MARSH, Right Rev. HERBERT, D. D., bishop of Peterborough. Eminent both as a scholar and a divine, this prelate is chiefly known as the translator of the profound and elaborate work of "Michaëlis on the New Testament." For this work he was, perhaps, better qualified than any English clergyman of his day; for, after finishing his classical studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he resided for very many years at Göttingen, where he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the German language. On the invasion of Germany, by the French, he returned to Cambridge and took his B. D. degree, and in 1807 he was elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. In this important situation he made a most useful change. Up to his election the lectures of the Lady Margaret's professor had always been delivered in Latin, but he delivered his in English, and as he did so from the university pulpits, all ranks flocked to hear him. Besides several important translations from the German, and a long list of controversial pamphlets, he published "A Course of Lectures, containing a Description and Systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity," &c., "A History of the Translations which have been made from the Scriptures," and "Hæreses Pelagice." In 1806, Mr. Marsh was created D. D. by royal mandate; in 1816 he was made bishop of Llandaff; and, three years later, translated to the see of Peterborough. Eminent as were his talents, and unwearied as was his zeal as a divine, he probably owed much of his success in life to some important information on public affairs, which he transmitted to the English government during his residence in Germany, and which Mr. Pitt considered to be so important, that he rewarded it with a pension. Born, 1758; died, 1838.

MARSH, NARCISSUS, a learned prelate, who, to much learning and piety, added the greatest munificence and private charity. He was born at Hannington, in Wiltshire, in 1638; was appointed principal of Alban Hall, in 1673; but in 1678 he went to Ireland, and was made provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to which he presented a valuable library. He was successively bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh. He was the author of "Manuductio ad Logicam," "Institutiones Logice," and an "Essay on the Doctrine of Sounds." Died, 1703.

MARSHAL, WALTER, a Nonconformist minister. He was ejected from the living of Hursley, in Hampshire, in 1662; after which he officiated at a dissenting congregation at Gosport. He died about 1690. His book, entitled "The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification," printed first in 1692, was reprinted with a commendatory preface by Harvey, author of "The Meditations."

MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, an English divine of the 18th century, who was chaplain to George II., and published "The Works of St. Cyprian," "A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State," and three volumes of "Sermons."

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and rural economy. He performed a series of journeys through various parts of the kingdom, to procure intelligence concerning the modes of cultivation and management among the farmers in different districts and counties. Among his works are, "Minutes of Agriculture," "Planting and Rural Ornament," "The Rural Economy of the Midland, Southern, and Western Counties," and "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather." Born, 1745; died, at Pickering in Yorkshire, 1818.

MARSHAM, Sir JOHN, a learned writer on ancient history and chronology, was the son of a London alderman, and born in 1692; was educated at Westminster, and St. John's College, Oxford; and was made one of the six clerks in chancery, which place he lost for his attachment to the cause of royalty during the civil wars. At the accession of Charles II., however, he recovered his office, was knighted, became M. P. for Rochester, and was afterwards created a baronet. His principal work, "Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus," displays much erudition and ingenuity. Died, 1685.

MARSHMAN, Dr. JAMES, an eminent Baptist missionary in the East Indies, was the last survivor of those zealous men who were engaged in the Serampore mission. He arrived in India in 1799, and, by dint of incessant labour, he acquired a complete mastery over the Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Chinese tongues, into the latter of which he translated a considerable portion of the Scriptures. He was also the author of "A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language," "Clavis Sinica," and a translation of the works of Confucius. He was born at Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, in 1768, and died at Serampore, Dec. 1837.

MARSIGLI, LOUIS FERDINAND, an Ita-

lian writer, was born in 1658, of a noble family, at Bologna. He served with great reputation in the imperial army, but was taken prisoner at the passage of the Raab, and sent to Bosnia. The year following he was ransomed, obtained a colonel's commission, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the Count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortress of Brisac to the Duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and founded the Institute. His most important work is entitled "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," 6 vols. folio; he also wrote "A History of the Sea," and "The Military State of the Ottoman Empire." Died, 1730.

MARSTON, JOHN, an English dramatist, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and was upon terms of intimacy with Ben Johnson. He was educated at Oxford, became lecturer at the Middle Temple, and died subsequently to 1633. He wrote eight plays, and three books of satires, called the "Scourge of Villany."

MARSY, FRANCIS MAJIA DE, a French writer, was expelled the society of Jesuits on account of his opinions; and he was also sent to the Bastille for publishing an "Analysis of Bayle," in which he selected the worst part of that author's dictionary. His other works are, a "History of Mary Stuart," 3 vols.; "Dictionary of Painting and Architecture," 2 vols.; "Le Rabelais Moderne," 8 vols.; "The Modern History," intended as a continuation to Rollin's Ancient History, 26 vols. Died, 1763.

MARTELLI, PETER JAMES, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Bologna, in 1665; was at first a professor of belles lettres in the university there, and afterwards secretary to Cardinal Aldrovandi. His works consist of several discourses on the art of poetry, "Dialogues on Ancient and Modern Tragedy," and "Tragedies," in 3 vols. Died, 1727.

MARTENS, WILLIAM FREDERICK VON, a distinguished diplomatist, was born at Ham-burgh, 1756. He was professor of public law at Gottingen; and, among various high offices which he held in succession, he was appointed secretary of the congress of Vienna in 1814, and representative of Han-over in the German Diet in 1816. His "Précis du Droit des Gens de l'Europe," his "Cours de Diplomatie," and his "Recueil des Principaux Traités de Paix," &c. (with its various supplements), are quoted as authorities by all who make diplomacy their study. Died, 1821.

MARTHA, SISTER.—ANNE BIGNET, known as *Sister Martha*, had, previous to 1702, spent many years in a convent at Besançon, as portress, and at that time retired on a pension of 133 francs, and a small dwelling-house, where she resided with another female, devoting their time to the wants of the necessitous. They sought the wounded after an engagement, and, by their humane exertions, saved numerous lives. The Spanish prisoners partook largely of their charity; and when they quitted Besançon the English troops succeeded them in the care and atten-

tions of the good sister Martha, who declared, the unhappy of all countries were her friends. In the campaign of 1814, though Martha was nearly 70 years of age, yet her energy and activity seemed to receive a new impulse; and the powerful assistance she rendered the wounded French and allied soldiers caused the Duke of Reggio to say to her, "Sister Martha, I was made acquainted with your character on the field of battle, for there I continually heard the wounded exclaim, 'If the good Sister Martha were here, our sufferings would be relieved,' while blessings followed the name." When the allied sovereigns met in Paris, each was desirous to see this extraordinary woman; nor did they forget to reward her virtues. The emperor of Russia gave her a valuable gold medal, and a sum of money; the emperor of Austria gave her the cross with the order of Merit, and 2000 francs; and the kings of France and Spain also sent her medals, and each added a present of money. Martha had no other ambition than that of doing good; but she rejoiced in her fortune, as it gave her more ample means to exercise her charitable disposition; and she died, regretted and esteemed, at Besançon, in 1824.

MARTIAL or MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS, a Latin poet, and the most celebrated of all epigrammatists, was a native of Spain, but went to Rome in his 20th year, and obtained the favour of Domitian, who conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. On the death of that emperor he returned to his native country, where he died, A. D. 104.

MARTIGNAG, STEPHEN ALGAI, Sieur de, a French writer, who translated Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid into prose, and wrote the "Lives of the Bishops of Paris," of the 17th century. Born, 1628; died, 1690.

MARTIGNAC, M., a distinguished French advocate and minister of state, who was dismissed from office by Charles X., to make room for Polignac, to whom he was politically opposed; yet when that minister was on his trial, before the chamber of peers, he was his eloquent and zealous defender. Died, 1832.

MARTILIERE, Count de la, a French general of artillery, was a sub-lieutenant in 1757; and after serving with distinction in Germany, during the seven years' war, he was employed in the island of Guadaloupe. He acquired much reputation by his tracts on artillery, and by his subsequent successes during the revolutionary wars; his services in which were rewarded with the rank of general of division in the army of the Rhine and Moselle. In 1802 he was called to the senate, and in 1814 the king made him a peer of France. Died, 1819.

MARTIN, AIMÉ, a distinguished French writer and critic, was born at Lyons, 1786. At an early age he repaired to Paris, where he soon gained a livelihood by his pen, at one time writing in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*; at another, editing the works of La Rochefoucauld, Racine, and Fenelon; and he at last became professor of belles lettres at the Polytechnic School, and librarian at Sainte Gèneviève. At once

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the pupil and friend of Bernard St. Pierre, he collected and published his works, defended his memory from hostile attacks, married his widow, and adopted his daughter Virginia. His "Lettres à Sophie sur la Physique, la Chimie, et l'Histoire Naturelle," were highly popular; and his work on the "Education des Mères de Famille" was crowned by the Institute. Died, 1847.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of his time, was born at Worplesdon, in Surrey, in 1704. After publishing a variety of ingenious treatises on various branches of mathematical science and natural philosophy, particularly a scientific "Magazine," under his own name, and carrying on for many years a very extensive trade as an optician and globe-maker in Fleet Street, he died in 1782.

MARTIN, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, was born at Revel, in the diocese of Lavaur, in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he became pastor of a church at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote a "History of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols. fol.; and a "Treatise on Revealed Religion," 2 vols. 8vo.

MARTIN, RAYMOND, a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, who wrote an excellent treatise against the Jews, printed at Paris in 1651, with the title of "Pugio fidei Christianæ." Died, 1286.

MARTIN, SARAH, whose pious and philanthropic labours have indissolubly linked her name with those of Howard, Buxton, and Fry, was born near Yarmouth, in 1791. Deprived of her parents when very young, her education was merely such as could be obtained at a village school. At 14 she passed a year in learning the business of dress-making; and she had pursued her humble avocations for about 14 years with various families in Yarmouth, when having long felt a strong desire to obtain admission to the jail to read the Scriptures to the prisoners, her wishes were at length gratified; and her visits were again and again repeated, during such short intervals of leisure as she could spare from her daily labours. At first she contented herself with merely reading to the prisoners; but familiarity with their wants and with her own powers soon enlarged the sphere of her tuition, and she began to instruct them in reading and writing. This extension of her labour necessarily interfered with her ordinary occupations, and it became necessary to sacrifice a portion of her time, and consequently of her means, to these new duties. After three years' perseverance in this course, she began to introduce employment, first for the female prisoners and then for the male; and after another interval she proceeded to the formation of a fund for the furnishing of work for prisoners upon their discharge. She had thus, in the course of a few years, during which her mind had gradually expanded to the requirements of the subject before her, provided for all the most important objects of prison discipline, moral and intellectual tuition, occupation during imprisonment, and employment after discharge. But she now claims our attention in another

capacity as a moral teacher. For many years she had read printed sermons on Sundays to the prisoners; but about 1832 she began to write her own sermons, and after continuing this course for five years she was enabled, she says, "by the help of God, to address the prisoners without writing beforehand, simply from the Holy Scriptures." Her addresses were formed upon a regular system, admirably suited to the circumstances and comprehension of her audience; and there is reason to believe that her appeals, urged with kindly, warm-hearted sincerity, were eminently successful. Meanwhile she went on devoting every available moment of her life to her great purpose; but her customers began to fall off, and she now saw herself on the verge of utter destitution. Still she never paused in her course, and not only did she continue her prison instructions, but she organised and superintended a large school at the workhouse, and devoted her spare time to visiting the sick and other works of charity. But such unremitting labours of love proved too severe for a constitution naturally delicate, and, after a few weeks of poignant suffering, her pure spirit passed to its reward, October 12, 1843. She was buried in the churchyard of Caistre, where a simple monument records her name. Her small volume of posthumous poems, many of which breathe the true poetic spirit, will always be perused with interest.

MARTIN, ST., was born of heathen parents, in 316, at Sabaria, in Pannonia, now Hungary. He served in the army some years; but being converted to Christianity, he embraced a religious life, and appeared as the model of all virtue. In 374 he was made bishop of Tours, but still retained the simplicity and austerity of the recluse. He erected the monastery of Marmontier, and is considered as the apostle of the Gauls. Died, 397.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an English antiquary, was born at Thetford, in Suffolk, in 1697. He wrote "Monumenta Anglicana, a History of Thetford," and was familiarly called "Honest Tom Martin, of Paigrove," where he long resided. Died, 1771.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was born in 1767, at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire. Being deserted by his father, and left unprovided for, he took to the stage as a profession; but having married, he established himself at Burton-on-Trent, and, subsequently, at Macclesfield, as a drawing-master; where, devoting much of his time to researches in natural history, he published "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles," "Petrificata Derbyensis," &c. Died, 1810.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a physician, was born in Scotland, in 1702; took his doctor's degree at Leyden, after which he commenced practice at St. Andrew's; but, in 1740, he accompanied Lord Cathcart to America, where he died in 1743. He was the author of "Tractatus de Similibus Animalibus, et Animalium Colore," "Essays, Medical and Philosophical," &c.

MARTINI, JOHN BAPTIST, a skillful mu-

sical composer, was born at Bologna, in 1708, and died in 1784. He wrote a "History of Music," 8 vols. folio; also, an "Essay on Counterpoint," &c. He was chapel-master to a convent of Friars Minims; and from the school of Martini issued some of the finest composers in Italy.

MARTINI, MARTIN, a Jesuit and missionary of the 17th century, was a native of Trent. He went as a missionary to China, where he remained many years, and returned to Europe in 1651. The result of his observations are contained in his "Sinice Historie Decas prima & Gentis Origine ad Christum natum," "China Illustrata," and "De Bello Inter Tartaros et Sinenses."

MARTINIERE, ANTHONY AUGUSTIN BRUGEN DE LA, a celebrated French author, was born at Dieppe, in 1684; studied at Paris; and was successively patronised by the Duke of Parma, the King of Naples, to whom he was secretary, and the King of Spain, to whom he was geographer. His principal work is entitled "Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique," in 10 vols. folio, a work of great value and importance. Died, 1749.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, an eminent Russian sculptor, who was for many years director of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, died, April 17, 1835, aged 82. He had attained the highest excellence in his art, rivalling Canova in his draperies, and in subjects of bas-relief being superior to any of his contemporaries. Among his best works may be reckoned the colossal group in bronze of Minin and Pozharsky, at Moscow; the Emperor Alexander, at Taganrog; the Duke of Richelieu, at Odessa, &c.

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., a skillful botanist and learned writer, was born in 1690, at London. For nearly thirty years he was professor of botany at Cambridge, wrote many works, and died in 1768. Besides his botanical productions, he published "The Grub Street Journal," 2 vols.; "Virgil's Georgics," a "Dissertation on the Æneid," and assisted in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., an eminent antiquarian and natural philosopher, the son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea, in 1736; was educated at Cambridge, and, on his father's resignation in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for 64 years, during which time he obtained valuable church preferment, and died in 1825. His philosophical writings, and those by which he is most advantageously known, are, "Plantæ Cantabrigienses," "Herbationes Cantabrigienses," "The English Connoisseur," "The Antiquities of Herculanum," "Elements of Natural History," "Flora Rustica," and an enlarged edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary."

MARTYN, HENRY, an able missionary, was born in Cornwall, in 1781; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1805 went to India as a chaplain to the East India Company. When arrived in the East he distinguished himself by his rapid acquirement of the native languages, being soon able to translate the Common Prayer into Hindoostanee, and perform divine ser-

vice in that language. From India he proceeded to Persia, and there translated the New Testament into the Persian tongue, held several conferences with the learned Mohammedans, and converted some to Christianity. Died, 1812.

MARTYR, PETER, a celebrated reformer, whose family name was Vermigli, was born at Florence, in 1500. He was originally an Augustine monk, and became an eminent preacher, and prior of St. Fridian's at Lucca; but having read the writings of Luther, Zuinglius, and other reformers, he renounced the Romish faith, and found it necessary to quit his native country. He then, on the invitation of Edward VI., came to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christchurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland, and died at Zurich, in 1562. His wife, who had been a converted nun, died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary, her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were re-interred in consecrated ground. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity, including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament. His personal character has also been represented as extremely amiable.

MARVELL, ANDREW, distinguished by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a political writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1620, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On the death of his father he spent several years in foreign travel; was appointed secretary to the British legation at Constantinople; and on his return, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the Restoration he was elected into parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents; and he obtained a high character for diligence, ability, and integrity. He had the character of being the wittyest man of his time, and wrote a number of poetical effusions, both humorous and satirical, which were highly effective as party pieces. Among his prose tracts was one, entitled "An Account of the Growth of Popery and arbitrary Government in England," on which a reward was offered for a discovery of the writer and printer. But though Marvell was obnoxious to the ministry, he was somewhat of a favourite with the king, who took great delight in his conversation. One day the lord treasurer Danby was sent to find out his lodgings, which were up two pair of stairs in a court in the Strand; and when his lordship opened the door, the patriot, evidently much surprised, told him, "he believed he had mistaken his way;" but was told by the earl, that he came from the king, "to know what his majesty could do to serve him?" to which Marvell replied, that "it was not in his majesty's power to serve him." Lord Danby, finding that no argument could prevail upon him to accept a place, concluded by saying, that "the king had sent him a thousand pounds, as a mark of his private esteem." This also he refused without hesitation; though he was obliged,

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on the departure of the courtier, to send to a friend for the loan of a guinea. He died in 1678. Marvell wrote some pieces against Parker, bishop of Oxford, besides several miscellaneous poems and tracts, which together were published in 3 vols. 4to.

MARY, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon, was born in 1517. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his brutal temper, and her inflexible opposition to his will made him sometimes form a resolution of putting her to death, from which he was diverted by Archbishop Cranmer. During the reign of Edward she could not be prevailed with to join in communion with the Protestant divines. On this account that amiable prince declared lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death in 1553 that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V.; but her union with him was equally unpropitious to herself and the nation. The sanguinary laws against heretics were revived, and those shocking scenes of cruelty followed, which have fixed upon this princess the epithet of "bloody." The loss of Calais, which had been in the hands of the English 200 years, sank deep into the heart of Mary, her health rapidly declined, and she died in 1558. With her ended the domination of the papal power in England.

MARY II., queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William, prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1689. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Marv. She died of the small-pox, in 1695, aged 32.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, her wit, her learning, and her misfortunes, was daughter of James V., king of Scotland, and succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558 she married François, dauphin, and afterwards king of France, by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, in 1565. Being excluded from any share of the government (as he suspected) by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain, in the queen's presence, in 1566. An apparent reconciliation afterwards took place, where Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder, in Feb. 1567. This barbarous transaction was but very imperfectly investigated; and in the month of May following, she wedded the Earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. Bothwell, a

fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark; and Mary, made a captive, was treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months' confinement she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the Earl of Murray, the natural son of James V., who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her enemies; and, to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of queen Elizabeth; but that princess treated her as a personal and political rival, and kept her in safe custody. For a period of 18 years was the unhappy queen of Scotland a state prisoner; and, during the whole of that long term, she was considered as the head of the Popish party, who wished to see a princess of their persuasion on the throne of England. Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, most assuredly became a dupe to this party, and countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in, their plots. She was accordingly tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and suffered decapitation, Feb. 8, 1587, in the castle of Fotheringay, where she had been long confined. Her body was interred, with great pomp, in Peterborough Cathedral, but subsequently removed by her son, James I., to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory. The character and conduct of Mary, queen of Scots have been made the subject of much controversy; but the fact of her marrying Bothwell, "stained as he was by universal suspicion of Darnley's murder, is a spot upon her character for which we in vain seek an apology."

MASACCIO, or TOMMASO DAS GIOVANNI DI VALDARNO, an eminent painter, born at Valdarno, in 1402; who was admirably skilled in the art of perspective, and of whom it has been said, that while Buonarrotti taught all other painters, he learnt from Masaccio alone.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in Tuscany, in 1752; and became professor of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, at Florence. He made several important discoveries in human anatomy; and published, among other works, "*Historia et Scenographia Vasorum Lymphaticorum Corporis humani*." Died, 1815.

MASCARDI, AUGUSTIN, a learned Italian, was born in the republic of Genoa, in 1591. Pope Urban VIII. founded for him a professorship of rhetoric in the College of Sapienza. He wrote Latin and Italian poems; a "*History of the Conspiracy of the Count Fiesco*;" and a curious work, entitled "*Dell'Arte Istoria*."

MASCARON, JULIUS, an eminent French ecclesiastic, was born at Marseilles, in 1634; entered among the priests of the Oratory; and soon became so popular a preacher, that multitudes thronged from all quarters to hear him. In 1666 he was called to court,

to preach before Louis XIV.; and he successively became bishop of Tulle and Agen. At the latter place he founded an hospital, and died in 1706. A collection of his "Funeral Orations" was published, among which the most admired are those on Marshal Turenne, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Chancellor Segulier.

MASCHERONI, LAURENT, an eminent mathematician, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and had a share in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated "Geometry of the Compass." He died, at Paris, in 1800.

MASCLEF, FRANCIS, a French theologian and orientalist, who was a canon of Amiens, and died in 1728. His works are, "A Hebrew Grammar," 2 vols.; "Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens," and "The Catechism of Amiens."

MASCOV, or MASCOU, JOHN JAMES, a German publicist, was a native of Dantzic, studied at Leipzig, became professor of jurisprudence at Halle, and wrote the "Principles of the Public Law of the German Empire" and "A History of the Germans." Born, 1689; died, 1762.

MASCRIER, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a French abbe, was born in 1697, at Caen; and died at Paris in 1760. Among his works are, "A Description of Egypt," "A Translation of Caesar's Commentaries," "Reflections on the Truths of Faith," and "A History of the Revolution in the East Indies."

MASDEN, DON JUAN FRANCESCO, a native of Barcelona, and member of the order of the Jesuits; author of "Historia Critica de Espana, y de la Cultura Espanola en todo genero," 20 vols. Died, 1817.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, JAMES, a Jesuit, was born at Dalen, in the duchy of Juliers, in 1606; and died at Cologne in 1681. He wrote a Latin poem, called "Sarcothea, or the Fall of Man;" which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his Paradise Lost. He was also the author of "The Art of Poetry," 4 vols.; "Palæstra Styli Romani," "The Lives of Charles V. and Ferdinand," "Notes on the Annals of Treves," &c.

MASERES, FRANCIS, a sound lawyer and a good mathematician, was born in 1731; was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards studied at the Temple. Being called to the bar, he obtained the situation of attorney general of Quebec, and on his return to England, was made curitor baron of the exchequer. He published a collection of the "Scriptores Logarithmici," in 6 vols. 4to.; a "Treatise on Life Annuities," "Elements of Plane Trigonometry," &c. Died, 1824, aged 93.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, a mathematician and astronomer, was born in London, in 1732; received his education at Westminster and Cambridge; became a fellow of Trinity College, and took the degree of D.D. in 1777. Being chosen a fellow of the Royal

Society, he was appointed, in 1761, to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus; and during the voyage he determined the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations. In 1763 he undertook another voyage to Barbadoes, to ascertain the longitude of that island, as well as to prove the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper, with other objects of practical science. On his return he succeeded Mr. Bliss as royal astronomer; and in 1787 commenced the publication of "The Nautical Almanack." Dr. Maskelyne was also the author of "The British Mariner's Guide" and "Astronomical Observations," besides many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1811.

MASON, CHARLES, an English astronomer, was an assistant of Dr. Bradley at the royal observatory at Greenwich. He was employed to examine the lunar tables of Mayer, which, with his improvements, were published by order of the Board of Longitude. Mr. Mason died at Pennsylvania, in 1787.

MASON, FRANCIS, a learned divine, was born in the county of Durham, about 1566, and died at Oxford, in 1621. His learned work, entitled "Vindicia Ecclesie Anglicane," has been translated into English with a preface and notes by Lindsay.

MASON, SIR JOHN, an eminent statesman, who was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies, and made a member of the privy council. He afterwards served Edward VI., and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He died in 1566. His favourite maxim was, "Do; and say nothing."

MASON, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1706. He was the author of an excellent little volume of ethics, entitled "Self-knowledge," of which there have been numerous editions; he also wrote "Practical Discourses for the use of Families," 2 vols.; "An Essay on Elocution," two "Essays on the Power of Poetical and Prosodic Numbers;" "Christian Morals," 2 vols. &c. Died, 1763.

MASON, WILLIAM, an eminent English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1725. He studied at Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. His first appearance as a poet was by the publication of "Isis," in which he satirised the Jacobitism and high-church principles prevalent at Oxford. This was replied to by Thomas Warton in his "Triumph of Isis." In 1762 Mason produced his "Elfrida," a dramatic poem, with choral odes on the ancient Greek model, which was well received, though the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. On entering into orders he was presented to the living of Aston, and appointed one of the king's chaplains; and in 1762 he obtained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed. On the commencement of the American war, he became so active an advocate for freedom as to give offence at court, and was consequently dismissed from the chaplainship; but, like many

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other eager devotees at the shrine of liberty, when the French revolution broke out, he became alarmed, and his zeal considerably abated. Besides the tragedies of "Eltrita" and "Caractacus," he wrote "The English Garden," a poem; "Life to the Naval Officers of Great Britain," "Memoirs of Gray," the poet, &c. Died, 1797. Besides his acknowledged works, it is not known that the poet Mason was the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers," and other satirical pieces, published under the signature of Mac Gregor.

MASQUE DE FER, or the "Iron Mask," the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol, from whence he was transferred to the Isle of St. Marguerite. He was a man taller than ordinary, extremely well made, and was very attentive to his whole personal appearance. His education appeared to have been carefully attended to; and he amused himself by reading, and playing upon the guitar. He always wore a mask with steel springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was intrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the Isle, this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchail. Conjecture has exhausted itself to discover who this mysterious personage might be. Voltaire observes, that at the period when the prisoner was confined, no person of importance disappeared from Europe; and yet it cannot be doubted that he must have been one. Laborde, first valet de chambre of Louis XV., and who had received from this prince many proofs of confidence, showed a desire to discover him. The king replied, "I pity him, but his detention injures only himself, and has prevented great misfortunes; you cannot know him." The author of "Secret Memoirs," published in 1743, pretends that it was the Count of Vermandois, who was arrested. It was said, for having given a blow to the dauphin. Lagrange Chancel, in a letter to Freron, attempts to prove that the prisoner is the Duke of Beaufort, and that he was falsely reported to have been killed at the siege of Candia. St. Foix, in 1768, wished to prove that he was the Duke of Monmouth, who was said to have been beheaded in London, but who had been withdrawn from punishment. In a dissertation which precedes the romance of "The Man with the Iron Mask," by Regnault Warin, the author endeavours to prove that this mysterious personage was the son of the Duke of Buckingham and Anne of Austria, and goes so far as to give the portrait of the prisoner. But still no satisfactory evidence has yet been given to establish any one of the hypotheses, and the secret history of "Masque de Fer" is, perhaps for ever, hidden beneath an impenetrable veil.

MASSANIELLO, or ANELLO, THOMAS, a fisherman of Naples, born 1693, when that kingdom was subject to the house of Austria,

and governed by a viceroy. The people had borne the yoke with great patience until 1646, in which year a new and oppressive tax upon all kinds of fruit being imposed, occasioned general discontent. At this time, Massaniello, then in his 24th year, earned his livelihood by fishing; and observing the murmurings that prevailed, he began to entertain an idea of redressing the grievance. He accordingly imparted his design to some companions, who laughed at him; but, when he assured them he was in earnest, they readily promised him their assistance. A riot soon ensued, in consequence of the shopkeepers refusing to trade with the country people; and an officer was sent by the regent to quell the tumult. The multitude, however, grew more incensed at his appearance; and Massaniello, by his harangues, inflamed them to acts of more daring violence. After burning the toll-houses, they marched to the palace of the viceroy, which they entered and rifled; the governor himself escaped with difficulty; and the Prince of Bisignano, to whom the people were much attached, quitted the city. Thus left without a head, the multitude chose Massaniello for their leader; a stage was erected in the market-place, on which this new ruler sat to give audience and to administer justice, which he did with equal gravity and impartiality. 150,000 men obeyed his orders; and an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, were enrolled in the same cause. In this state of things, the viceroy applied to the archbishop, whose mild persuasions had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when an attempt being made to assassinate the new chief, the negotiation was broken off, and the rage of the people burst forth with redoubled fury. Massaniello, however, was prevailed upon to renew the treaty, and to visit the palace, which he did with uncommon pomp, mounted on horseback, dressed in cloth of silver, a plume of feathers in his hat, and a drawn sword in his hand, attended by 50,000 armed followers. On the Sunday following the terms were ratified at the cathedral church, and every thing had now an auspicious appearance; when, unfortunately for Massaniello, ambition induced him to violate his engagement, and to hold a power he knew not how to direct. He became so capricious and tyrannical, that a scheme was laid to assassinate him; and, as he fell, his last words were, "Ungrateful traitors!"

MASSENA, ANDRE, a victorious general, created prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, was born at Nice, in 1758. He went through the regular gradations in an Italian regiment, commencing his military career at the age of 17. After 14 years' service he obtained his discharge; but, in 1792, the revolution presented an enviable field for the display of military talents; and his natural sentiments in favour of liberty caused him to enter the service of the French republic, where he obtained rapid promotion. Napoleon, who was quick to discover genius, formed an intimate friendship with Massena; and, after the successful battle of Loverdo, in 1796, against Beaulieu, called him "the favoured child of victory."

He had the chief command in Switzer. and in 1799, when he finished the campaign, by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the Archduke Charles and General Korsakoff. In 1800 he commanded in Italy, but with less success than in his former campaigns. He was, however, again successful in the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, taking possession of Naples, and signalling himself in the campaign of Poland, which terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards employed in Germany, and eminently distinguished himself in the memorable engagements of Essling and Wagram. His subsequent conduct in Spain, when advancing against Wellington, was equally skilful; but the prudence and superior tactics of his adversary prevented him from gaining fresh laurels; and the British general having taken up a strong position at Torres Vedras, Massena was at length compelled to retire. At the landing of Napoleon, in 1815, he swore allegiance to him, was made peer, and commander of the national guard at Paris, and contributed much to the preservation of tranquillity in that city during the turbulent period which preceded the return of the king. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died in 1817.

MASSILLON, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent French preacher, was born in 1663, at Hieres in Provence. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV. who knew the value of a kingly compliment, and seldom passed a bad one, observed to him, "When I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you, I go away displeased with myself." In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont, and he died in 1742. His discourses were published in 14 vols. 8vo., and are distinguished for simplicity, an artless flow of eloquence, a knowledge of the human heart, and a richness of ideas.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, a distinguished English dramatist, was born at Salisbury, in 1585. He studied at Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, it is supposed, of having become a Roman Catholic. Little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time, and died in 1639. Some critics rank him next to Shakespeare. In tragedy, however, he is rather eloquent and forcible than pathetic; and, in richness and variety of humour, his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master.

MASSON, JOHN PAPYRUS, a French historical writer, born in 1554, and died in 1611. His principal work is entitled "Eulogia Virorum Clarissimorum;" he also wrote "Annals of France," and "Account of Bishops' Sees," &c.

MASSON, JOHN and SAMUEL, brothers, were ministers of the reformed church in France.—**JOHN** settled in Holland, and assisted in the publication of a critical journal, entitled "Histoire Critique de la République des Lettres," from 1712 to 1721. He also wrote the lives of Horace, Ovid, and Pliny

the younger, in Latin; and "Histoire de Pierre Bayle, et de ses Ouvrages." He died in England, about 1750.—**SAMUEL** officiated as pastor of the English church at Dordrecht, and was the conductor of the "Histoire Critique" above mentioned.

MASSUET, RENÉ, a learned French Benedictine, born in 1665; author of the "Lives of the Saints" and "Annals of the Benedictine Order." Died, 1716.

MASTERS, THOMAS, a poet, was born at Cotes, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was the author of various Greek poems and orations; assisted Lord Herbert of Cherbury in his "Life of Henry VIII.;" and had a share in translating his "De Veritate." Died, 1643.

MATHER, INCREASE, D.D., one of the early presidents of Harvard College, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1639. His learning, zeal, and general abilities were of great service to the institution over which he presided, and he was a skilful and efficient servant of the commonwealth. In 1688 he was deputed to England as agent of the province, to procure redress of grievances. When James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, Dr. Mather was again sent to England with an address of thanks to the king; but, before his return, the Revolution occurred, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He was the author of "A History of the War with the Indians," "An Essay on remarkable Providences," and some other works. Died, 1723.

MATHER, COTTON, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Boston, in 1663, and died in 1728. His principal works are, "An Ecclesiastical History of New England," "The Christian Philosopher," "Psalterium Americanum," and "The Wonders of the Invisible World, or the Trials of Witches."

MATHEWS, CHARLES, a comedian of transcendent ability, and one who was long regarded as the master-mind of the mimic art, was born in 1776. He was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, attached to the Wesleyan connection, and who had placed him in Merchant Tailors' School, and apprenticed him to learn his own business. The stage, however, proving more attractive to young Mathews than the shop of his father, the latter gave him twenty guineas and his indentures, with a permission to follow the bent of his inclinations; and a promise of twenty guineas more if he would abandon histrionics, and "turn to an honest calling." Like most other actors while in their novitiate, he rambled about with provincial companies for a time; but the great versatility of talent he possessed soon placed him at the top of his profession, and rendered him a general favourite with the public. He was, however, no stranger to the despotic rule of managers, or the envious rivalry of fellow actors; his metropolitan engagement grew irksome, and he was determined to "set up for himself," and to depend solely on his own exertions. For sixteen years previous to his death, he was accustomed to entertain whole audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled "Ma-

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thews at Home;" and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted than in witnessing the vivid portraits which he so accurately drew. The "At Homes" of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraits were sketched. While on his passage from that country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Liverpool his malady rapidly increased. He expired on his birthday, June 28th, 1835. He was twice married, and had one child only, the present Charles Mathews.

MATHIAS, THOMAS JAMES, the presumed author of that powerful satire, "The Pursuits of Literature," was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. During a long life, spent in literary avocations, he naturally produced much that bore the mark of his superior talents; but though he wrote numerous satires, and displayed an extraordinary knowledge of Italian in the various poems he composed in that harmonious language, it was to the erudite and caustic notes which are scattered with an unsparing hand throughout "The Pursuits of Literature," that he attained his chief celebrity; but for obvious reasons of a personal nature he never owned the authorship. Died, at Naples, 1835.

MATHILDA, wife of William the Conqueror, was the daughter of Baudouin V., count of Flanders, and of Adela, princess of France. She was married to William, the duke of Normandy, in 1054, crowned queen of England in 1068, and died in 1083. Of her eleven children, the best known are Robert, William Rufus, and Henry Beauclerc. She had great influence with her husband, and brought about a reconciliation between him and his son Robert, who had taken up arms against him. To her is attributed the celebrated tapestry, preserved at Bayeux, representing the chief incidents in the conquest of England.

MATILDA or MAUD, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was nominated in 1135 successor to the English throne by her father; but in her absence Stephen usurped the title. Arriving in England, with a large army in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen in a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress, on which the national synod declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II., king of England. Matilda died in 1167, aged 67.

MATSYS, QUINTIN, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1460. He was originally a blacksmith, but quitted that business, and by diligent application became such an excellent artist, that, according to the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, some of his heads are not inferior to those of Raphael. One of his best pictures is that of the Two Misers, at Windsor. He died in 1529. — His son, JOHN MATSYS, was also a painter of very considerable merit.

MATTHESON, JOHN, an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Hamburg, in 1681; and gave such early indications of talent, that at nine years of age he was able to perform compositions of his own at the organ. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was always present at the performance of it. Notwithstanding he gave up so much time in the pursuit of his favourite science, producing operas, anthems, and treatises on music, he held the office of secretary to the English resident in Hamburg for several years, and was intrusted with the conduct of various important negotiations. Died, 1764.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English historian of the 14th century. He was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Westminster, and is highly esteemed for his veracity, acuteness, and diligence.

MATTHEWS, THOMAS, an English admiral, who commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon, with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock was acquitted. Died, 1751.

MATTHISSON, FREDERICK VON, a celebrated lyric and elegiac poet, was born near Magdeburg in 1761; accompanied the Princess of Dessau in various tours through the south of Europe; and in 1812 was appointed librarian at Stuttgart. Among his poems is to be found the celebrated "Adelaide," which, as set to music by Beethoven, is still listened to with delight. Died, 1831.

MATTHIEU, PETER, a French historian, was born in the diocese of Basle, in 1588, and died in 1621. He became an advocate at Lyons, and was made historiographer of France. He wrote "Histories of Henry IV.," "Louis XI.," and "St. Louis;" also the "History of France," 2 vols. folio; and "La Guisade," a tragedy.

MATTOCKS, ISABELLA, an eminent actress, born in 1746, was the wife of Mr. Mattocks, of Covent Garden, and the daughter of Mr. Hallam, manager of the theatres of New York, Charlestown, and Philadelphia. Her forte lay in such characters as Abigail, citizens' wives, &c., and she was an excellent comic singer. She retired from the stage about 20 years before her death, which took place in 1826.

MATURIN, ROBERT CHARLES, an Irish clergyman of the established church, was born at Dublin, and educated in Trinity College, of that city; and, on entering into orders, obtained the curacy of St. Peter's church. "Bertram," a wild but powerful tragedy, was the first production which, by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. This play was performed at Drury Lane through the influence of Lord Byron and Sir W. Scott, the latter of whom spoke of it as "one of those things which will either succeed greatly or be damned gloriously, for its merits are marked, deep, and striking, and its faults of a nature obnoxious to ridicule." Having anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possi-

bility of a failure, he contracted embarrassments, from which he was seldom entirely free. But he still prosecuted his literary pursuits, and wrote several popular novels, the first three of which, "The Fatal Revenge," "The Wild Irish Boy," and "The Milesian Chief," were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He was also the author of "Melmoth" and "Woman;" "The Universe," a poem; and the tragedies of "Manuel" and "Ferdolpho." Maturin was a most eloquent and energetic preacher; and six "Controversial Sermons," which he published in 1824, exhibit him as a well-read scholar and an acute reasoner. Died, 1825.

MATY, MATTHEW, an eminent physician, critic, and miscellaneous writer, born in Holland in the year 1718, but settled in England, where he became secretary to the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. Died, 1776.

MATY, PAUL HENRY, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He was appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum, and, in 1778, a secretary of the Royal Society; but, in 1784, when there were great divisions in the society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Mr. Maty resigned his place. Died, 1787.

MAUPERTUIS, PETER LOUIS MOREAU DES, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at St. Malo, in 1698. He studied in the college of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which institution abound with his communications. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia, whom he followed to the field, and was present at the battle of Molwitz, where he was made prisoner, and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married and settled at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this situation, however, he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, which embittered his latter days, from the sarcasm with which the latter continued to assail him. The works of Maupertuis form 4 vols.

MAUREPAS, JOHN FREDERIC PHILPEAUX, Count de, a French statesman, born in 1701. He was made minister of marine at the age of 24, and was afterwards at the head of the foreign department. He was hasty in his decisions, amiable in manners, quick in conception, artful, and penetrating; but being accused of writing an epigram on Madame de Pompadour, it led to his banishment from court. After a lapse of 30 years, he was placed at the head of the ministry by Louis XIV., but he was found incapable of performing its duties, and quite destitute of the vigour necessary to avert the troubles which then threatened the kingdom. Died, 1781.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, youngest son, by a second marriage, of William I., prince of Orange, born at Dillenburg, 1567, was studying at Leyden, in 1584, when his father was assassinated. The

provinces of Holland and Zealand, and, soon after, Utrecht, immediately elected the young prince stadtholder; and his talents, as a general, surpassed all expectations. Previous to the truce of 12 years, concluded in 1609, about 40 towns and several fortresses had fallen into his hands. His life was an almost unbroken series of battles, sieges, and victories. War he understood as a master, and conducted like a hero. Like Montecuculi, he possessed the rare art of conducting a march and pitching a camp; like Vauban, the genius of fortification and defence; like Eugene, the skill to support the most numerous armies in the most unproductive and exhausted country; like Condé, that unerring *coup d'œil* which determines the issue of a battle; like Charles XII., the power of rendering the troops insensible to cold, hunger, and sufferings; like Turenne, that of sparing human life. In the opinion of Folard, Maurice was the greatest infantry general that had existed since the time of the Romans. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his brother Frederic Henry.

MAURICE, THOMAS, a learned oriental scholar and historian, was born at Hertford, in 1753; was educated by Dr. Parr, and at St. John's and University Colleges, Oxford; and distinguished himself as a writer. In 1791, he published the first two volumes of his "Indian Antiquities," which were succeeded, at intervals, by five more. In 1795, appeared the first volume of the "History of Hindostan," which was completed in a third volume, in 1799. In 1802, he produced the first volume of the "Modern History of Hindostan;" and in 1804 the second volume. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Maurice wrote "Poems," "Sermons," his own "Memoirs," &c., in all of which are discovered spirit, elegance, and perspicuity. Died, 1824.

MAURUS, TERENTIUS, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan. He wrote a poem, "De Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus, et Metris," which is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maltaire, under the title of "De Arte Metrica."

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French cardinal, was born in 1746, at Valeras; studied at Lyons; and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he obtained a place in the academy, and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out, he was chosen one of the representatives of the clergy in the states-general, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, and also in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went to Italy, was nominated bishop of Nicaea, and made a cardinal; and in 1808 Napoleon gave him the archbishopric of Paris, but in 1814 he was obliged to quit the archiepiscopal palace, and retire to Rome. He was not only a great orator, but a man of ready wit. On one occasion, when a furious mob was following him with cries of "Hang him on a lamp post," he turned round, and coolly said, "Do you think you should see clearer if I were there?" which well-timed joke saved his life. He was the author of several

works, the best of which is an "Essay on Eloquence." Died, 1817.

MAVOR, Rev. WILLIAM, LL.D., was a native of Aberdeenshire, and born in 1758. He came to England early in life, and after due probationary exercise as an assistant in a school at Burford, established himself as the master of an academy at Woodstock, where he gained the favour and patronage of the Duke of Marlborough, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Hurley in Berkshire. But it is as a well-known author and compiler of useful books that Dr. Mavor will be chiefly remembered. Few writers can boast of works so numerous and popular; fewer still who can truly say with him, "that he never, by a single sentiment, pandered to vice or injured the cause of virtue." Among his literary labours are a "Universal History," in 25 small volumes; a collection of "Voyages and Travels," also in 25 volumes; "The British Tourist," 6 vols.; "The Modern Traveller," 4 vols.; Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; Spelling and Class Books; Miscellanies in Prose and Verse; and many others, whose merits are in general commensurate with their repute. Died, December 29, 1837.

MAWE, JOSEPH, an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, was born about 1755, travelled in various parts of South America, and published numerous works on the subject of his researches. Among them are, "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," a "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology," "The Linnæan System of Conchology," and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire." He died in 1829.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, in 312.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, emperor of the East, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. Died, 311.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULIUS, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian. When that emperor abdicated the crown in 304, he compelled Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but about a year afterwards he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, in 310, aged 60.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Thrace. He was a great persecutor, and put to death about 4000 persons, on suspicion

of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him; but he was at last assassinated by his own troops, near Aquileia, in 256. Forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine were his ordinary allowance for a day; and his strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, in 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated, and assassinated. Maximus having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties, but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the Emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who caused him to be beheaded, in 388.

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, a celebrated philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Tyre, in Phœnicia, whence he took his name. It is generally supposed that he flourished under Antoninus. He appears to have adopted the principles of the Platonic school, with an inclination to scepticism. He left 41 dissertations on various philosophical topics, which are still extant.

MAY, THOMAS, a poet and historian, was born in Sussex, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered of Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays and translated several authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the "History of the Parliament, which began in 1640," and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," a work which was extremely obnoxious to the royal party. Died, 1650.

MAYENNE, CHARLES OF LORRAINE, Duke of, second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Montcontour. He also defeated the Protestants at Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. Died, 1611.

MAYER, JOHN FREDERIC, a learned German Lutheran divine, was born at Leipsic, in 1650. He became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. He died in 1710. He wrote a "Treatise on the Method of Studying the Holy Scriptures," "Dissertations" on particular parts of the Bible, and other treatises; but his principal work is the "Bibliotheca Biblica."

MAYER, TOBIAS, a celebrated astronomer, was born at Marbach, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at the age of 14 designed machines and instruments with the greatest dexterity and accuracy. His various merits procured him an invitation to Gottingen, as professor of mathematics, in 1750, and the royal society of sciences in that place chose him a member. About this time astronomers were employed in endeavours to find the

longitude at sea. Mayer overcame all difficulties, and his theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded by the English board of longitude, with 3000*l.*, which sum was paid to his widow; for, exhausted by his incessant labours, this astronomer died, in 1762, at the early age of 39. Among his works are, a "Treatise on Curves" and a "Mathematical Atlas."—His son, JOHANN TOBIAS, born 1752, was also professor at Göttingen, and gained great distinction by his astronomical writings. Died, 1830.

MAYERNE, THEODORE TURQUET DE, baron d'Aubonne, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Geneva, in 1573. He was physician to Henry IV.; but, on the death of that monarch, he came to England, and was appointed physician to James I., who conferred on him the order of knighthood. He continued in the same favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered faithfully in the rebellion. Died, 1655.

MAYNARD, Sir JOHN, an English statesman and lawyer, was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, about 1602. After having studied at Exeter College, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. In the long parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud; but afterwards he opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the lords and commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II., and warmly advocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to Serjeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, "Yes; and if your highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the commissioners of the great seal, in 1689; and died in 1690.

MAYNE, JASPER, a dramatic writer of the 17th century, was born at Hatherleigh, in Devonshire, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D., and entered into holy orders. His attachment to the royal cause exposed him to suffering during the civil war; but, after the Restoration, he rose to be archdeacon of Chichester. His theatrical productions display a considerable deal of broad humour; and, in truth, he gave a remarkable instance of his fondness for a joke even in his will, by leaving an old trunk to his man servant, saying, that he would find in it something to make him drink. When the funeral was over, the poor fellow hastened to enjoy his treasure, and, on opening the trunk, found a red herring! Died, 1672.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, a cardinal and first minister of Louis XIV., was born of a noble family, at Pescini, in Italy, in 1602. He studied at Alcalá, in Spain, after which he went to Rome, and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, whom he ac-

companied on his mission into Lombardy. While in that country Mazarin effected a peace between the French and Spaniards, which procured him the esteem of the Cardinals Richelieu and Barbarini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the pope, who sent him as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu succeeded him as prime minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him with such effect, that he was dismissed from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm; and he even returned to court with increased éclat, and held the reins of power till his decease, in 1661. As a politician he displayed great talents; as a man he possessed few virtues; his policy was characterised rather by finesse and forbearance, than by force. The most praiseworthy act of his life was done on his death-bed, and that was the endowing of the college which bears his name.

MAZEPPA, JOHN, hettman of the Cossacks, whom Lord Byron has made the hero of a poem, was born about the middle of the 17th century, in Podolia, of a poor but noble Polish family, and became page to John Casimir, king of Poland. In this situation, Mazeppa had an opportunity of acquiring various useful accomplishments; but an intrigue was the foundation of his future elevation. A Polish nobleman, having surprised Mazeppa with his wife, ordered him to be tied naked upon a wild horse, and committed to his fate. The animal had been bred in the Ukraine, and directed his course thither; where some poor peasants found him half dead, and took care of him. Their warlike roving life suited his disposition; he made himself conspicuous and beloved by his dexterity, bodily strength, and courage; his knowledge and sagacity procured him the post of secretary and adjutant to the hettman Samoilowitz; and, in 1687, he was elected in his place. He gained the confidence of Peter the Great, who loaded him with honours, and he was finally made prince of the Ukraine. But though a prince, he was still a vassal; and his restless spirit made him resolve to throw off the yoke of subordination. He joined with Charles XII., who had just given a king to Poland, and aimed, by his assistance, to throw off the yoke of subordination. For a long time the intrigues of Mazeppa against Peter were disbelieved by the latter; but at length he openly joined the Swedish monarch, who by his advice fought the fatal battle of Pultowa. He then sought refuge at Bender, where he died in 1709.

MAZZA, ANGELO, an eminent Italian poet, born at Parma, in 1740; in the university of which city he was afterwards professor of Greek literature. He translated the odes of Pindar, and Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination; and, having attained a high degree of literary reputation, was admitted into the Arcadian academy at Rome. Died, 1817.

MAZZHINGI, JOSEPH, Count, a distin-

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guished composer, was the descendant of an eminent Tuscan family, but was born in England, and of an English mother. He was very early noted for his musical ability, and so incessantly were his studies pursued, and so ably directed by his preceptors, that he was considered qualified for the difficult post of director of the opera house when he was but little more than 18 years of age. The theatre being destroyed by fire in 1789, among the valuable property that was lost was the whole of the music of Paesello's opera, "La Locanda," and Mazzinghi re-wrote the orchestral parts from memory. "The Blind Girl," the "Turnpike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," and a long list of other once popular pieces, were from his fertile pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manner in which he adapted some of that great author's poetry. Died, 1844, aged 87.

MAZZUCHELLI, GIAMMARIA, Count, a Venetian nobleman, was born in 1707, and died in 1765. He was the author of "La Vita di Pietro Aretino" and "Gli Scrittori d'Italia;" but the works on which his fame chiefly rests is, "Notizie Storiche e Critiche."

MAZZUOLI, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, known by the name of PARMEGIANO, was born at Parma, in 1503. He became acquainted with Correggio, but owed his eminence to his studying the works of Raphael. His reputation as a painter was very great, but he wasted his energies in the delusive labours of alchemy. Died, 1540.

MEAD, RICHARD, an eminent physician, was born at Stepney, in 1673; studied at Utrecht, Leyden, and Padua, where he took his doctor's degree; and, on his return to England, was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He became very distinguished in his profession; was vice-president of the Royal Society, censor of the College of Physicians, and physician to George II. He interested himself much in the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox, and assisted in the preliminary experiments made on criminals. His works consist of "A Mechanical Account of Poisons," a "Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion," "De Imperiis Solis ac Lunæ, in Corpora humana et Morbis inde oriundis," "De Morbis Biblicis," and "Monita Medica." Died, 1754.

MECHAM, PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, a French astronomer and geometrician, was born at Laon, in 1774. On settling at Paris in 1772, he was favourably received by Lalande, who procured for him an appointment in the national depository of marine charts. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774, and discovered that of 1781. He edited the *Connaissance des Temps* from 1786 to 1794. Died, 1805.

MEDE, JOSEPH, a learned divine, born in 1586, at Berden, in Essex; author of the "Clavis Apocalyptica," which is considered by biblical critics as the ablest exposition of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. Died, 1638.

MEDICI, COSMO DE, an illustrious Florentine, born in 1389, was the son of John de Medici, a rich and influential merchant, who

died in 1428. The vast wealth which Cosmo thus inherited, afforded him the means of displaying his liberality, and of acquiring great influence in the republic. But the splendour and magnificence in which he lived, excited the jealousy and enmity of many of the nobles. The Strozzi, the Albizzi, and many of the first Tuscan families combined against him; but, by the most consummate art and prudent management, he extricated himself from the toils of his enemies, and eventually reigned without a rival. His superfluous wealth he expended upon public buildings, and in the encouragement of literature. He was a friend to science, an active merchant, and a sagacious statesman; and, when he died, in 1464, such was the general estimation in which he was held, that the Florentines inscribed on his tomb the title of "Father of his country."

MEDICI, LORENZO DE, surnamed the Magnificent, was born in 1448, and was the grandson of the preceding. He surpassed in wisdom and moderation, in magnanimity and splendour, all of his family who had gone before him, while in active zeal for the arts and sciences he also greatly excelled them. In his political capacity he acquired the respect of foreign potentates, and placed the balance of power in Italy on a footing, which, until his death, insured to her full security and ample scope, to extend and confirm her prosperity. Great losses induced him to give up commerce, which the Medici had always carried on; yet, when he withdrew his property from trade, he was sufficiently wealthy to purchase princely domains, and not only to adorn them with palaces of regal splendour, but also to ornament Florence with elegant edifices. He revived the academy of Pisa, established another at Florence, collected a vast treasure of literature, and founded a gallery of art, where Michael Angelo, under his patronage, pursued his youthful studies, and improved his taste and skill. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the exertions he made for the improvement of literature; and he died in the zenith of his renown, in 1492, honoured by all the princes of Europe, beloved by his fellow-citizens, and almost worshipped by the votaries of learning and the arts at home and abroad. His works, entitled "Opere di Lorenzo de' Medici, detto il Magnifico," were published at Florence, in 1826, in a splendid edition, 4 vols. 4to., at the expense of the Grand-duke Leopold II., and contain the first complete collection of his poems.

MEDICI, LUIGI, Don, descended from the ducal house of Ottobian, was duke of Sarto, high steward of the king of Naples, and, for some time, president of the ministry. During the reign of Joseph Buonaparte and Joachim Murat, he resided in England, and returned with the Bourbons to Naples, where he was minister of the police, when Murat, rushing on his own destruction, invaded the Neapolitan territory, was taken and shot. Some of his measures proving highly unpopular, he gave in his resignation, and retired to Rome; but he was afterwards appointed president of the council. Died, 1830.

MEDINA, SIR JOHN, a portrait painter, was born at Brussels, in 1659; came to Eng-

land in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, went to Scotland, where he was knighted. Died, 1711.

MEHEGAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, a French historian, but of Irish extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721. He wrote "The Origin of the Guebres," "Considerations on the Revolutions of Arts," "The Origin and Progress of Idolatry," and "A Picture of Modern History," which has been translated into English. Died, 1766.

MEHEMET ALI, pacha of Egypt, and, it may be safely said, one of the most remarkable men of the age, was born at Cavalla in Roumelia, in 1769; the same year that witnessed the birth of Napoleon Buonaparte and the Duke of Wellington. He commenced life in the humble career of a tobaccoist; but afterwards volunteered into the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the governor of Cavalla. In 1799, the period of the French invasion of Egypt, he raised a large body of men for the service of the sultan; and although the general issue of that struggle, as between the sultan and Napoleon, was unfavourable to the arms of the former, the future viceroy of Egypt had given such proofs of his military capacity, as to lead to his elevation to a higher command. By intrigue combined with the attachment of his followers, whom, like a prudent leader, he had contrived to bind to his interests, he was enabled to seize the pachalic of Egypt, and was then prepared to set the sultan at defiance, had the latter attempted to overthrow him. But the sultan saw that his vassal was too firmly seated to be easily displaced, and resolved to compromise by exacting an annual tribute from Mehemet Ali as an acknowledgment of his subjection. In this arrangement, which virtually constituted Mehemet Ali the independent ruler of Egypt, he had the prudence to acquiesce, and he directed himself steadily to the consolidation of his newly acquired power,—no easy task in a country which had been distracted by invasion, and at best loosely governed. One great obstacle to his becoming the sole ruler and regenerator of the country, lay in the presence of the Mamelukes, a privileged body-guard, jealous of their power, and ever ready for revolution when it was threatened. He was resolved that, cost what it might, this barrier to his complete ascendancy should be removed. We are told that he first tried moderate measures, by offering the Mamelukes an asylum in a remote part of his dominion, but they spurned at the idea of quitting their hold in the seat of government. Thus foiled, he adopted the daring and sanguinary expedient of decoying these soldiers into a toil, and then commencing the work of indiscriminate slaughter. So stern were his measures, that this section of the Mamelukes were completely extirpated. This took place in 1811. It was a deed which, according to our ideas of morality, can only be viewed with horror; but, apart from its wholesale barbarity, there is no doubt that it answered the aim of its author, and he continued to

rule in comparative security, extending his authority over Nubia, Dongola, and Kordossan, and defeating the Wahabees in an arduous and sanguinary campaign. He assisted the sultan in the war of the Greek revolution, and his ships sustained the shock of the allied navy in the "untoward affair" of Navarino in 1827, which well-nigh annihilated the naval power of Mehemet Ali, at least for a long season. Notwithstanding this adversity, his power as a ruler of Egypt no way declined, for he long ere this possessed an army disciplined after the European fashion; Colonel Selvas, a French officer (now Suleyman Pacha), having addressed himself to this task in 1815, and at length succeeded, after a persevering contest with the prejudices of the people, during which he more than once narrowly escaped assassination. In 1831, Mehemet Ali entered into a contest with the sultan for the possession of Syria, when the superiority of his army thus disciplined became very manifest. His stepson Ibrahim Pasha, who in 1819 had signalled himself by his conquest of the Wahabees, commanded the army sent against Syria; and such was the vigour with which he assailed the forces of the sultan, that, in autumn 1832, he had carried his victorious arms within a few days' march of Constantinople. For seven years subsequently, Mehemet Ali remained undisturbed by war, during which his active mind was steadily directed to the internal improvement of his kingdom. But in 1839, the sultan resolved to have another trial of strength with his rebellious vassal, and despatched an army into Syria. Again was Ibrahim victorious on land, and the sultan found himself deprived of his navy, which was delivered into the hands of Mehemet Ali by a treacherous admiral. Had Mehemet Ali and the sultan been left to settle their own differences, the probability is that the former would in the end have made himself master of Constantinople, so superior was he to the Turks in all the appliances of war; but England and the allies (excepting France) resolved a second time to throw their shield over the sultan, and the English fleet, under Admiral Stopford and Sir Charles Napier, having battered down and wrenched Beyrout, Acre, and Sidon from his grasp, Mehemet Ali was compelled to resign Syria to the power of the sultan in 1840. During the progress of this war, Mehemet Ali exhibited an instance of magnanimity that is scarcely to be found in the annals of war. At that period the overland mail was as now carried across his dominions, when, instead of suspending its transit, in retaliation for what he must have deemed an aggression against himself, he commanded that every facility and protection should be given to those engaged in the duty. The character of Mehemet Ali of course cannot be tried by the standard that would be applied to one reared and educated amidst the advantages of civilisation. To raise Egypt, not only in her armaments but internal resources, to the scale of civilised Europe, was his ruling passion; and in this pursuit he shunned no means likely to prove successful. Altogether, he may be pronounced one of the

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most remarkable men of his time—the Napoleon of the East, with this difference, that, unlike the Gallic conqueror, he knew when to stop, and thus maintained to the last the ground he had gained. He had wars with the semi-barbarous tribes on his own frontiers, who had little chance with his disciplined and well-armed troops, and these conquests served to establish his power; but he had also to measure his strength with very different foes, and whom he could never dream of conquering; yet even those collisions with the powers of Europe did not shake his government, so broad was the basis on which he had placed it, and so enlightened the views which constantly directed his policy. He found Egypt a pacha-lic of the Porte, abandoned to a rude and careless way, the effect of which was seen in the neglected state of cultivation, and the prevailing poverty of the inhabitants. He has handed it down to his successors a powerful kingdom, with ample resources, and, above all, with order and security prevailing; so much so, that foreigners can travel as safely within its limits as in the most civilised country. Considering the country in which he lived, and the slender opportunities he had in early life of cultivating those qualities which afterwards sustained him in his elevated position, we may say, that centuries might have rolled on ere one had arisen who could have worked changes as extensive as we hope they will be permanently beneficial to the country. Mehemet Ali enjoyed robust health till nearly the close of his life. But, about two years before his death, his intellect became clouded, and in September, 1848, his sceptre passed to the hands of his stepson, Ibrahim Pasha, on whose death, ten months afterwards, it devolved on his grandson, Abbas Pasha, the present ruler of Egypt. Died at Alexandria, August 2, 1849.

MEHUL, STEPHEN HENRY, an eminent musical composer, was born at Givet, in France, in 1763; and was an excellent organist when only 10 years old. He settled at Paris in 1779, where he studied with great advantage under Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music; professor of composition at the Royal School, a member of the Academy and Institute, and a knight of the legion of honour. He produced the operas of "Stratonice," "Irato," "Joseph," "Corra et Alonzo," &c., besides the ballets of "The Judgment of Paris," "Perseus and Andromeda," &c. Died, 1817.

MEIBOMIUS, JOHN HENRY, a physician, was born at Helmstadt, in 1590. He became a professor at his native place, and afterwards physician at Lubeck, where he died in 1655. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and a "Life of Mæcenas," in Latin.

HENRY MEIBOMIUS, his son, was born at Lubeck, in 1638. After travelling for improvement, he took his degree of M.D., and became professor of medicine, to which were added the chairs of history and poetry, at Helmstadt, where he died in 1700. He published "Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum," 3 vols. folio.

MEIBOMIUS, MARCUS, a learned philologist, was born at Tonningen, in the duchy

of Holstein, in 1611. He published several works, the principal of which is an edition of the seven Greek musical writers, Aristoxenus, Euclid, Nicomachus, Alypius, Gaudentius, Bacchius, and Aristides Quintilianus. Died, at Amsterdam, 1711.

MEINERS, CHRISTOPHER, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1747, at Warstade, Hanover; studied at Gottingen, where he became professor of philosophy; and died in 1810, pro-rector of that university. Among his numerous works are, "A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks," "On the Origin and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans," and others on kindred subjects.

MEISSNER, AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS, a German romance writer and dramatist, was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1757; studied at Leipsic and Wittenberg; and was successively keeper of the archives at Dresden, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. Besides writing a number of historical romances and other works, he translated Hume's History of England into German. Died, 1807.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Latin geographer, who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era. His treatise, in three books, "De Situ Orbis," contains a concise state of the world as far as it was known to the Romans. By some authors he is supposed to have been related to Seneca and Lucan.

MELANCHTHON, PHILIP, a celebrated German divine, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. He studied at Heidelberg and Tubingen; and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. Their personal characters, however, were widely different; Melanchthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners as Luther was for coarse impetuosity and unbending firmness. His judgment, ripened by classical study, his acumen as a philosopher and critic, the uncommon distinctness and order of his ideas which spread light and grace over whatever he discussed, the caution with which he advanced from doubt to certainty, and the steadfast zeal with which he held and defended the truth when found,—this combination of great qualities and merits, at all times rare, contributed greatly to the progress and success of the Reformation. The Augsburg Confession was his work; and, under the sanction of the Elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. Even his theological opponents respected the virtues, the talents, the learning, and the mild temper of Melanchthon, though some zealots naturally branded him with opprobrious terms for his tolerant spirit. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c., and died at Wittenberg, in 1560.

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, Viscount, one of the most prominent, if not one of the greatest, statesmen of our times, was the second son of the first Lord Melbourne,

and born, March 18th, 1779. He was educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Glasgow, where his great natural abilities were carefully matured; and, on the completion of his academical course, he studied for the bar, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn, with a view to a professional career. But in 1805 having, on the death of his elder brother, become the representative of his family, he was brought into the House of Commons, where he joined the Whig party, and gradually rose to great distinction for his liberality, talent, and independence. His marriage with Lady Caroline Ponsonby and its results have been noticed elsewhere. (See LAMB, Lady Caroline.) In 1827 he became secretary for Ireland; but in 1828 he resigned office, and the same year he was called up to the House of Lords by the death of his father. On the formation of Lord Grey's administration in 1830, he was appointed secretary of the home department; and the latent energy of his character was then revealed by the able administration of his duties during a period of violence and lawlessness, such as has been rarely witnessed in the English annals. In March, 1834, on the retirement of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne succeeded to the premiership; but in the autumn of the same year, Lord Althorpe's removal from the leadership of the House of Commons was thought to have so weakened the government, that William IV. somewhat summarily dismissed it, and called to his councils the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. The administration then formed, however, only served to show the great temper, extraordinary skill, and indefatigable industry of Sir Robert Peel as a parliamentary leader; for in the spring of 1835 he resigned office, and Lord Melbourne, who, on quitting power, had refused the garter and a higher place in the peerage, once more became first lord of the treasury. In 1837, Lord Melbourne's government, which had become gradually weakened by the attacks of a powerful majority in the upper house, and the hostility of a growing and powerful minority in the lower, gained new strength from the accession of Queen Victoria, whose personal sympathies, it was alleged, were enlisted in favour of the party then in power. From this period to the close of his official career, he devoted himself to the task of instructing his royal mistress in the exercise of her important functions; and in this sphere of duty his various qualities, talents, and acquirements were so eminently displayed, as not only to merit the gratitude of his royal pupil, but to elicit expressions of approbation even from his political opponents. In 1839, the government having had only a majority of 4 on an important question, Lord Melbourne resigned; but a misunderstanding respecting the appointment of the ladies of the bed-chamber prevented the formation of a new ministry under Sir Robert Peel, and he once more returned to office. In 1841, after a strenuous but vain effort to effect some modification in the corn laws, he finally retired from his high post, and (though he for some time afterwards went down to the House of Lords), it may be said, from public life. Under the

veil of good-humoured indifference and careless ease, Lord Melbourne concealed many of the best qualities of a statesman: a cool and courageous temperament, a dispassionate and unprejudiced mind, and a clear and manly intellect, which had been improved by incessant, though not forced, cultivation. In society he was perhaps the most graceful and agreeable gentleman that the present generation can remember. In some parts of his character he resembled the jovial, good-humoured, practical Sir R. Walpole; in others, the studious, the speculative, and refining Bolingbroke; and we have sometimes thought, that if the sect of the Cyrenians still existed among us, he would have been one of its most distinguished adherents; for the complot in which Horace thus happily describes its founder, might justly have been applied to him:

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status
et res,
Tentantem majora, fere presentibus
sequum."

Died, at his family seat, Bocket Hall, Hertfordshire, Nov. 24. 1848.

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD OF (so called from the place of his residence in the canton of Unterwalden), was the son of a rich farmer, who having been cruelly treated by the governor of the district, under Albert of Austria, Arnold conspired with two friends, Furst and Stauffacher, to effect the deliverance of their country; and to the plan which they formed, in 1307, was Switzerland indebted for the restoration of its ancient freedom.

MELDOTA, Dr. RAPHAEL, the learned Jewish high rabbi of the ancient and chief synagogue in England, was eminent as a profound theologian and philosopher. At an early age he published an interesting work, called "Korban Minha," a literary comment on the service of the high priest, which is read in every synagogue on the fast-day of Kippoor; and in 1796 a work of great importance, entitled "Hupat Hatanim." He died in 1828.

MELEADEZ, Don JUAN, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1754, at Ribera. He wrote three volumes of poems, which are distinguished for their graceful harmony, elegant diction, and rich imagery. He filled some public situations during the rule of Joseph Buonaparte, and left Spain on the retreat of the French. He died at Montpellier, 1817.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, in the 1st century before the Christian era, was the author of epigrams and other short pieces, which are among the most beautiful relics preserved in the Grecian Anthology.

MELETTUS, a modern Greek geographer, born at Jannina, in Epirus, in 1661. He filled, successively, the archiepiscopal sees of Naupactus, Arta, and Athens; was the author of an "Antient and Modern Geography," and an "Ecclesiastical History;" and died in 1714.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who flourished about 434 B.C., and who is distinguished not only as a teacher of the Eleatic doctrines, but, in the history of his

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country, as a statesman and naval commander.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B. C. 400.

MELLI, JOHN, a poet, denominated the Sicilian Anacreon, was born at Palermo, in 1740, and destined for the medical profession. At the age of 15 he published a poem, entitled "The Gallant Fairy," and among his works are idylls, eclogues, and canzonets. Died, 1815.

MELLON, HARRIET, duchess of St. Alban's, was born about the year 1775, and was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage; her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres; and the services of the child, who was destined at a future day to become the duchess of St. Alban's, were put in requisition at a very tender age, in order to augment a scanty and precarious income. She passed her childhood in performing such characters as Prince Arthur in King John, the Duke of York in Richard the Third, &c.; and when advancing towards maturity, she personated the walking ladies, and occasionally characters of higher pretension. At length, while playing at Stratford, in Stanton's company, she was introduced to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who had gone thither on an electioneering expedition; and as some of her friends there had both "votes and influence," he thought it worth his while to be no niggard in his promises of future patronage to the lady, whom they regarded as a highly deserving candidate for histrionic fame. She accordingly made her debut at Drury Lane, in January, 1795, as Lydia Languish, in the Rivals; and although she attracted but little notice at first, she gradually rose in public estimation, and ultimately arrived at a degree of professional celebrity, particularly in characters of a vivacious or hoydenish cast. For several years, Thomas Coutts, esq., the wealthy banker, had evinced for her a strong degree of friendship; and as he made her his wife almost immediately after the death of his former one, which happened in 1814, there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his attachment. In 1822 the venerable banker died, appointing his widow universal legatee, and bequeathing to her his share in the banking house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. After her marriage she had to endure every species of abuse which slander and detraction could invent; but she wisely bore it all in silence; and now that she was regarded as a female Cæsus, she was assailed by a host of unprincipled scribblers, who thought that by concocting and threatening her with the publication of a mass of purulent anecdotes, &c., some of the widow's loose cash might find its way into their pockets. She was not, however, to be thus intimidated; for, though by nature benevolent in a high degree, and practising true charity without ostentation,

she had firmness and spirit enough to resist the attacks of these mercenary marauders. Rumour was soon busy in naming the fortunate suitor of the banker's widow; till at length, in June 1827, the question was put to rest by her marriage with William, duke of St. Alban's, then in the 27th year of his age. She died, Aug. 6. 1837. The bulk of her immense property, including the half profits of the banking house, the mansion in Stratton Street, and all her moveables, plate, diamonds, &c., she bequeathed to Miss Angela Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and grand-daughter of Mr. Coutts, who has in consequence taken the name of Coutts.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, an eminent advocate and an excellent writer, was born in 1666. He was a bench of Lincoln's Inn, and in conjunction with Peere Williams, edited Vernon's Reports; but he is chiefly remembered now as the author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," a valuable little book, which has gone through numerous editions. Died, 1743.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published excellent translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles. He was also the author of the "Letters," which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodsley's collection, and memoirs of his father. He was brought up to the law, became a commissioner of bankrupts, and died in 1799.

MELVILLE, Sir JAMES, a statesman and historian, was the son of Lord Keith, and born in 1530. He became page to Mary, queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments; afterwards he entered into the service of the Duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy-councillor, and gentleman of the bedchamber, and continued her confidential servant until her confinement in Lochleven Castle. He died in 1606; but his "Memoirs, containing the most remarkable Affairs of State," lay long unknown in the castle of Edinburgh, and were not published till 1683.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Viscount, the son of Lord Arncliffe, a Scotch judge, was born in 1740; received his education at the university of Edinburgh; in 1773 became solicitor-general; and soon after was appointed to the offices of lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was made privy-councillor and treasurer of the navy; and from that time he took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. He was appointed president of the board of control, at its formation; in 1791, made secretary for the home department; and, in 1794, secretary of war, which latter post he held till Mr. Pitt's retirement from office. He was then created a viscount; and when Mr. Pitt again became premier, he was made first lord of the admiralty. But a variety of charges had been got up against him by the opposition, and in 1805 he was impeached by the Commons; though he was acquitted of the alleged malversations, and only proved to have been negligent of his duty with respect to his agents, he took no further part in

public affairs, and died in 1811. For many years his influence in Scotland was supreme; and his countrymen, to mark their gratitude for the favours he had conferred on them, erected a monument to his memory in the Scotch metropolis.

MENAGE, GILLES, a distinguished man of letters, was born in 1613, at Angers, where his father was king's advocate. He dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits; and, being received into the house of Cardinal de Retz, soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. He died in 1692, at the age of 79, leaving behind him some very able works, of a critical and philological nature. After his death, a "Ménagiana" was compiled from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c., forming a most lively and interesting work.

MENANDER, the most celebrated of the Greek writers of comedy, was born at Athens, 342 B.C., and is said to have drowned himself, on account of the success of his rival Philemon, though some accounts attribute his death to accident, B.C. 299, in the harbour of the Piræus. He composed 108 comedies; but there are only a few fragments remaining of the numerous dramas of Menander; from whom, however, Terence is supposed to have copied the whole of his pieces, except the "Phormio" and "Heceyra." Quintilian expresses great admiration for this dramatist, eulogising him for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression, and a general fine feeling of nature.

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a celebrated Jewish philosopher, commonly called the "Socrates of the Jews," was born of an honest but poor family, at Dessau, in 1729. He was bred to merchandise, but devoted himself to literature, in which he acquired a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was "Phædon, or a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." He also wrote "Philosophical Dialogues," 2 vols.; "Letter to Lavater," a "Dissertation on the Sensation of the Beautiful," "Morning Hours, or Discourses on the Existence of God," &c. At one time he was associated with Lessing, Ramler, Abbot, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled "The Library of Belles Lettres," which acquired great distinction in German literature. He was remarkable for the philosophical mildness of his disposition, and for the excellence of his character; and he was accordingly esteemed by persons of the most opposite opinions.

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX, the greatest musical composer that this century has produced, was born at Berlin, February 3, 1809. His grandfather was the celebrated philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn above noticed. His father was a wealthy banker, more favoured with the gifts of fortune than of genius; and it is related of him that he was in the habit of saying, "When I was a boy people used to call me the son, and now they call me the father, of the great Mendelssohn." The precocity of his son's musical talent sur-

passed even that of Mozart. Before he was eight years of age, the accuracy of his ear, the strength of his memory, and, above all, his incredible facility in playing music at sight, excited the wonder of his teachers—Zelter and Berger—and gave room to hope that a successor of Mozart was at hand. In his 9th year he performed at a public concert in Berlin, to the admiration of his audience: the following year the boy-artist accompanied his parents to Paris; and when he was 12 years old, he composed his pianoforte quartett in C minor, which is still found to be full of interest and originality. His first compositions were published in 1824. These were soon followed by many others, among which was an opera, called "The Marriage of Gamacho," which, though betraying inexperience, has much character and many beauties. Three years afterwards he made a musical tour through Italy, France, and England; and it was upon this occasion that he conducted, at the Philharmonic Concert, in London, his first symphony, and his overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," which produced an electrical effect. Having now resolved to devote himself exclusively to the artist life, he was appointed, in 1833, to the directorship of the concerts and theatre of Düsseldorf, where, in 1835, he produced his great oratorio of "Paulus;" and ten years afterwards he accepted of the same office at Leipzig, whither young men of talent flocked from all parts of Europe, as well to seek the acquaintance of the leading professor of the day, as to submit their own productions to his judgment. He afterwards accepted the musical directorship at Berlin, at the earnest entreaty of the king of Prussia, but resigned it after a short time, and returned to his favourite Leipzig, where he resided till his death, acting as conductor of the concerts, and, along with his friend Moscheles, director of the Conservatory of Music. During these labours he repeatedly visited England. He conducted the performance at three different Birmingham Festivals; and in the season of 1844 he conducted the Philharmonic Concerts. His last visit was in 1847; and on that occasion he conducted the performance of his "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, amidst an enthusiasm of admiration which will be long remembered. But about this time his health began to fail, his strength being exhausted by fatigue and excitement; and the sudden death of a favourite sister at this period inflicted upon his nervous system a blow from which it never fully recovered. After trying to recruit his health and spirits amidst the scenery of the Alps, he returned to his home apparently in better health, but it again gave way, and on the 8th November, 1847, the great master, and noble artist, ceased to breathe. As a composer, Mendelssohn travelled over a wide field of art. But his genius as it reached maturity became more and more profound and lofty; and his two oratorios, "Paulus" and "Elijah," will form his most enduring monuments. His symphonies are ranked only second to those of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The dramatic character of his genius is evinced, not only by his youthful

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MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, born in London of Jewish parentage; received a liberal education at Oxford, and was created M. A. in 1750. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and several poems, which were published in one volume. He was the intimate friend of Thomson. Died in 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a celebrated traveller, was born in Portugal, of a respectable family. He departed for the Indies in 1537, and, on the voyage, the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Mocha, where he was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormus, and afterwards pursued his original object. In 1558 he returned to his native country, and published a very curious, but romantic, relation of his voyages, which has been translated into French and English. From his excessive credulity, Mendez-Pinto has been classed with Sir John Mandeville; and for extravagant fictions his name has become a byword.

MENDOZA, JOHN GONZALES, a Spanish divine, who was sent ambassador to the emperor of China, in 1584; and, on his return, became successively bishop of Lipari, in Italy; of Chiapi, in New Spain; and of Popayan, in the West Indies. He wrote "A History of China," in Spanish.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, who was a native of the island of Eubœa. He became a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates; but afterwards joined the Cyrenaic sect. Died, a.c. 234.

MENGES, ANTHONY RAPHAEL, who has been called the Raphael of Germany, was born at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1726. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronised by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. The best of his pieces in England is an altar-piece at All Souls' College, Oxford. Menges wrote some works on his art, which have been translated into English, in 2 vols., and died, at Rome, in 1779.

MENINSKI, or MENIN, FRANCIS A MESIGNEN, a learned orientalist, was born, in 1623, in Lorraine; studied at Rome; accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, in 1652, and acquired the Turkish language; became principal interpreter of the oriental languages at Vienna, and was intrusted with several important commis-

sions. His principal work is a "Turkish, Arabic, and Persian Dictionary." Died, 1698.

MENIPPUS, styled by Lucian "the most snarling of the cynics," was a native of Gadara, in Palestine. He had been originally a slave, but purchased his freedom, and was made a citizen of Thebes. It is said that he hanged himself. His works were of a satiric kind, and written in prose, but none of them are now extant.

MENNES, Sir JOHN, an English poet and wit of the 17th century. He was a native of Sandwich, in Kent, and by profession a naval officer; was knighted by Charles I., and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy, but was removed from his station during the civil war. At the Restoration, however, he regained his appointment, and attained to the rank of admiral. His poetical productions are comprised in a small volume, entitled "Musarum Delicium." Died, 1671.

MENNO, SIMONIS, or Simon's son, was the founder of the sect of Mennonites, or Dutch anabaptists. He was born in 1496, and was originally a Catholic priest. He maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults; and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. A price was set upon his head by Charles V., but he was fortunate enough to escape. He died at Oldeslo, near Hamburg, in 1565.

MENOCHIVS, JAMES, an eminent civilian of Pavia, who was called the *Baldus* and *Bartholius* of his age. After being professor in several universities, he became president of the council at Milan, where he died in 1607, aged 75. His works are, "De Recuperanda Possessione, de Adipiscenda Possessione," "De Presumptionibus," 2 vols.; "De Arbitrariis Judicium Questionibus, et Causis Conciliorum."—His son, JOHN STEPHEN, became a Jesuit, and died in 1656, aged 80. He wrote "Political and Economical Institutions," a learned "Treatise on the Hebrew Republic," and a "Commentary on the Holy Scripture," 2 vols. folio.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, was the son of a peasant, and born near Moscow, in 1674. Having attracted the notice of Lefort, he took him into his service, and, discerning his great powers, determined to educate him for public affairs. On the death of his patron, Menschikoff succeeded him in the favour of the czar. He was the companion of Peter in his travels; and on several occasions, he personated the czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff was the conqueror of Meyerfeldt, a general of that monarch; he also distinguished himself at Lesnau, in 1708, and at the battle of Pultowa. He became first minister and general field-marshal, baron and prince of the German empire, and received the title of duke of Ingria. On the death of Peter, it was chiefly through the influence of Menschikoff that Catharine was raised to the throne, and that affairs were conducted during her reign. When Peter II. succeeded her on the throne, Menschikoff grasped, with a bold hand, the reins of government; but when his power

was raised to its highest pitch, he was suddenly hurled from his elevation. Having embezzled a sum of money which the emperor intended for his sister, he was condemned to perpetual exile to Siberia, and his immense estate was confiscated. He died in 1729, two years after his banishment, having supported the hardships of his situation with great courage, and lived with such frugality, that out of his daily allowance of 10 roubles, he saved enough to erect a small wooden church. His children were recalled by the empress Anne, and restored to an honourable rank in society.

MENTZEL, CHRISTIAN, a physician and botanist, was born at Furstenwald, in Germany. His zeal in the cause of science induced him to travel to many parts of the globe; and on his return to Germany he diligently recorded his observations. Among his works are, "Index nomina Plantarum," "A Chronology of China," "Natural History of Brazil," 4 vols.; "On the Flowers and Plants of Japan," 2 vols. He died in 1701, aged 79.

MENTZEL, FREDERIC WILLIAM, private secretary in the royal cabinet at Dresden, whose treachery hastened the breaking out of the seven years' war. His dissipated habits had plunged him into embarrassments; and, in consideration of a large sum of money, he delivered to the Prussian ambassador at the court of Saxony, copies of the secret correspondence between Saxony, Russia, and Austria relating to Prussia. He was at length suspected, and though he attempted to save himself by flight, he was arrested at Prague, on the demand of the court of Saxony, and confined in the castle of Konigstein, where he lived 33 years in the strictest custody. Towards the latter part of his life his condition was somewhat alleviated, by receiving better food, and permission to take the air occasionally; he was also relieved of the heavy chains which he had worn many years. He died in 1796, aged 70 years.

MENZINI, BENEDICT, an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence, in 1646. He was patronised, at Rome, by Christina of Sweden; and at her death found another protector in Cardinal Albani. He died in 1704. Few of his countrymen excel him in Anacreontic odes, sonnets, elegies, or hymns; and his "Art of Poetry" has always had many admirers.

MERCADO, MICHAEL DE, a learned physician, was born in Tuscany, and became first physician to Clement VIII. and other popes; also keeper of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a fine cabinet of metals and fossils. He was raised to the rank of nobility by Ferdinand, grand-duke of Tuscany. He wrote a treatise, "Degli Obelisch di Roma," and other works. Died, 1598.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a mathematician and geographer, born in 1512, at Rupelmonde, in the Netherlands. He published a great number of maps and charts, which he engraved and coloured himself; and is known as the inventor of a method of projection called by his name, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each

other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, which has the effect of enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator. Died, 1594.

MERCATOR, NICHOLAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Holstein, about 1640. He settled in England, where he became fellow of the Royal Society; and died about 1690. His works are, "Cosmographia," "Rationes Mathematicae," "Hypothesis Astronomica," "Logarithmotechnia," "Institutionum Astronomicarum," &c.

MERCIER, BARTHOLOMEW, known by the name of the Abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons, in 1784. He entered into the religious society of St. Génévieve, of which he became librarian. Louis XV. gave him the abbey of St. Leger of Soissons, of which he was deprived and reduced to indigence in the revolution. He was an ingenious writer on bibliography and literary history, and died in 1790.

MERCIER, JOHN, a learned Hebrew critic of the 16th century, was born at Uzez, in Languedoc, and was destined for the profession of jurisprudence; but he relinquished that for the study of divinity and the oriental languages, and succeeded Vatablus in the Hebrew professorship at the Royal College, in Paris. He wrote "Commentaries on the Old Testament" and a "Chaldee Grammar." Died, 1572.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIAN, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1740. He commenced his literary career as a poet, but soon renounced poetry for criticism. He attacked the reputation of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, in his "Essai sur l'Art Dramatique," and published a violent philippique against the comedians for paying no attention to his remarks. In 1781 he published, anonymously, the first volume of his "Tableau de Paris," after which he removed to Switzerland, and printed at Neuchâtel ten more volumes of that work. Returning home at the beginning of the revolution, he declared himself a friend to liberty, and in concert with Carra he published "Les Annales Politiques" and "Chronique du Mois," two journals, displaying both moderation and spirit. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the detention, instead of the death, of the king. Died, 1814.

MERIAN, JOHN BERNARD, perpetual secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was a native of Leichthal, near Basle, and was invited from Holland to Berlin, in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. He enriched the Memoirs of the Berlin Academy with several papers on mathematical and philosophical subjects, one of the most distinguished of which is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and that of Kant. Died, 1807.

MERIAN, MARIA SIBYLLA, an ingenious female artist, was the daughter of Matthew Merian, an eminent engraver, and born at Frankfort, in 1647. She undertook a voyage to Surinam to draw the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, of which, on her return, she published a description with beautiful coloured plates, in 2 vols. 4to. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The

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formance "On the Generation and Trans-
formations of the Insects of Surinam." Died,
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MERLIN, AMBROSE, a British writer, who
flourished about the latter end of the 5th
century. He was supposed to be an en-
chanter and a prophet; but the accounts
we have of him are so mixed up with fic-
tion, that to disentangle his real life from
the mass would be impossible. He was the
greatest sage and mathematician of his time,
the counsellor and friend of four English
kings, Vortigern, Ambrosius, Uther Pen-
dragon, and Arthur. The miracles ascribed
to him are numerous; and, instead of dying,
it was supposed that he fell into a magic
sleep, from which, after a long period, he
would awake. In the British Museum is
"Le Compte de la Vie de Merlin et de ses
Faits et Compte de ses Prophéties," 2 vols.
folio, on vellum, without date or place. We
have also the "Life of Merlin, surnamed
Ambrosius," by T. Heywood.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, a physician
and naturalist, was born at Wincombe,
in Gloucestershire, in 1614. Having taken
his degree of M.D., at Oxford, he settled
in London, where he became a fellow of
the College of Physicians and of the Royal
Society. Among his works are, "A View
of the Frauds and Abuses committed by
Apothecaries" and "Pinax Rerum Natu-
rarium Britannicarum."

MERRICK, JAMES, a divine and poet,
was born at Reading in 1720; was educated
at Trinity College, Oxford; and died in
1769. His principal works are, "Poems on
Sacred Subjects," "Annotations on the
Psalms," and on the "Gospel of St. John,"
"A metrical Version of the Psalms," and
a translation of Tryphiodorus.

MERRY, ROBERT, a dramatic writer,
was the son of a merchant, and born in
London, in 1755. He received his education
at Harrow, and next at Christ's College,
Cambridge, after which he entered at Lin-
coln's Inn; but instead of being called to
the bar, he bought a commission in the
guards, which service he also quitted, and
went abroad. While at Florence he became
a member of the Della Cruscan academy,
and affixed that signature to a number of
poems, which being published in the English
newspapers, at length became the object
of the caustic satire of Gifford, in his well-
known "Baviad and Maviad." In 1791
he married Miss Brunton, an actress, with
whom he went to America, where he died
in 1798. His dramatic compositions are,
"Lorenzo," a tragedy; "The Magician no
Conjuror," "Fenelon," and "Ambitious
Vengeance."

MERSCH, VAN DER, leader of the Bran-
bant patriots in 1789, was born at Menim,
and entered the French service, in which
he acquired the title of "The Brave Flem-
ing." He afterwards served in the Austrian
army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-
colonel. By a series of successful opera-
tions against the imperial troops in the
Netherlands, Ghent and Brussels fell into
his hands, and the chief command of the
Belgian troops was intrusted to him.

Through party intrigue, however, he was
removed from his command, and thrown
into prison, where he remained till the Aus-
trians recovered possession of the country.
Died, 1792.

MERSENNE, MARIN, usually called
Mersennus, a French philosopher, was born
at Oyse, in the province of Maine, in 1588.
After studying at the college of La Flèche,
he took the habit in the society of Minims,
and became an eminent teacher of philoso-
phy and theology in the convent of Nevers.
He was warmly attached to Descartes, and
corresponded with most of the scientific
characters of his time. He wrote a variety
of scientific works, and died in 1648.

MERTON, WALTER DE, a learned and
munificent prelate of the 13th century, and
founder of the college which bears his name
at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey,
and educated at the convent of that place.
After obtaining several preferments, he be-
came lord chancellor in 1258; was deprived
of the seal the same year by the barons, but
restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 consecrated
bishop of Rochester. Died, 1277.

MESMER, FRIEDRICH ANTHONY, a Ger-
man physician, author of the famous doc-
trine of animal magnetism, which is also
called Mesmerism, was born in 1734, at
Mersburg, in Suabia. He first made his
doctrines known to the world in 1766, by a
thesis on planetary influence, in which he
contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse
through the universe a subtle fluid, which
acts on the nervous system of animated
beings. He quitted Vienna for Paris, in
1778; gained a number of proselytes, and
received a subscription of 340,000 livres.
Government at length appointed a com-
mittee of physicians and members of the
academy of sciences, among whom was
Franklin, to investigate his pretensions;
and the result of their inquiries appeared
in an admirable memoir, drawn up by
Baillly, which completely exposed the futil-
ity of animal magnetism, and the quackery
of its author, who died in 1815. His theory,
however, has of late years again excited
considerable attention on the Continent,
and has its advocates even in Great Britain.

MESSIER, CHARLES, a French astron-
omer, was born in 1730, at Badonviller, in
Lorraine. For a considerable period he
was an assistant to Delisle, but afterwards
became astronomer to the navy. His at-
tention was particularly directed to the
discovery of comets; and in that he was
eminently successful.

MESTON, WILLIAM, a burlesque poet,
was born in 1688, and educated at Aber-
deen; after which he became tutor to the
young earl marshal and his brother, and
was appointed professor of philosophy in
the Marischal College, which situation he
lost in 1715, by joining the Pretender. He
was an excellent classical scholar and ma-
thematician; but he is remembered chiefly
by the burlesque poems, entitled "Mother
Grim's Tales." Died, 1745.

METASTASIO, PIETRO ANTONIO DOMENICO BUONAVENTURA, an eminent Italian
poet, born at Assisi, 1698, was the son of a
common soldier, named Trapassi. When

he was only 10 years of age, his talent of extemporising in verse attracted the notice of the celebrated Gravina, who took him under his protection, called him (by a translation of his name into Greek) *Metastasio*, paid great attention to his education, and on his death, in 1717, left him his whole estate. The young poet, being thus placed in an easy condition, devoted himself to his favourite study, and, under the guidance of the celebrated singer, Maria Romanina, (afterwards Bulgarelli), created the modern Italian opera. Charles VI. invited him to Vienna in 1729, and appointed him poet laureate, with a pension of 4000 guilders. Thenceforward no gala took place at court which was not graced by his verses. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. Thus honoured and beloved, his life presented a calm uniformity for half a century, during which period he retained the favour of the imperial family undiminished, his extraordinary talents being admirably seconded by the calm tenor of his private character, and his constant observance of the conventional proprieties of high life. He composed no less than 26 operas and 8 sacred dramas, besides innumerable minor pieces. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are sweetness, correctness, purity, gentle pathos, and elevated sentiment. He died in 1782.

METCALFE, Right Hon. **CHARLES THEOPHILUS**, Lord, a distinguished officer in the civil service of his country, was born at Fern Hill, Berks, in 1785. At the age of 15 he was sent out as a cadet in the East India Company's service. In the first 7 years we find him holding various important offices; and in 1808 he was selected by Lord Minto to take charge of a difficult mission to the court of Lahore, the object of which was to secure the Sikh states, between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers, from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this he fully succeeded, the treaty being concluded in 1809. He subsequently filled several other high offices of trust: advancing from honour to honour, he was at length, in 1835, upon Lord W. Bentinck's resignation, provisionally appointed governor-general, which office he held until Lord Auckland's arrival, in the year following. During this short period he effected many bold and popular measures, not the least of which was the liberation of the press of India from all restrictions. This, however, gave umbrage to the directors, and caused his resignation, and return to Europe. A new sphere was now selected for the exercise of his abilities; he was appointed governor of Jamaica—a situation of peculiar difficulty at that period (the Negro Emancipation Act having so recently been passed), but which he discharged greatly to the satisfaction both of the government and the colonists. After a two years' residence, the climate proved so unfavourable to his health, that he was compelled to resign. It was not long, however, before he was selected to undertake the government of Canada. In this truly important and difficult post, his judgment, firmness, and general statesman-like qualities were most advantageously

exerted; but he had by this time become a martyr to a most distressingly painful and dangerous disease; and in 1845 he once more returned to his native country. He had previously been raised to the peerage by the title of baron Metcalfe. Died, Sept. 12, 1846, aged 61.

METELLI, **AUGUSTIN**, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna, in 1609. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, produced several great works. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.

METELLUS, **Q. CÆCILIVS**, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and thence acquired the name of Numidicus.

METIUS, **JAMES**, a native of Alkmaar, in Holland, who invented telescopes about 1600.—His brother, **ADRIAN**, was professor of mathematics and medicine at Franeker, where he died in 1636. He wrote "*Doctrina Sphæricæ*," "*Astronomiæ Universalis Institutio*," "*Arithmetices et Geometricæ Practicæ*," "*Geometricæ per Usus Cercini nova Praxis*," &c.

METKERKE, **Sir ADOLPHUS**, a distinguished classical scholar, was born at Bruges, in 1528. He was sent on an embassy by the United States to queen Elizabeth, and died in London, in 1591. He was the author of "*De veteri et recta Pronunciatione Linguae Græcæ Commentarius*;" and he edited the works of Bion and Moschus, and translated Theocritus into Latin.

METO, or **METON**, an Athenian mathematician, who flourished 432 years B.C. In the first year of the 87th Olympiad, he observed the solstice at Athens, and invented the cycle of 19 years, to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This is now called the Golden Number, from its great use in the calendar.

METRIE, **JULIEN OFFRIE DE LA**, a French writer, was born at St. Maloes, in 1709. He was a surgeon in the French guards, and in that situation wrote an infamous book, called "*The Natural History of the Soul*," for which he narrowly escaped prosecution. His next work was a satire against the faculty, under the title of "*Penelope*;" or, the *Machiavel in Medicine*, for which he was obliged to remove to Holland, where he created new enemies by a still more atrocious book, entitled "*L'Homme Machine*," which being ordered to be burnt, he retired to Berlin, and was patronised by Frederick the Great, whose opinions were so congenial to the author's, that he composed his funeral eulogy with his own pen. Died, 1751.

METZU, **GABRIEL**, a celebrated painter, born at Leyden, in 1615, who took Gerard Douw, Terbury, and Mijs for his models, but adopted a more finished style. A lady tuning her lute, and another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her woman, are among his best pieces. He usually resided at Amsterdam, and died there in 1658.

MEULEN, **ANTONY FRANCIS VAN DER**, was born at Brussels, in 1634. By his talents as a painter of battle-pieces he was recommended to Louis XIV., who always took him on his expeditions, and often

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this department of his art, but he had fre-
quently to represent scenes which afforded
but little scope for the display of genius.
Died, 1690.

MEUNG, or MEUN, a French poet, sur-
named, on account of his lameness, *Clopinet*,
was born at Meung sur Loire, about 1250. By
his poetical talents and vivacity, he rendered
himself a favourite at the court of Philip le
Bel. Having exercised his satiric powers
upon the ladies of the court, they were so
irritated against him, that a party of them
seized him, and resolved to give him a severe
flogging; but his wit came to his assistance,
and he escaped castigation, by desiring the
most unchaste to give him the first blow.
He died about 1322. He was the author of
several works, but his principal one was his
continuation of the "Roman de la Rose,"
begun by William de Lorris, which com-
prises more than three parts of the whole.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a learned Dutch
critic, historian, and antiquary, was born in
1579, at Losdun, near the Hague; studied
at Leyden; travelled over great part of the
Continent as tutor to the sons of the ce-
lebrated Barneveldt; and on his return, after
a ten years' absence, was elected professor
of history and Greek at Leyden, with the
title of historiographer to the states-gener-
al. In 1625 he removed to the professor-
ship of history and politics at Sora, in Den-
mark, where, also, he was appointed histori-
ographer royal. His works, which are
chiefly on Athenian history and manners,
form 12 vols. His "Eleusinia, sive de Ceteris
Eleusiniæ Sacro et Festo," to which all who
have since written upon that subject have
been greatly indebted, is a very valuable
work. Meursius died in 1639. — His son
JOHN, who died at an early age, in 1653, was
the author of several valuable antiquarian
treatises.

MEUSEL, JOHN GEORGE, a famous Ger-
man bibliographer, was born in 1743, at
Eyrichshof, in Franconia. After completing
his studies at the universities of Gottingen
and Halle, he was appointed, in 1769, pro-
fessor of history in the university of Er-
furt; and he afterwards held a similar
station at Erlangen, where he remained till
his death, in 1820. He wrote statistical and
historical works, and compiled several col-
lections relating to the history of literature
and literary men; but his principal works
are "Bibliotheca Historica," in 22 vols.;
and a "Gelehrte Deutschland," bibliographi-
cal dictionary of German living authors, in
16 vols.

MEXIA, PEDRO, a chronicler to Charles
V., was born at Seville. He was the author
of a "History of the Casars, including the
German Emperors," "Silvia de Varia Lec-
cion," &c. Died, 1552.

MEYER, FELIX, a German painter, was
born in 1653. He painted some fine views
after nature in Italy and Switzerland, and
died in 1713.

MEYER, JAMES, a Flemish historian, was
born near Bailleur, in Flanders, in 1491, and
died in 1552.

MEYER, JEREMIAH, a miniature painter,
was born at Tubingen, in 1735. He came
to England in 1740, with his father, a por-
trait painter, who placed him under Zinck,
the eminent painter in enamel, but he soon
surpassed him. In 1781, the Society of Arts
having offered a premium for the best draw-
ing of a profile of the king; the prize was
gained by Meyer; and he was afterwards
appointed painter in enamel to their majes-
ties. He was one of the founders of the
Royal Academy, and died in 1789.

MEYRICK, Sir SAMUEL RUSH, an emi-
nent antiquary, was born at London, 1783.
After taking his degree of B. A. at Oxford,
he became an advocate in the ecclesiastical
and admiralty courts; and soon began to
vary his professional avocations with those
archæological studies which formed the
chief boast and occupation of his life. He
contributed innumerable papers to the Gen-
tleman's Magazine; on all questions relating
to arms and armour his authority was un-
assailed; and his "Critical Inquiry into
Ancient Armour," &c. has procured him a
high place among the most eminent anti-
quaries of his time. In 1832 he was created
a knight of the Guelphic order, and soon
afterwards dubbed a knight bachelor. Died,
1848.

MEZERAI, FRANCIS EUDES DE, a French
historian, was born in Lower Normandy,
in 1610, and educated at the university of
Caen; on leaving which he obtained a mi-
litary employment, and served two or three
campaigns in Flanders. Having left the
army, he projected "The History of France,"
in writing which he was liberally encouraged
by Cardinal Richelieu, and after its com-
pletion, in 1651, he obtained a pension from
the king. In 1668 he published an "Abridg-
ment" of his History; and by the freedom
of some of his animadversions in it he dis-
pleased Colbert, and was deprived of his
pension. He died in 1683. Besides his
"History of France," he wrote a "Treatise
on the Origin of the French," and a "Con-
tinuation of the History of the Turks." As
an historian, he is considered more bold than
accurate, with a style harsh and incorrect,
but clear, energetic, and occasionally ex-
hibiting a vigorous conciseness.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a learned
orientalist and biblical critic, was born at
Halle, in Saxony, in 1717, and there edu-
cated. He visited England, and for a time
was preacher at the German chapel, St.
James's palace; and on his return to Ger-
many was made professor of theology at
Gottingen; was honoured with the order of
the polar star, conferred on him by the king
of Sweden; and was made an aulic coun-
cillor of Hanover. Among the most valu-
able and best known of his works are his
"Introduction to the New Testament,"
translated into English by Bishop Marsh,
and his "Commentaries on the Law of
Moses." Died, 1791.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, a German
divine, was born at Kettenburg, in Hohen-
stein, in 1608. He was educated at Leipsic,
and next at Halle, where he taught Greek
and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Francke
in the Greek professorship; and, in 1707,

was made librarian of the university. He afterwards became professor of divinity and the oriental languages. Died in 1738.

MICHAUX, ANDRÉ, a French traveller and botanist; author of a "History of North American Oaks" and an "American Flora." He was born, in 1746, at Satory, near Versailles; spent many years in journeying through the United States; and died, in 1802, at Madagascar.

MICHEL, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, an astronomer and mathematician, was born at Geneva, in 1692. He entered into the military service of France, and became a captain; but on the peace of Utrecht he retired to Switzerland, and devoted himself to the sciences. He constructed a number of charts, and invented a new thermometer. Several of his papers on astronomy, meteorology, and mathematics are in the Memoirs of the Helvetic Society of Basle. Died, 1766.

MICHEL, PETER ANTHONY, a botanist, was born at Florence, in 1679, and died there in 1737. He superintended the botanical garden founded by Cosmo de Medici, and was the institutor of a society of natural history at Florence. He published "Nova Plantarum Genera."

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a poet, was born, in 1734, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire. At first he engaged in business as a brewer, but not succeeding, he went to London, and devoted himself to literature. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, called "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, which he afterwards re-published under the title of "Sir Martyn." His principal production, a translation of "The Lusiad" of Camoens, appeared in 1775; prefixed to which is a historical and critical Introduction, with a life of Camoens; and the work is executed in a highly creditable manner. He was also the author of many of the finest pieces in Evans's Old Ballads. In 1778 he accompanied his friend Commodore Johnstone on a mission to Lisbon as secretary; and died in 1788.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, a celebrated divine and critic, was born at York, in 1688, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1717 he was created D.D. by mandamus, on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a lawsuit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he visited Italy, and having a near observation of the ecclesiastical pomp and ceremonies, he wrote his famous "Letter from Rome," to show that the religious rites of popery were very similar to those of paganism. He was subsequently Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, and librarian, at Cambridge. His greatest literary undertaking was "The History of the Life of M. T. Cicero," 2 vols. 4to., which ranks among the classical pro-

ductions of our literature; but his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Church" brought on the author the imputation of infidelity, and gave rise to much vehement censure from a host of opponents. He died in 1750.

MIDDLETON, Sir HUGH, was the son of Richard Middleton, esq., governor of Denbigh castle, under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He entered into business in London as a goldsmith; and rendered the most important service in supplying the city with water by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and conveying the same through various soils for a course of sixty miles. This junction, called the New River, was begun in 1608, and completed in 1613. Died, 1631.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, first bishop of Calcutta, was born at Kedleston, in Derbyshire, in 1769; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and, after having held various small livings, was, in 1809, collated to a stall in the cathedral of Lincoln, which was shortly after followed by the rectory of Puttenham, Herts, and the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The government having determined on providing for the spiritual wants of British subjects in the east, Dr. Middleton was selected as the fittest person to take the important charge of bishop in that part of the world; he was accordingly consecrated at Lambeth, and in November, 1814, he arrived at Calcutta. In 1820 he laid the foundation stone of a church at Calcutta, near to which a school was erected for the Christian poor; and soon after arose, on the bank of the river, a college for the liberal education of youth. But in the midst of his unwearying efforts for the propagation of true religion, he was seized with a fever, and died in 1822. Among his writings are, "Sermons;" an erudite work on the "Greek Article;" and "The Country Spectator." He also for some time edited the new series of "The British Critic."

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, a Welsh poet, was born at Gwynnog, in Denbighshire, and died about 1600. He served in the armies of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war. He wrote a paraphrase of the Book of Psalms in Welsh verse, and was also the author of the "Art of Poetry." Died, 1595.

MIERIS, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, born at Leyden, in 1635, and died in 1681. He was a pupil of Gerard Douw, whose delicate finish he rivalled, and whose colouring he was thought to excel. He had two sons, JOHN and WILLIAM, both of whom possessed considerable talent, and adopted their father's style.

MIGNARD, PETER, surnamed the Roman, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1610. He studied at Rome; and, during his residence there of 22 years, enjoyed great favour from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris; appointed him his principal painter, and director of the manufactories of Seve and the Gobelins; and ennobled him. Mignard was on habits of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was

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MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a painter of Frankfort, was born in 1639, and died in 1679. He excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and still life, which he painted with exquisite delicacy.

MIGNOT, STEPHEN, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris, in 1698. He received his degree of D.D. in 1722; was afterwards admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; and died in 1771. His works consist of various histories relative to ecclesiastical disputes and church government, and an elaborate treatise in 5 vols., entitled "Des Prêts de Commerce."

MIGNOT, VINCENT, the nephew of Voltaire, was born at Paris about 1730. Without being a priest, he obtained several benefices, among which was the abbey of Solieres, in Champagne. He wrote "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Paix de Belgrade, en 1740," 4 vols. &c. Died, 1790.

MILDMAY, Sir WALTER, a statesman of great integrity, who filled several situations under the Tudors. Under Henry VIII. he was employed in the court of augmentation; under Edward VI. he had an office in the mint; in queen Mary's reign he sat in parliament as member for Cumberland; and in Elizabeth's, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer; an office which he held for 23 years, and discharged with zeal and impartiality. He was the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge; and died in 1589.

MILHOUSE, ROBERT, a weaver, whose name we have to add to the many of those who, born in humble station, and passing through life in humble occupation, yet have proved to be gifted in no ordinary degree with the poet's power as well as with the poet's feeling. His "Vicissitude" and "Sherwood Forest" contain passages of which any poet might be proud; but they, and, indeed, all his productions, are greatly marred by a melancholy and querulous tone, scarcely justifiable in any one, but least of all in the poet, whose very art should make it impossible to look forth upon the world and exclaim "all is barren." His productions made him many generous friends; and if he was not rich, yet he escaped from the worst sufferings too commonly attendant upon the poet, who has only poetry upon which to depend. Just previous to his death he published "The Destinies of Man," a poem in two parts, which contain some splendid passages. Died, 1839.

MILL, JAMES, an able writer and political economist, was a native of Kincardineshire, and born in 1774. He first came to London as a tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, but gave up that employment, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1818 he published his admirable "History of British India," a work of great research and powerful reasoning. He also produced other works connected with legislation and morals, viz. his "Elements of Political Economy," an "Analysis of the Human Mind," and another, entitled "Prison and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education."

He was also the contributor of many excellent articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and in the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *London Reviews*. In morals and legislation he was the powerful auxiliary of Jeremy Bentham; in political economy, the ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo; and in metaphysics he laboured to extend the philosophy of Bacon, Locke, &c., and the promoters of inductive science. He held the office of chief examiner to the East India Company. Died, 1836.

MILL, JOHN, a learned divine and biblical critic, was born at Shapp, in Westmorland, in 1645; received his education at Queen's College, Oxford; became rector of Bletchington, in Oxfordshire, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He was employed 30 years in preparing this valuable edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings, for which he is said to have consulted upwards of 30,000 MSS. Died in 1707.

MILLAR, JOHN, a learned writer, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, in 1736, and educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kaimes, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of law, which he held for nearly 40 years. He was the author of "The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society" and "An Historical View of the English Government."

MILLER, EDWARD, Mus. Doc., was the son of a pavior at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike to it, he absconded, and became a pupil of Dr. Burney, who was then resident at Lynn. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he remained till his death, in 1807. Dr. Miller published "Institutes of Music," "The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition," "The Psalms of David, set to Music, and arranged for every Sunday in the Year," and "The History and Antiquities of Doncaster."

MILLER, JAMES, a political and dramatic writer, was born in Dorsetshire, in 1703. He received his education at Wadham College, Oxford; and while at the university, he wrote a satiric piece, called "The Humours of Oxford," which created him many enemies, and hindered his preferment. He also published several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole; and also some plays, the principal of which is the tragedy of "Mahomet." Died, 1744.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a witty actor, was born in 1684, and was a favourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour greatly contributed. He died in 1738. The compilation called "Joe Miller's Jests" was the work of John Motley. The name has, however, not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and witticisms, manufactured long since the bones of Joe were deposited in the churchyard of St. Clements, in the Strand; where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend, Stephen Duck.

MILLER, PHILIP, a gardener and bota-

nist, was born in 1691. He succeeded his father as gardener to the company of apothecaries at Chelsea; and soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of plants. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, of which he became a member; and in 1730 he published "A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers in the Gardens near London." This was followed by his "Gardener's Dictionary," a work which is highly eulogised by Linnæus, and through which its author obtained from foreigners the appellation of *Hortulanorum Princeps*. In 1755 appeared "Figures of Plants," adapted to the dictionary, in 2 vols. folio. His other works are, the "Gardener's Kalender" and "The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary."

MILLES, Dr. JEREMIAH, an eminent English divine and antiquary; born, 1713; died, 1784. He was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary.

MILLEVOYE, CHARLES HUBERT, a French poet, was born at Abbeville, in 1782, and displayed poetical talents at a very early age. Many of his pieces, particularly his elegiac compositions, are expressed by great feeling, elegance, and animation. Died, 1816.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, an eminent archæologist and naturalist, was born at Paris in 1759. In the reign of Napoleon he made two antiquarian researches through France and Italy, where he discovered several remains which had been previously overlooked. He edited the "Magazin Encyclopédique" nearly twenty years, and was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society in Paris. His works are very numerous: among them the principal are, "Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts" and "Gallerie Mythologique." His lectures, which were fashionably attended contributed, with his works, to diffuse a taste for the study of antiquities in France. Died, 1818.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French historian, was born at Besançon in 1726. He entered into the society of Jesuits, but quitted it in consequence of being illiberally treated, and officiated as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. For some time he held the professorship of history at Parma; but relinquished it to become preceptor to the Duke d'Enghien. His principal works are, "Elements of the History of France," 3 vols.; "Elements of the History of England," 3 vols.; "Elements of Universal History," 9 vols.; "History of the Troubadors," 3 vols., and "Political and Military Memoirs towards the History of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.," 6 vols.

MILLS, CHARLES, an historian, was born at Greenwich, in 1788. He served his time as clerk to a solicitor, but relinquished his legal pursuits for others more congenial to his tastes. In 1817, he published his "History of Mohammedanism," which was succeeded by the "History of the Crusades," the "Travels of Theodore Ducas," and the "History of Chivalry."

MILMAN, Sir FRANCIS, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent physician, was the son of a clergyman in Devonshire, and born in 1746. He

was designed for the church, but after taking the degree of M. A. at Oxford, he directed his attention to physic, graduated as M. D., travelled on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation, and at Rome attended the Duke of Gloucester. This circumstance fixed his professional pursuits, and on his return to England, he became a member of the Royal Society, and a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was afterwards nominated physician to the royal household, which procured his elevation to the baronetage. Sir Francis was the author of "Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis ejusque Curatione" and "A Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy, and Putrid Fever." Died, 1821.

MILNE, COLIN, a divine and naturalist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College. Having been tutor to Lord Algernon Percy, he obtained, through the interest of the Northumberland family, the rectory of North Chapel, in Essex. His "Botanical Dictionary," "Indigenous Botany," and "Institutions of Botany," are all in high repute with those who are versed in the science. Died, 1815.

MILNE, JOSHUA, author of the celebrated "Treatise on Annuities and Assurances," was formerly a clerk in the banking house of the Messrs. Currie previous to his becoming connected with the Sun Assurance Company, to which he performed the duties of actuary for upwards of 30 years. He contributed various memoirs of great practical value in connection with the subject of mortality and its applications, to the Encyclopædia Britannica; but his chief work, and that by which he will be long and honourably remembered, is the one to which we have already adverted. This, although published so long ago as the year 1815, and notwithstanding the disadvantage of an involved and awkward notation, still maintains its place as the most satisfactory and complete treatise on the subject in this, or probably in any other, language. To Mr. Milne the community is indebted for the construction of the tables founded on the data of the mortality collected at Carlisle by Dr. Heysham, which are now generally adopted as the basis of calculation in life-assurance offices, and which have exercised a most important influence on the growth of life-assurance in Great Britain. He left behind him the most complete collection extant on subjects connected with the statistics of vitality. Died, 1851, aged 78.

MILNER, JOHN, a celebrated Catholic divine and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and theology, was born in London in 1752. His education commenced at the schools of Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and he finished his studies at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, and commenced his pastoral duties, in 1779, at the Catholic chapel, Winchester, whither he had gone to administer spiritual aid to the French prisoners confined there. In 1782 he published a funeral discourse for Bishop Challoner, which was his first production. This was followed, in 1785, by "A Letter to the Author of a Book, called a Candid and Impartial Sketch of the Life and Government of Pope Clement XIV." Dr. Milner's attachment

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to the study of ancient ecclesiastical architecture led him to an attentive observation of the remains of Catholic antiquity with which Winchester abounds; and the learning and skill which he displayed procured for him the honour of admission into the Royal Society of Antiquaries, in 1790. He contributed many valuable communications to the *Archæologia*; and, in 1798, he evinced his zeal for the preservation of the relics of former ages by the publication of a "Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury." The same year he published his "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," 2 vols. 4to. and, subsequently, a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages." Some observations on the character of Bishop Hoadley, and other subjects in the "History of Winchester," gave offence to Dr. Sturges, a prebendary of the cathedral, who animadverted on them in a tract entitled "Reflections on Popery." Dr. Milner replied to this attack in his "Letters to a Prebendary," which, like his writings in general, display great learning, ability, and acuteness, with an unflinching zeal for the doctrines of the papal church. In 1803 he was appointed vicar-apostolic in the midland district, with the title of "bishop of Castabala." In 1814 he visited Rome, where he remained about twelve months. In 1818 he published a treatise, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy," containing a defence of those articles of the Catholic faith usually regarded as most objectionable by Protestants; and he continued not only in the active exercise of his prelatical duties, but occasionally to publish theological and controversial treatises till a short time previous to his death, which took place in 1826.

MILNER, JOSEPH, a Calvinistic divine, was born at Leeds in 1744; received his education there, and at Catherine Hall, Cambridge; was successively master of Hull Grammar School, evening lecturer and vicar of the Holy Trinity. He was the author of a "History of the Church of Christ," and "Sermons." Died, 1797.

MILNER, ISAAC, brother of the preceding, an episcopal divine, a mathematician, and natural philosopher, was born at Leeds in 1751. In his youth he was a weaver; but availing himself of his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of the classics and mathematics, he made such progress as to become usher to his brother at Hull. He afterwards entered as a sizer at Queen's College, Cambridge, became senior wrangler in 1774, and gained the first mathematical prize. In 1783 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy, president of his college in 1788, and about the same time he obtained the deanery of Carlisle. He was subsequently vice-chancellor of the university, and Lucasian professor of mathematics. Dr. Milner wrote against Marsh, in favour of the Bible Society; and contributed many excellent papers on chemistry and natural philosophy to the *Philosophical Transactions*.

MILÓ, one of the most celebrated Grecian athletes, was a native of Crotona, in Italy,

and a scholar of Pythagoras. Many instances of his prodigious strength are cited, of which one will be sufficient to notice here, viz. that he once carried a bull to the sacrifice on his shoulders, and killed it with a blow of his fist.

MILORADOWITCH, MICHAEL ANDREWITCH, Count of, a distinguished Russian officer, was born in 1770. He entered the service at an early age, and rose rapidly; in 1799 he commanded the vanguard of Suwarrow's army in Italy; acted as lieutenant-general in the battle of Austerlitz; fought victoriously against the Turks, in 1808; and was of the greatest service in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed military commandant of St. Petersburg; and, in 1825, at the accession of the emperor Nicholas, he was killed by a pistol-shot.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who lived about B.C. 500, and has been immortalised by defeating the Persians at Marathon. This hero, who had saved his country, failed in an attack on Paros, was compelled to refund the expenses of the expedition, and died of his wounds in prison.

MILTON, JOHN, the most illustrious of English poets, was the son of a scrivener in London, and born in Bread Street, in 1608. From St. Paul's School he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the church; but not having an inclination to that calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here our poet wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas," poems of such merit as would have alone immortalised his name. In 1638 he travelled into France and Italy, and on his return to England settled in London. The troubles breaking out between the king and parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some virulent pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of Richard Powell, esq., a magistrate in Oxfordshire. The father of the lady being a jovial country gentleman and a royalist, the residence of her husband so disgusted the bride, that in less than a month, under the pretence of a visit, she left him, and remained for the rest of the summer with her parents. Milton became incensed, and regarding her conduct as a desertion of the marriage contract, he sought to punish it by repudiation; and to this is to be attributed his treatises on the subject of "Divorce." His wife's friends, however, brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the rebellious party, even after the murder of Charles I., which sanguinary deed he vindicated in his "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," but he was not disinterested in this, for the parliament rewarded him with 1000*l.*, and soon afterwards nominated him Latin secretary to the new council of state. He also wrote with great asperity against the king's book of prayers and meditations, entitled "Icon Basilike." The treatise of Milton was called "Iconoclastes, or the Image Breaker," in which

he calumniated the king for having made use of a prayer taken from "Sidney's Arcadia." He was next employed to answer the treatise of Salmasius, entitled "Defensio Regia, or a Defence of the late King." The reply of Milton had for its title "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano;" and it was observed by Hobbes, in regard to the two disputants, that he did not know whose style was best, or whose arguments were worst. About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, owing to a natural weakness, and intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards took another. Though he was a determined republican, and wrote with energy and intemperance against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," yet he readily submitted to the usurpation of Cromwell, to whom he became Latin secretary. Milton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the ancient constitution was re-established, he was excepted out of the act of indemnity, on which he kept himself concealed for some time. By the kindness, however, of Sir William Davenant and others, he obtained his pardon; soon after which he lost his second wife, and was not long without another. In the time of the plague he removed with his family to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradise Lost," which was printed first in 1667. For this immortal work he had only 15*l*, and that by instalments. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. After this he engaged in another, called "Paradise Regained;" the occasion of which was as follows: John Elwood, the Quaker, who was his amanuensis, calling upon him at Chalfont, and the conversation turning upon Milton's great work, Elwood observed, "Thou hast said much upon Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say upon Paradise Found?" Milton paused, and the next time they met, he showed Elwood the latter poem, saying, "This is owing to you." The "Paradise Regained," though possessing many beauties, is in all respects inferior to the "Paradise Lost;" yet it is remarkable that the author gave it the preference. Milton died at his house in Bunhill Row, in 1674, and lies interred in the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where there is a monument to his memory, and another in Westminster Abbey, erected by William Benson. Besides the poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. He also wrote a "History of England to the Conquest," and several tracts. In his youth, Milton was distinguished for personal beauty; his habits of life were those of a student and philosopher,

being strictly sober and temperate; and his chief relaxation consisted of music and conversation. Though warm and acrimonious in controversy, and possessing lordly notions of his rights as the head of a family, he is said to have been of a serene and cheerful temper, and particularly urbane in his intercourse with society. But whatever may be thought of his domestic virtues, there can be but one opinion with regard to the sublimity of his genius, and the extent of his erudition.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek amatory poet of the 6th century B. C., who is said to have invented the pentameter measure; but only a few fragments of his poems are in existence.

MINA, Don FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a distinguished Spanish general, who, for a long time, was commander-in-chief of the Catalan army, was a native of Navarre, and born in 1782, at Ydozin, near Pampeluna. He first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, and the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa and several other places, he had the mortification to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and he made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador. On this occasion the conduct of Louis XVIII. was most honourable; he dismissed the commissary, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna at the head of a few hundreds of followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Aragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to discard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823. After the accession of Christina, he took an active part against Don Carlos; but many of his measures partook of the general sanguinary character of this unnatural warfare, and tended to tarnish the laurels he had formerly so nobly won. Died, 1836.

MINOT, LAURENCE, an English poet, who flourished in the 14th century, whose works lay in obscurity, as well as his name, till accident discovered them to Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he was preparing his edition of Chaucer. A complete edition of them was published by Ritson, in 1794.

MINUCIUS FELIX, MARCUS, a rhetorician and writer of the 3rd century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled "Octavius," which

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possesses very considerable merit, and was long ascribed to Arnobius, till Baudouin discovered the real author in 1580. Another treatise, "De Fato," has also been ascribed to him.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was at first a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards served in the army. His works are, translations of "Tasso's Jerusalem," and "Ariosto's Orlando," into French; "Alphabet de la Fee Gracieuse," "Le Monde, son Origine, son Antiquité," "Sentimens des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Ame." In 1770 was published under his name, but falsely, an atheistical book, entitled the "System of Nature," in 2 vols., the real authors being Diderot and D'Holbach.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, Marquis de, descended from an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples. He was one of the principal propagators of the doctrines of the French political economists, and wrote several books in support of them. His chief work is entitled "Ami des Hommes." Born, 1715; died, 1789.

MIRABEAU, HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI, Count de, one of the most celebrated characters of the French revolution, was the son of the preceding, and born at Bignon, in Provence, in 1749. On leaving school, he entered the military service; and his intercourse with young and dissipated officers familiarised him to all their vices. His active mind, however, could not remain idle, and he read all the books which he could on the military art. He also fell in love, and his passion was marked by all the impetuosity of a strong and wild character. His father, who systematically thwarted his inclinations, now procured his confinement in a fortress on the island of Rhé. After his liberation, he went, as a volunteer, to Corsica, distinguished himself, and obtained a commission as captain of dragoons; but his father refusing to purchase him a regiment, he abandoned, though unwillingly, the military profession. In 1772 he espoused a rich heiress of Aix, but he soon squandered away the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the wife of the president Mounnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there three years and a half. He then instituted an ineffectual lawsuit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and afterwards Berlin; and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the French revolution. This offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. Imbibing the delusive doctrine of equality, and being disappointed in his attempts to become a deputy to the states-general from the noblesse of Provence, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed, "Mirabeau, dealer in drapery." He was now elected deputy to the third estate of Aix, and by the courtiers he was termed the plebeian count. In this new capacity, his extror-

dinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness, soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. At length he entered into a treaty with the court, to use his influence in stopping the progress of republicanism. He required a pension of 40,000 francs a week, and the promise of such a diplomatic or ministerial post as he should select, after the re-establishment of the royal authority. These demands were conceded, and he received the pension for several weeks. It was agreed that the dissolution of the assembly should be effected by an expression of the will of the nation, and that a new assembly should be convoked, composed of men of more moderate opinions. Before, however, he could carry his intentions into effect, a sudden illness terminated his existence in 1791. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and deposited in the Pantheon. His principal works are, "A Comparison between the Great Condé and Scipio Africanus," "History of Prussia under Frederic the Great," 8 vols.; "Original Letters containing an Account of his Life and Amours," 4 vols.; "Secret History of the Court of Berlin," 2 vols., which book was burnt by the common executioner; "On Lettres de Cachet," and an "Essay on Despotism." Mirabeau was the creature of his passions; yet he possessed an energy and decision which yielded to no opposition, and an audacity of purpose which shrank before no difficulties.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, Viscount, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1754; served in the French army against the English in America, but did not imbibe revolutionary principles therefrom. Being chosen a deputy to the states-general from the nobility of Limousin, he constantly resisted the re-union of the three orders, defended the rights of the clergy, and opposed the progress of the revolution. In 1790 he emigrated to Germany, and raising a legion of loyalists, he joined the Prince of Condé, and served under him with great reputation; but he was unequal to the fatigues to which he was exposed, and died in 1792.

MIRANDA, DON FRANCESCO, a general in the service of the French republic, and the earliest martyr in the cause of freedom in South America, was born at Caracas, of an ancient Spanish family. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and with this view went to Paris in 1792, where he connected himself with Petion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division under Dumouriez. Some time after he was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues. In 1794 he was liberated; but a few months only had elapsed before he received orders to quit France for renewed machinations. This order he evaded; but a second sentence of deportation, in 1797, obliged him to take refuge in England. In 1803 he returned to Paris, and was again banished, for taking part in an opposition to the first consul. Miranda now devoted

himself, with all the energy of his character, to the accomplishment of a long cherished scheme, for overthrowing the Spanish dominion in America. Having procured some secret assistance, he sailed from New York in 1806, with one ship and a number of volunteers, and landed in Venezuela; but his attempts to rouse the inhabitants were altogether unsuccessful, and he found himself compelled to re-embark. In 1810 he renewed his attempt with more success, but was finally obliged to capitulate to the Spanish general Monteverde, who, in violation of the articles of surrender, treated him as a prisoner. Miranda was sent to Spain, and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Cadiz, where, in 1816, he died, after an imprisonment of four years.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, count and prince of Concordia, one of the brightest ornaments of literature in the 15th century, was born in 1463. In his youth he gave astonishing proofs of his genius; and, when little more than 20, he set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he engaged publicly to defend. This extraordinary young man died in 1494 at Florence, where he had resided some time, on terms of intimacy with the most learned and distinguished men of the age, particularly Lorenzo de Medici and Politian.

MISSON, MAXIMILIAN, was an eminent French lawyer, who distinguished himself by his pleadings before the parliament of Paris, in behalf of the Protestants. He retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards travelled as tutor to an English nobleman. He published "A Voyage to Italy," 3 vols.; "A Tour in England," and "Le Théâtre sacré des Cévennes," in which the author betrayed his credulity and fanaticism by espousing the cause of the French prophets. He died in London, in 1701.

MITAN, JAMES, an historical engraver of some celebrity. Born in London, 1776; died, 1822.

MITCHELL, ANDREW, a British admiral, born in Scotland about 1757. In 1776 he accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, as a midshipman; and while there his services were such that he was rapidly advanced to the rank of post-captain. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command of the Asia, of 64 guns, and next to the Impregnable, of 90. In 1795 he was made rear-admiral; and, in 1799, soon after his promotion as vice-admiral of the white, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and entering the Texel, the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. He was now created a knight of the Bath; in 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief off the coast of America; and he died, at Bermuda, in 1806.

MITCHELL, Sir DAVID, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the Elizabeth of 70 guns at the battle off Beachy Head, where he behaved with great gallantry. In 1698 he was made rear-admiral

of the blue, and in 1694 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. He died in 1719.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland, in 1684. He was patronised by Sir Robert Walpole, but died poor, owing to his extravagance and dissipated habits, in 1738. He wrote "The Fatal Extravagance," a tragedy; "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera; and "Poems," in 2 vols.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, a distinguished philologist, was born in London, in 1783, and educated at Christ's Hospital and at Cambridge, and subsequently devoted himself chiefly to private tuition and writing for the press. He contributed several excellent papers to the Quarterly, upon subjects connected with Greek manners and literature; and occasionally superintended the classical works that emanated from the Clarendon press; but his chief title to fame rests upon his admirable translation of the Plays of Aristophanes into English verse. Died, 1845.

MITFORD, GEORGE, M.D., a descendant of the ancient house of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, near Morpeth, was born at Hexham, in 1760, and married the only daughter of Dr. Russell, rector of Ashe, Hants. Though he practised as a physician for a few years in Reading, his strong preference for country sports and occupations induced him to retire from the profession, and he became distinguished for his benevolence and hospitality as a country gentleman, and for his intelligence and activity as a magistrate. He was for a long period chairman of the Reading bench of magistrates, performing the duties of that station in a manner so able, ingenious, and independent, as to obtain for him a well-earned popularity. He had one daughter, the celebrated Mary Russell Mitford, the authoress of "Our Village," whose truthful and artless delineations of country life and manners have secured for her an enduring fame. Dr. Mitford died Dec. 10. 1842, aged 82.

MITFORD, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, better known by the familiar appellation of "Jack Mitford." At an early age he entered the royal navy, where he attained the rank of lieutenant, fought under Hood and Nelson, and at the end of the war retired on half-pay. But having, during the early investigation into the conduct of queen Caroline, been detected as the fabricator of some letters, and thereby lost not only his rank and emoluments, but also his station in society, he had to depend for support on his literary talents. It appears that his versatility was such, that it was a matter of little consequence to him, whether his theme were grave or gay, while the facility with which he wrote verse was really extraordinary: thus we find him editing the Scourge and Bon Ton Magazines, and other works of a similar cast, while he edited the world by his contributions to religious periodicals, or charmed it by those lyric effusions, which were graced by the classic typography of a St. Giles's press, and rendered popular by the sweet voices of itinerant

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vocalists. His principal work is entitled "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," a poem descriptive of sea life. He died in St. Giles's workhouse, Dec. 1831.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN. See REDESDALE.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent historical and philological writer, was born at London, in 1734; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple; but he early quitted the profession of the law, and obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. He was, successively, M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney. He was professor of ancient history at the Royal Academy; and, besides his principal work, "The History of Greece," he published "An Essay on the Harmony of Language," "A Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom," "Observations on the History of Christianity," &c. Died, 1827.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, sur-named the Great, ascended the throne at the age of 13 years, B. C. 124; and when he became of age, travelled through Asia, partly to learn the customs, laws, manners, and languages of the inhabitants, and partly to examine the territories of his neighbours of which he meditated the conquest. After an absence of three years, he returned, attacked Paphlagonia, and divided it with his ally, the king of Bithynia. The Romans, who had declared the country free, threatened him with a war; but Mithridates was so little alarmed at this menace, that he even possessed himself of Galatia, which had placed itself under the protection of Rome. After various acts of perfidy and aggression, Mithridates declared himself against the Romans, suddenly fell upon Cappadocia and Bithynia at the same time, and was successful at the opening of the war. Sylla and Lucullus, however, prevailed against him, and he acceded to a very humiliating peace, but soon renewed the war against Murena, and, though defeated by that general, obtained some ultimate advantages. The war continued to rage with alternate success, till at length Pompey obtained a great victory over him, near the Euphrates, B. C. 66. Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who had before been one of his most efficient allies, but that monarch now refused him an asylum. He then took refuge in the dominions of a Scythian prince, and sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon having his person. Meanwhile, an insurrection broke out in his army, and his son Pharnazes was proclaimed king. Unable to reduce the rebels to their duty, and seeing no hope of retrieving his fortunes, he threw himself on his sword, B. C. 64, having ruled Pontus 59 years.

MITZLER, LAURENCE CHARLES DE KOLOF, an eminent German musical composer, was born at Vettlesheim, in 1711; received his education at Anspach; and, in 1731, removed to the university of Leipsic, where he not only perfected himself in musical science, but made a considerable proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. He afterwards settled at Warsaw, where he became

so great a favourite at the court, as to obtain from the king a patent of nobility. His principal works are, "A Musical Library," 3 vols., and "The Elements of Thorough Bass." Died, 1778.

MOEISEN, JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM, physician to Frederic the Great, was born at Berlin, in 1722, studied at Jena and Halle, and was a member of various learned institutions. He wrote several works relating to the history of medicine and its professors; and died in 1795.

MOELLENDORF, RICHARD JOACHIM HENRY, Count de, a Prussian general, born in 1724. His behaviour at the battles of Molwitz and Kotowitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederic II., whom he accompanied thither as a page, he was promoted to a company in the guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783 governor of Berlin. During the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did everything in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal and governor of South Prussia; and succeeded the Duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kaiserslautern. He was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded; and he died in 1816.

MOESER, JUSTUS, an eminent German advocate and author, was born at Osnaburg, in 1720; was educated at Jena and Göttingen; acquired great popularity on his return to his native place as an advocate and counsellor of justice; and died in 1794.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an eminent painter, born in 1609, at Coldra, in the Milanese. He was a pupil of Albani, and is distinguished both as a landscape and historical painter. Died, 1665.

MOLAI, JAMES DE, the last grand-master of the knights Templars, was a native of Burgundy. He was admitted into the order about 1265, and having signalised himself by his valour in Palestine, was unanimously elected grand-master on the death of William de Beaujeu. The great wealth and power of the Templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and led to their destruction. At length, Philippe le Bel, king of France, and pope Clement V. formed a plan for their extermination. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature. In 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested at the same hour, and they were tried and convicted, some on their own confessions, and others on such evidence as could be procured. Fifty-seven were committed to the flames in 1311; and after an imprisonment of seven years, De Molai shared their fate at Paris, in 1314, declaring his innocence to the last.

MOLE', FRANCIS RENE', an eminent French comedian, born at Paris, in 1734. During the progress of the revolution he became an associate of the Jacobins, and impiously officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. Died, 1802.

MOLE, MATTHEW, a French magistrate, remarkable for his probity and courage in the most troublesome times, was born at Paris, in 1584; became president of the parliament, and keeper of the seals; and died in 1656.

MOLE, JOHN, an Englishman, who was eminent for his skill and knowledge in the science of algebra. Born of poor but respectable parents, Mr. Mole was indebted to a fortuitous circumstance for the discovery of his talent. Having, when a farmer's servant, been sent to a carpenter's shop for a load of timber, a workman asked him whether he could tell how many cubical quarters of inches could be cut out of a solid foot of wood; upon which Mole replied, he could tell how many could be cut out of ten thousand solid feet. He then answered the question,—How many farthings there were in a million of moidores, of the value of twenty-seven shillings each. Hitherto Mole had set down his figures in chalk, and asked his fellow-servants to decipher them; but from that period he applied diligently to acquire a knowledge of figures. He died in 1827.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount, an Irish statesman, born at Dublin in 1656, and educated in Trinity College. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be confiscated; but, on the settlement of affairs under William III., he was made a privy-councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published "An Account of Denmark," which was considered as a libel on the country, and complained of as such by the Danish ambassador in London. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. He died in 1725.

MOLEVILLE, ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTAND DE, a French statesman, was born at Toulouse, in 1744. He was minister of the marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the revolution broke out, he sought an asylum in England, where he resided twenty-two years, and published "Memoirs of the Revolution," and several other works on that subject. During his residence in London he acquired such a command of the English language as to write in it "A History of England." Died, at Paris, 1819.

MOLIERE, JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN DE, the most celebrated among the French writers of comedy, was born at Paris, in 1622. His father was valet-de-chambre and upholsterer to the king; and when he became infirm, Moliere was obliged to officiate for him in the royal household; in which capacity he attended Louis XIII. to Narbonne, in 1641. On his return to Paris his passion for the stage was unconquerable; he became a provincial actor, and began also to display his dramatic powers as an author. In 1662 he produced his "Etourdi;" and having the patronage of the Prince de Conti, he finally established himself at Paris. His reputation was carried to its highest summit when the "Tartuffe" appeared; and the piece was played and applauded after it had been kept back for years by the clamour of false devo-

tees. In this, hypocrisy is fully unveiled, the characters are equally various and true, and the dialogue is elegant and natural. For twenty years, Moliere wrote for the stage; and being all the time an actor also, and interrupted by various avocations, his fertility was most extraordinary. His last piece was the celebrated "Le Malade Imaginaire," to the fourth representation of which he fell a sacrifice. He himself acted the imaginary sick man in the piece; but labouring at the time under a pulmonary complaint, and exerting himself with unusual spirit, his efforts brought on the rupture of a blood-vessel, by which he was suffocated. Moliere may be regarded as the true father of French comedy; and Voltaire styles him "the best comic writer of any nation." He chased away a great share of the coxcombry, false wit, and pedantry of the day; and his works may be considered as a history of the manners, fashions, and tastes of the times. In private life he was humane and benevolent in a high degree; and no one had more friends of rank and talent, or was more lamented by them; but his matrimonial connection with a young actress, whose conduct subjected him to great annoyances, embittered his domestic enjoyments. He died in 1673.

MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE, a philosophical writer, was born at Tarascon, in 1677; became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; and was a pupil of Malebranche, on whose death he quitted the society, and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the royal college, and died in 1742. His works are, "Philosophical Lectures," 4 vols.; "Mathematical Lectures," and "La Premier Partie des Elémens de Géométrie."

MOLIN, JAMES, usually called Dumoulin, a celebrated French physician, was born in 1666; became chief physician to the army in Catalonia, at the age of 26; and on his return to Paris, in 1706, added to his reputation by his cure of the Prince of Condé. In his medical practice he was so partial to venesection, that it is supposed Le Sage intended to satirise him under the character of Dr. Sangrado. Died, 1765.

MOLINA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, was born at Cuenza, in 1635; was professor of theology at Evora for 20 years; and died in 1691. He was the author of a treatise on free will, entitled "De Concordia Gratiae et liberi Arbitrii," which gave rise to such a furious contest between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, that the pope found it advisable to issue a bull, in order to suppress it.

MOLINET, CLAUDE DU, canon regular and procurator general of the congregation of St. Génévieve, was born at Chalons-sur-Marne, in 1620, and died in 1687. He was the author of "The Epistles of Stephen, Bishop of Tournay, with Notes," "History of the Popes by Medals," and other works illustrative of ecclesiastical antiquities. He collected a large cabinet of curiosities, and placed the library of St. Génévieve in the state for which it is so celebrated.

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15th century; author of "Fautes et Dits," &c. He was almoner and librarian to Margaret of Austria, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy. Died, 1507.

MOLINIER, WILLIAM, a celebrated troubadour of the 14th century, whose "Lays d'Amors," is a curious monument of the state of literature in the south of France at that period.

MOLINOS, MICHAEL, a Spanish theologian, and founder of the sect called Quietists, was born in 1627, at Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome, where, in 1675, he published his celebrated "Spiritual Guide," which was condemned by the Inquisition 10 years after its first appearance, and the author sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died a captive, in 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called Quietists, because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a political writer and dramatist, was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a political paper, called Common Sense. He died in 1767. His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquet," and "Half-pay Officers."

MOLYNEUX, Sir WILLIAM, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son: "Let the under-wood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds, or your rents, above your forefathers."

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin, in 1656. The philosophical society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptrics," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote "Sciothericum Telescopium," also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England," and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. —

SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, his son, was born at Chester, in 1689; became secretary to George II., when prince of Wales; and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy.

MOLZA, FRANCIS MARIA, an Italian poet, was born at Modena, in 1489. He excelled in various kinds of poetry, combining elegance of style with striking imagery and elevated ideas; but he was a man of dissipated manners, and died a victim to his vices and licentiousness, in 1544. — His granddaughter, TARGUINA MOLZA, who married Paul Porrino, was born in 1542, and died in

1617. Her works consist of translations from Plato, and other classical writers, with Latin and Italian poems, for which her family was honoured by the Roman senate with a patent of citizenship.

MONARDES, NICHOLAS, a Spanish physician, was born at Seville, and educated at Alcalá; after which he settled in his native place, and died there in 1578. His works are, "De secunda Vena in Fleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes Concordia," "De Rosa, et Partibus ejus," and "Dos Libros de las cosas que se traen de las Indias Occidentales, que sirven al uso de Medicina." This last work has been translated into Latin, French, Italian, and English; and the name of Monardes is perpetuated by the botanical genus Monarda, in the class Diandria of Linnaeus.

MONBEILLARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a distinguished French naturalist, born at Semur, in 1720. He obtained great reputation in the scientific world, by his continuation of the "Collection Académique," a work consisting of every interesting circumstance in the memoirs of the learned societies of Europe; afterwards became the associate of Buffon, in his great work on natural history; nor was any difference of style in their writings observed, until Buffon himself announced him in his preface. Died, 1785.

MONCEY, ADRIEN, duke of Conegliano and marshal of France, was born at Besançon, in 1754. Though he entered the army at 15 years of age, he did not become a captain till 1791, and in 1793 having been sent to the Pyrenees at the head of the "chasseurs Cantabres," he so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that in a short time he became successively general of brigade and general of division. In 1795 and 1796 he made a most successful campaign in Spain and Italy; and, after the peace of Luneville, he was appointed inspector general of the gendarmerie; in which capacity he rendered such important services to Napoleon, that he was made one of his first marshals in 1804, and soon afterwards created duke of Conegliano. In 1806 he once more took part in the war with Spain, and contributed to the capture of Saragossa in 1809; but, during the last years of the empire, he ceased to take part in military operations which he disapproved, and did not reappear till 1814, when he tried, as major-general of the national guard, to defend the walls of Paris, laying down his arms only after the capitulation was signed. After the "hundred days," he refused to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney; and for this generous act he was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham for three months, deprived of all his functions, and expelled from the chamber of peers, to which, however, he was readmitted in 1819. In 1823 he joined the Duke d'Angoulême in his invasion of Spain, and finished his military career with a success worthy of his first exploits. He was afterwards nominated governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and in this capacity received the ashes of Napoleon in 1840. Died, 1842.

MONCONYS, BALTHASAR DE, a traveller, was born at Lyons. After receiving a liberal

education at the university of Salamanca, he visited the East, for the purpose of tracing the remains of the philosophy of Triamegius and Zoroaster; but returned without accomplishing the object of his mission, and died in 1665. His travels were printed in 3 vols.

MONCRIF, FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE, a member of the French academy, was born at Paris, in 1687; became the favourite of fashionable society by his musical, theatrical, and poetical talents; and died in 1770. His principal works are, "An Essay on the Art of Pleasing," and a romance, entitled "Les Ames Rivaies."

MONGAULT, NICHOLAS HUBERT, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1674. He became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; but after teaching with reputation in the college at Mons, he quitted the society, and went to live with the Archbishop of Toulouse, who procured him a priory. He was afterwards tutor to the Duke de Chartres, son of the Duke of Orleans; was made secretary-general to the French infantry, and obtained other places through the interest of his pupil. He was also a member of the French academy, and that of Inscriptions. Died, 1746.

MONGE, GASPARD, a celebrated French mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Beaune, in 1746; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Mezieres; became a member of the academy of sciences, in 1780; was made minister of the marine, in 1792; and was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School. In 1798 he was commissioned to go to Italy, and collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French; and, in 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the institute of Cairo. Napoleon when emperor made him a senator, created him count of Pelusium, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, accompanied by a present of 200,000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his offices and emoluments, and he died in 1818. His principal works are, "Descriptive Geometry," "The Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces," and a "Treatise on Statics."

MONGE, Lieutenant-colonel, a French officer employed by Napoleon, after his return from Elba, to go secretly to Vienna, to bring off Maria Louisa and her son to France. He succeeded, by various disguises, to reach Vienna, and was very near accomplishing his purpose, when the Austrian police got information of the plan, and Monge was compelled to fly. He got back to France, and fought bravely in the battle of Waterloo; but was eventually reduced to such distress as to work as a common labourer and died in the hospital of St. Louis, in 1829.

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, a distinguished military commander, and a great promoter of the restoration of Charles II., was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, near Torrington in Devonshire, and born in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered the army as a volunteer, and served under his relation Sir Richard Grenville, in

an expedition to Spain and in the Netherlands. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1630, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, his services there were so important, that the lords justices thought proper to appoint him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken prisoner by the army belonging to the parliament, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646. The royal cause being now ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, where he concluded a peace with the rebels, which displeased the parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon him for it. Cromwell, however, who thought highly of his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. But the sagacious usurper had strong suspicions of Monk's sincerity; and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the decease of the protector, the resignation of power by his son, and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recall and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne, in the person of Charles II. As the reward of his loyalty, he was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of 7000*l.* a year, made a privy-councillor, and invested with the order of the garter. In 1664 he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with Prince Rupert, and in 1666 obtained a great victory over the Dutch, in a tremendous battle, which lasted three days. He died in 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

MONK, MARY, daughter of Lord Molesworth, and wife of George Monk, esq., was celebrated for her poetical genius. She was well acquainted with the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. Died, 1716.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, Duke of, a natural son of Charles II., was born at Rotterdam, in 1619. He was distinguished by his personal attractions, his affable address, and thoughtless generosity; hence he became very popular. But he was weak-minded and pliant; and had he not resigned himself to the guidance of the restless and ambitious Shaftesbury, who flattered him with the hopes of succeeding to the crown, his popularity would never have become dangerous. He was concerned in various plots, which had for their object the exclusion of the Duke of York from the crown; and he was, in consequence, ordered by Charles to quit the kingdom. On the accession of James II., being urged to the act by some of his partisans, he landed at Lyme, with scarcely a hundred followers (June, 1685); but his numbers were soon increased, and he assumed the title of king, and asserted the legitimacy of his birth. His forces were defeated, and

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the duke himself was made prisoner, having been found in the disguise of a peasant, lying at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He nobly refused to betray his accomplices, and conducted himself with much firmness on the scaffold, where his head was severed from his body, after four unsuccessful blows. The people, of whom he was still the favourite, believed that the person executed was not Monmouth; and it was probably this belief which has led some to conjecture that the famous "Iron Mask" was the Duke of Monmouth.

MONNETT, ANTHONY GRIMOALD, an eminent French chemist and inspector-general of the mines, was born in Auvergne, in 1734. He was one of the very few who cultivated the science, that rejected the great discoveries and theories of Lavoisier, and it consequently lessened his reputation. He wrote a variety of works, besides analyses and memoirs in the *Journal de Physique*; and died in 1817.

MONNOYE, BERNARD DE LA, a French poet and miscellaneous writer; born, at Dijon, 1641; died, at Paris, 1727.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and anatomist, of Scottish descent, was born in London, in 1697. After studying under Cheselden, and travelling on the Continent for improvement, he was, in 1719, appointed professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the company of surgeons at Edinburgh; where, soon after, he instituted that course of instruction for which its medical school is so highly celebrated. This was followed by the foundation of an hospital, where he delivered courses of clinical lectures; and also formed a society for collecting and publishing professional papers; the result of which appeared in six volumes of "Medical Essays," and two more on "Physical and Literary Subjects." Besides the papers contained in these volumes, the doctor published a work, entitled "Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones," and an "Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland." Died, 1767.

His eldest son, **Dr. ALEXANDER MONRO**, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the anatomical professorship; and published numerous works, among which are, "Observations on the Nervous System," "The Structure and Physiology of Fishes," "A Description of the Bursa Mucosa," "Three Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear," "Observations on the Crural Hernia," "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body," 4 vols. — His second son, **Dr. DONALD MONRO**, became a physician in the army; and wrote "Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers," 2 vols.; and a "Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," 4 vols. Died, 1802.

MONROE, JAMES, a president of the United States, was born, in 1758, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He entered the revolutionary army as a cadet, and, being soon after appointed a lieutenant, marched to New York, where he joined the army under Washington. He was engaged in the battle of Harlem Heights, in that of White Plains, in the retreat through the Jerseys,

and in the attack on Trenton. In the last he was in the vanguard, and received a ball through his left shoulder. For his conduct in this action he was promoted to a captaincy. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of general Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, and he fought by the side of Lafayette, when that officer was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel; and at the end of the contest, in 1783, he was elected a member of congress. In May, 1794, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, but recalled from this mission in 1796, by president Washington, with strong marks of dissatisfaction, for having succumbed too much to the over-bearing policy of the French directory. He went, however, to London in the same capacity, at a juncture of great importance; and, in 1811, was appointed secretary of state. Six years afterwards, the war department being in a very embarrassed state, he was chosen president, in 1817, as the successor of Mr. Madison; and, in 1821, re-elected by a vote unanimous, with a single exception. He died on the 4th of July, 1823, the anniversary of American independence.

MONSON, Sir WILLIAM, an English naval officer, was born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, in 1669; was educated at Balliol College, Oxford; entered the naval service; served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth; and was knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in 1643.

MONSTRELET, ENGERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the 15th century, born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was provost of Cambray, and bailiff of Walincourt; and wrote a chronicle of events, from the year 1400 to 1453, the year in which he died.

MONTAGU, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Wiltshire. He devoted his particular attention to the study of ornithology and conchology; and was the author of "An Ornithological Dictionary" and "Testacea Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells." Died at Knowle, near Kingsbridge, Devon, 1815.

MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, a lady distinguished for her literary attainments, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, and born, about 1690, at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire. She made a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, under the superintendence of Bishop Burnet. In 1712 she married Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied in his embassy to Constantinople, from which place she wrote "Letters," to Mr. Pope, Mr. Addison, and other eminent literati of the time, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners of the Turks. She is also memorable for having first introduced the practice of inoculation into this country, for which millions have had cause to bless her memory. She closed a life marked by a great variety of adventures, in 1762. Her collected works have been published in six volumes; and her "Letters" certainly place

her at the head of female epistolary writers in Great Britain.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of the preceding, was born at Warcliffe Lodge, in Yorkshire, about 1714. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he eloped, and became a chimney-sweep. His family had given him up for lost, when a gentleman recognised him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with a master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered, and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book, entitled "Observations on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics, by Edward Wortley Montagu, esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he sat in two successive parliaments. His future conduct was marked by eccentricities not less extraordinary than those by which he had been distinguished in the early part of his life. He went to Italy, where he professed the Roman Catholic religion, and from that he apostatised to Mahometanism. After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries on the Mediterranean coasts, he died as he was about to return to England, at Padua, in 1776.

MONTAGUE, ELIZABETH, an eminent female writer, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq., of Yorkshire, and was born in 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. About 1742 she married Edward Montague, a descendant of the first Earl of Sandwich. Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society known by the name of the "Blue Stocking Club," from the circumstance that Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, a gentleman belonging to it, wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity, that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. She died in 1800, and her epistolary correspondence in 4 vols. was afterwards published.

MONTAIGNE, MICHAEL DE, a celebrated French essayist, was born in 1533, at the castle belonging to his family, in Perigord. His father, Pierre Eyquem, seigneur de Montaigne, bestowed the greatest care on the cultivation of his son's promising talents; and after a course of suitable instruction Montaigne became a parliamentary counsellor, but his aversion to the duties of the station led him to retire from it. The study

of man was his favourite occupation, and he therefore devoted himself entirely to philosophical subjects. His quiet, however, was disturbed by the troubles which distracted France in consequence of the cruel persecutions of the Huguenots; his castle was plundered by the leaguers, and he himself was ill-treated by their adversaries. To these causes of distress was added the plague, which broke out in Guienne, in 1586, and compelled him to leave his estate, with his family, and wander through the country, which was then the theatre of all kinds of atrocities. He then resided some time in Paris, but finally returned home, and died in 1592. His celebrated "Essays" contain a treasure of wisdom, and may still be deemed one of the most popular books in the French language. Their style, without being pure or correct, is simple, bold, lively, and energetic. Cardinal du Perron emphatically called them the breviary of honest men; and La Harpe observes, "It is not a book we are reading, but a conversation to which we are listening; and he persuades, because he does not teach."

MONTALVAN, DON LUIS PEREZ DE, an eminent Spanish dramatist in the reign of Philip IV., whose writings are distinguished by good taste and sound judgment. Died, 1639.

MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENÉ, Marquis de, a French general, was born in 1714, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life; and in the seven years' war was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, to give an account of military operations to the French ministry. He published a work on fortification, besides three volumes of correspondence on military subjects; and papers in the memoirs of the academy of sciences.

MONTANUS, the founder of a new sect, in the 2nd century, was a native of Phrygia. He affected to be a prophet; and, having deceived two rich ladies, named Priscilla and Maximilla, by his pretended sanctity, and exalted them into prophetesses, he asserted it as an article of faith, that the fulness of the Spirit was imparted to these three chosen vessels to complete the mystery of eternal redemption. Among others who fell into this delusion were Tertullian and Theodotus.

MONTANUS, BENEDICT ARIAS, a Spanish Benedictine, was born at Frexenel, in Estremadura, in 1527, and educated at Alcala. He was at the council of Trent, and, on his return to Spain, was employed in editing a polyglot Bible, in 8 vols. He was one of the most learned divines of the 16th century, and died at Seville, in 1598.

MONTANUS, or DA MONTE, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, was born at Verona, in 1488. He was sent to study the law at Padua, instead of which he applied to physic, and became professor of medicine. He died in 1551. He translated into Latin the works of Ætius; the poem of Musæus, the Argonautics of Orpheus, and the Tragopodagra of Lucian.

MONTAUSIER, CHARLES DE ST. MAURE, Duke of, was born in Touraine, in 1610, and died in 1690. He was governor to the dau-

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phin, to which office he was appointed in 1668; and such was his character for integrity, and the upright manner in which he always conducted himself, that he was called by the people "the virtuous man who always tells the truth." Died, 1690.

MONTECUCULI, RAYMOND DE, a celebrated general, was born in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, and entered into the service of the emperor of Germany. In 1634, at the head of 2,000 horse, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, and took their baggage and artillery; but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1637 he defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania; in 1664 he gained a splendid victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and, in 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne and the Prince of Condé by his masterly manœuvres. He died in 1680. Montecuculi wrote some excellent "Memoires" on the military art, and a treatise on the "Art of Reigning."

MONTEMAYOR, GEORGE DE, a Castilian poet, was born in 1520, and took his name from the place of his birth. After serving in the army, he was employed at the court of Philip II., where he died in 1562. He wrote "Diana," a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gaspar Polo.

MONTEREUIL, BERNARDIN, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1569, and died in 1646. His chief works are, "A History of the early State of the Church" and "A Life of Jesus Christ," which is highly esteemed.

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, Baron de, was born at the castle of Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689; and in 1716 became president of the parliament of Bourdeaux. His first appearance as an author was in the publication of the "Persian Letters," a work which gave proofs of a fine genius and a solid judgment. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments, he went on his travels, and remained in England three years. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work "On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans," which was published in 1734. His greatest performance, however, is the "Spirit of Laws," which came out in 1748, and, though attacked by some writers, secured its ground in the estimation of the literary world. His other works are, "The Temple of Cnidus," a piece called "Lysimachus," and an "Essay on Taste." Burke characterises him as "a genius not born in every country, or every time,—with a Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour." He died in 1755.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion. Having, by his despotic government, made himself many enemies, they willingly joined Cortez, and assisted him in his progress. Seized in the heart of his capital, and kept as a hostage at the Spanish quarters, he was at first treated with respect, which was soon changed into insult, and fetters were put on his legs. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain, but he could

not be brought to change his religion. He died in 1520, from being struck on the temple with a stone, while persuading his tumultuous subjects to receive the Spanish yoke. Charles V. gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montezuma, to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French critic and antiquary, was born at the castle of Sontage, in Languedoc, in 1655; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; and died in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works is that treasure of classical archaeology, entitled "L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures."

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, earl of Leicester, son of the Simon de Montfort who distinguished himself by his zeal and severity in the crusade against the Albigenses, was born in France, and retired to England in 1231, on account of some dispute with queen Blanche. Henry III. received him very kindly, bestowed upon him the earldom of Leicester, which had formerly belonged to his ancestors, and gave him his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, in marriage. After this, Henry appointed him seneschal of Gascony; but he ruled so despotically there, that he was recalled, and a violent altercation took place between them, in which the king applied the opprobrious epithet of "traitor" to his subject, and the latter gave his sovereign the lie. A reconciliation was, however, effected, and De Montfort was employed on several occasions, in a diplomatic and military capacity. In 1258 he appeared in parliament at the head of the discontented barons, who were all armed, and demanded that the administration should be put in the hands of 24 barons, who were empowered to redress grievances, and to reform the state. This was conceded, and for a time submitted to; till at length hostilities commenced between the barons and the royal party, which ended in the triumph of the former at the battle of Lewes. From what precise cause it does not appear, but probably it was owing to his arrogance and rapacity, that a powerful party was raised up against him among the barons; and, according to some, this was the motive which induced him to summon knights of shires and burgesses to the parliament in 1265. Whatever may have been his motives, however, he thus became the founder of the English House of Commons. In the same year was fought the battle of Evesham, in which the royal forces were led by prince Edward; and there, in attempting to rally his troops, by rushing into the midst of the enemy, he was surrounded and slain.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES ETIENNE, the inventor of air-balloons, was born in 1745, at Vidalon-les-Annonal. In conjunction with an elder brother, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured the vellum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in

a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rise—a circumstance that furnished him with the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, and traversing the air. After various preliminary trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the Marquis d'Orlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of spectators. He died in 1799. His brother, before mentioned, who was the inventor of a hydraulic machine, called the water-ram, died in 1810.

MONTI, VINCENTO, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, was born at Fusignano, near Ferrara, in 1753; and became as notorious for the versatility of his political principles as for his poetic talents. He commenced his career as secretary to Luigi Braschi, nephew of pope Pius VI., and was then a violent enemy of the French; he afterwards became a republican; next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by eulogising the emperor of Austria. His "Basvilliana," written on the murder of Hugo Bassville, the French ambassador at Rome, is a close imitation of Dante, and gained him a high reputation. His other chief works were, "Bardo della Selva nera," and a translation of Homer's Iliad; and his dramatic writings are the tragedies of "Galeotti Manfredi," "Aristodemo," and "Caius Gracchus." He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres and of rhetoric in the university of Padua, and historiographer of the kingdom of Italy; and, after the destruction of that state, he was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government. He was also a knight of the legion of honour, and a member of many learned societies. Died, 1828.

MONTMORENCY, ANNE DE, peer, marshal, and constable of France, born in 1498, was one of the greatest generals of the 16th century. He distinguished himself under Francis I., in the wars against Charles V., and was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, which was fought against his advice. Owing to the hatred of Catharine de Medici he lost his influence during the reign of Francis II.; but the rising of the Huguenots occasioned his recall to the court of Charles IX., and he joined the Duke of Guise, in opposition to Condé, who was at the head of the Protestants. In the battle of Dreux, Montmorency was made prisoner by the Huguenots, and Condé was captured by the royal troops. The former was liberated the next year, and in the second civil war gained a decisive victory over his old enemies, at the battle of St. Denis; but died of the wounds received in the action, in 1567, aged 74.

MONTMORENCY, HENRY II., Duke de, was born in 1595, and in his 18th year was created admiral of France. He defeated the Protestants in Languedoc; and, in 1628, he gained decided advantages over the Duke de Rohan, leader of the Huguenots. In 1630 he held the chief command in Piedmont, and defeated the Spaniards under Doria.

His services were at length rewarded with a marshal's baton; and being jealous of the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, he, with Gaston, duke of Orleans, raised the standard of rebellion in Languedoc, where, being opposed by Le Force and Schomberg, he was wounded and made prisoner. All France, mindful of his services, his virtues, and his victories, desired that the rigour of the laws might be softened in his favour; but Richelieu was resolved to make an example of so powerful an enemy, and the marshal was condemned to death by the parliament of Toulouse, and executed, in 1632.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA, of Orleans, better known as Mademoiselle de Montpensier, born at Paris, in 1627, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the niece of Louis XIII. In the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV., she was a zealous partisan of Condé; and, in fact, her whole life was a scene of restless ambition and intrigue. She was privately married to Count Lauzun, and brought him a fortune of 20,000,000 francs, four duchies, the seigneurie of Dombes, and the palace of Luxembourg; but being treated by him with a degree of hauteur which she could not brook, she at length forbade him ever to appear again in her presence. From that time she lived in retirement, and died in 1683. Her "Memoirs," which form eight volumes, are interesting.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, Marquis of, a distinguished royalist under Charles I., was the son of the Earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect through the jealousy of the Marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king; and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy; for which services he was created a marquis. In 1645 his fortune changed; and after suffering a defeat from Lesley, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, when he landed in Orkney with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered.

MONTUCCI, ANTONIO, a learned philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, was born at Sienna, in 1762, and studied at the university there, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tolomei college; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language, with which he was before only imperfectly acquainted. The result was, that he projected a Chinese dictionary, the prospectus of which he forwarded to several princes and academies in Europe. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia;

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but the invasion of the country by Buona-
parte for some time interrupted his plans;
and, returning to Italy, he died at Sienna,
in 1829. He is the author of a "Chinese
Dictionary," an "Italian Pocket Dictio-
nary," and several elementary works in that
language; and he edited the "Poesie inedite
de Lorenzo de' Medici," published at the
expense of Mr. Roscoe.

MONTUCLA, JOHN STEPHEN, an eminent
French mathematician, was born at Lyons,
in 1725; studied at the Jesuits' college, and
acquired legal knowledge at Toulouse, but
relinquished the law for the cultivation of
mathematical science; was sent to Cayenne,
in 1764, as royal astronomer; and died in
1799. His chief work is his "Histoire des
Mathématiques," 4 vols.

MOOR, KAREL DE, a portrait painter, was
born at Leyden, in 1656. He studied under
Gerard Douw and Francis Mieris. His
works were greatly admired, and the emper-
or of Germany conferred on him the honour
of knighthood. Died, 1737.

MOORE, EDWARD, an English poet and
dramatic writer, was the son of a dissenting
minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and born
there in 1712. He was brought up as a linen-
draper in London, but quitted business for
literary pursuits. In 1744 he published his
"Fables for the Female Sex," which became
very popular, and procured him friends
among the great, particularly Lord Lyttle-
ton, whom he afterwards complimented in a
poem entitled "The Trial of Selim." After
two ineffectual attempts at dramatic com-
position, in the comedies of the "Foundling"
and "Gil Blas," he succeeded completely in
the tragedy of "The Gamester." He next
became the editor of a periodical paper,
called "The World," in which he was as-
sisted by lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, and
many other men of rank and talent. Died,
1757.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury,
was the son of a grazier at Gloucester, and
educated at the grammar school of that city,
after which he went to Pembroke College,
Oxford. Becoming chaplain to the Duke of
Marlborough, and tutor to one of his sons, he
obtained by that interest a prebendal stall
in the cathedral of Durham; in 1771, the
deanery of Canterbury; in 1776, the bishopric
of Bangor; and, in 1783, he was raised to the
metropolitan see. Died, 1804.

MOORE, JOHN, a physician, and miscel-
laneous writer of great repute, was born in
1730, at Stirling; studied medicine and sur-
gery at Glasgow; and was successively a
surgeon's mate in the Netherlands, and sur-
geon to the English ambassador at Paris.
In 1772 he took his degree as physician, and
became the partner of Dr. Gordon, an emi-
nent practitioner at Glasgow. After this he
spent five years in travelling upon the Con-
tinent with the Duke of Hamilton; and on
his return he settled in London. In 1799 he
published the fruits of his travels in "A
View of Society and Manners in France,
Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. This
work was so well received, that, in 1781, he
added two volumes more, entitled "A View
of Society and Manners in Italy." After
this, he published his "Medical Sketches."

His next performance was a novel of a very
superior character, entitled "Zeluco," 2
vols., which abounds with incident, and
affords a striking illustration of Italian cha-
racter and manners. In 1795 he published
"A View of the Causes and Progress of the
French Revolution," 2 vols.; describing
scenes which he had witnessed during his
residence at Paris. He subsequently pub-
lished a novel, entitled "Edward, or various
Views of Human Nature," and "Mordaunt,
or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners
in various Countries." Died, 1802.

MOORE, SIR JOHN, a distinguished mili-
tary commander, was the eldest son of Dr.
John Moore, and born at Glasgow, in 1761.
Being destined for the military profession,
he was educated chiefly on the Continent;
and whilst his father was abroad with the
Duke of Hamilton he entered the army, at
the age of fifteen, as ensign in the 51st re-
giment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became
lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps
in Corsica, where he was wounded in storm-
ing the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi.
In 1796 he went out as brigadier-general to
the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Aber-
cromby, who appointed him to the govern-
ment of St. Lucia, in the capture of which
he had a principal share. On his return
home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland
during the rebellion, and was raised to the
rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on
the expedition to Holland, where he did all
that military prudence could accomplish to
repair the mistakes of an incompetent com-
mander, and where he was again wounded
severely. He soon afterwards went to Egypt,
and at the battle of Alexandria received two
more wounds. For his skill and valour in
that campaign he received the order of the
Bath. He was then dispatched on a mission,
both military and diplomatic, to the court of
Sweden, in which he conducted himself with
equal firmness and dexterity. In 1808 he
was appointed to command an army in Spain,
where, after a skilful and arduous retreat
before a very superior force, he fell by a
cannon ball, under the walls of Corunna,
January 16th, 1809. His death excited a
great sensation throughout the country.
The House of Commons ordered a monument
to be erected for him in St. Paul's cathedral;
and Glasgow, his native city, also erected
one to his memory.

MOORE, SIR JONAS, an eminent mathe-
matician, was born about 1620, at Whitby,
in Lancashire. His skill in mathematical
learning recommended him to Charles II., by
whom he was employed in several works,
and made surveyor-general of the ordnance.
He was also one of the governors of Christ's
Hospital, and was the principal means of the
above monarch's endowing a mathematical
school in that seminary. Sir Jonas compiled,
for the use of that institution, a "General
System of Mathematics," in 2 vols. 4to.,
which was published after his death, in 1681.

MORALES, AMBROSE, a learned Spanish
Dominican, was born at Cordova, in 1513;
became historiographer to Philip II., king
of Spain; and died in 1590. He was the
author of several works on the history and
antiquities of Spain; but his extreme cre-

dullity greatly deteriorates the value of his writings.

MORAND, PETER DE, a poet and dramatist; born at Arles, 1701; died, 1757.

MORANT, PHILIP, an antiquary and divine, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He edited several works, and wrote a "History of Colchester," "The History of Essex," &c. Born, 1700; died, 1770.

MORATIN, NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish dramatic poet; born at Madrid, in 1737; died, 1780. He was well acquainted with the old Castilian chronicles, and made excellent use of them in his lyric poems and plays. He wrote three tragedies, a comedy, a didactic poem, entitled "Diana, or the Art of Hunting," and various other works.

MORATIN, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a son of the preceding, was born about 1780, and is considered superior to his father as a dramatic poet. He was patronised by the minister Godoy, who enabled him to visit the principal theatres of England, France, and Italy, at the royal expense; and on his return home, appointed him to the situation of principal secretary interpreter. Under the government of Joseph Buonaparte he was made royal librarian; but he was subsequently obliged to quit Spain, and died at Paris, in 1828. He took Moliere for his model; and among his dramatic efforts are the comedies of "El Cafe," "El Baron," &c.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John, lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough; was employed as commander of the English army in Spain; and, having greatly distinguished himself by his courage and activity, was subsequently appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces. Died, 1735.

MORE, ANTONIO, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Utrecht, in 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived in terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time; but presuming too much on his familiarity, he incurred the displeasure of the king, and quitted the country. He then entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, by whom he was made receiver-general of the revenues of West Flanders. Thus patronised, he was enabled to live in a style of magnificence during the remainder of his life. Died, 1575.

MORE, HANNAH, an eminent moral writer, was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own. Her first literary production, "The Search after Hap-

piness," a pastoral drama, was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Inflexible Captive," a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran 14 nights successively; and her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions of public theatres underwent a change, and she has stated that she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as "becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities and her superior intellect. But she quitted, in the prime of her days, the bright circle of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighbourhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;" this was followed by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795 she commenced, at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and it is said that the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. She subsequently produced her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," "Celebs in Search of a Wife," "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," an "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes, 8vo. She died at Clifton, in September, 1833, aged 89, having realised upwards of 30,000*l.* by her writings, and leaving in charitable bequests about 10,000*l.*

MORE, HENRY, an eminent divine of the Church of England, was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1614; was educated at Eton, and Christ's College, Cambridge; and, while at the latter, profoundly studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy, and finally settled into a decided preference for that of Plato. In 1640 he published "Psychozoia, or the Life of the Soul;" a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, in 1647. He refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments, and died, universally beloved, in 1687. That he was a man of great genius and vast erudition there can be no doubt; but his opinions were singular, and deeply tinged with enthusiasm. The most admired of his works are his "Enchiridium Ethicum" and "Divine Dialogues."

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land, was the son of Sir John More, judge of the king's bench, and born in London, in 1480. He was educated at Christchurch, then Canterbury College, Oxford; and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of 21 he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such force, that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1503 he was made judge of the sheriff's court, and a justice of peace. In 1518 he published his "Utopia," a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1523 chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to his former friend, the cardinal. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor; and by his indefatigable application in that office, there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined. He resigned the seals, because he could not conscientiously lend his support to the measures of Henry respecting his divorce of queen Catharine; and he was eventually committed to the Tower for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of 12 months, he was brought to his trial in the court of king's bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behaviour, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6. 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, "I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, let me shift for myself." In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, "For that," said he, "hath committed no treason." Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose integrity and disinterestedness were on a par with his learning, and who wanted only a more tolerant spirit to make him a perfect character.

MOREAU, JAMES NICHOLAS, a French advocate, and historiographer of France, was born at St. Florentine, in 1717. He was employed in collecting and arranging all the charters, edicts, &c., of the French legislature; and was the author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Temps," 2 vols.; "Devoirs d'un Prince," and "Principes de Morale politique et du Droit public, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France," 21 vols. 8vo. It was the maxim of Moreau, that every thing should be done for the people, nothing by them.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent designer and engraver, was born at Paris, 1741. He was a man of extensive information on works of art, and his industry was truly surprising. In 1700 he was commissioned to prepare all the drawings required for the public festivities and those of the court; and he commenced his duties with the sketches for the celebration of the nuptials of the

dauphin and the other royal princes. In 1775 he published engravings, executed by himself, of his drawings for the coronation of Louis XVI., and was made member of the academy of painting, and draughtsman of the royal cabinet. Besides what he completed as royal draughtsman, the number of drawings which he executed for engravings amounts to 2400; while, as an engraver also, his labour was prodigious. He prepared 160 plates of the History of France, 80 for the New Testament, 60 for Gesner's works, upwards of 100 for editions of Voltaire and Moliere, and an immense number more for the illustration of the standard works of ancient and modern authors. Died, 1814.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic, was born at Morlaix, in 1763. Though destined for the law, he abruptly left his studies, and enlisted in a regiment, before he had attained his 18th year; but his father would not allow him to indulge his passion for a military life, and procured his discharge. The revolution, however, enabled him to gratify his wishes; and he became commander of the first battalion of volunteers raised in the department of Morbihan, at the head of which he joined the army of the north. Having greatly distinguished himself at the head of his battalion, Pichegru, under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him; and, in 1794, being made general of division, he was intrusted with a separate force, to act in Flanders, where he took many towns. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and began that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat, from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier, in the face of a superior force, by which his skill as a consummate tactician was so much exalted. Meantime, the republic being torn with intestine dissensions, he, for a time, retired from active service; but his talents as a general again brought him forward; and Buonaparte having returned from Egypt, and being now first consul, intrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine, which, in 1800, was productive of the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having, some time subsequent to this brilliant campaign, been implicated with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial with 54 other persons, declared guilty upon slight evidence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This was, however, commuted to a sort of voluntary banishment; and he accordingly retired to North America, where he bought an estate near Morrisville, on the Delaware. He there resided some years in the enjoyment of ease and tranquillity, until listening to the invitation of the allies, and more especially of Russia, he embarked for Europe in July, 1813. At Prague he found the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality; and he was induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his countrymen. Soon after his arrival, while

conversing with the emperor Alexander on horseback, in the battle before Dresden, a cannon ball fractured his right knee and leg. Amputation was immediately performed; but the wound proved mortal; and he died on the 1st of September, 1813. Moreau was brave, generous, and humane; possessing rare merits as a soldier, and highly esteemed by those who served under him, for the affability and simplicity of his manners. It was thought, and probably with truth, that he was looked upon with a jealous eye by Buonaparte, whose fear of finding in Moreau a successful rival, led to his expatriation.

MORELL, THOMAS, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Eton, in 1703. He published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hedericus's Greek Lexicon, and was the author of "Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding." He edited the plays of Euripides and Æschylus, translated the Epistles of Seneca; assisted Hogarth in writing his *Analysis of Beauty*; and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. Died, 1784.

MORELLET, ANDRÉ, a celebrated abbé, born at Lyons, in 1727. He wrote some works on political economy and statistics; lived in habits of friendship with the most eminent of his countrymen; wrote many political brochures during the revolution; and died in 1819. He published "Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies of the Eighteenth Century," and his "Memoirs on the Eighteenth Century" appeared after his death.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, and the first author of the "Biographical Dictionary" which bears his name, was born in Provence, in 1643; was educated among the Jesuits at Aix; became almoner to the bishop of Apt; and died in 1680. The voluminous compilation which Moreri commenced owed its origin to the prelate before mentioned: when it was first published by Moreri, it consisted of one folio volume; but the additions made to it by subsequent writers have extended it to ten.

MORES, EDWARD ROWE, an English antiquary, was born, in 1730, at Tunstall, in Kent. He published an ancient fragment, entitled "Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo Rege Militantium," 4to. In 1752 he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and he projected the equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent." &c. Died, 1778.

MORETO Y CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, an eminent Spanish dramatic poet of the 17th century, who, after writing 200 plays, became an ecclesiastic. He was contemporary with Calderon, and was patronised by Philip IV. He may fairly be called the Spanish Moliere, many of his comedies still keeping possession of the stage, from their racy humour, striking incidents, and characteristic language of the *dramatis personæ*.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent

physician and anatomist, was born at Forlì, in Romagna, in 1682; studied under Valsalva, at Bologna; and, in 1711, became professor of medicine at Padua. In 1715 he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, in which situation he continued till his death, in 1771. His works form 5 volumes folio, and are held in high estimation.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a celebrated commander of buccaneers in the 17th century, was the son of a Welsh farmer. He took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. Having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and knighted.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, an eminent Welsh prelate, who had a principal concern in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588. He died in 1604.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, a distinguished mathematician, was a native of Glamorganshire. He was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London; and remained connected with that institution 56 years. He was the author of "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," "A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," together with various treatises connected with the financial prosperity of Great Britain. Died, 1833.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL, a celebrated engraver, born at Naples, in 1758. He was invited to Florence in 1782, to engrave the master-pieces of the Florentine gallery; and the reputation he acquired by his labours there, induced the grand-duke to employ him in engraving Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, which is painted on the wall of the refectory in the Dominicans' convent, at Milan. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute; and, in 1812, he was invited to Paris by Napoleon, who treated him with the most flattering kindness. His works are numerous, and include some of the most remarkable productions of the great masters.

MORHOFF, DANIEL GEORGE, a learned German author, born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, in 1639; was educated at Stettin and Rostock; came to England, and resided for a time at Oxford. His principal work is entitled "Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii." Died, 1691.

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668, and died in 1676.

MORIER, JAMES, whose novels descriptive of Eastern life and manners enjoyed at one time great popularity both at home and abroad, was born in 1780. When still very young, he made an extensive tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his "Travels through Persia, Armenia, Asia Minor, to Constantinople." In 1810 he was appointed British envoy to the court of Persia, where he remained till

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1816, and soon after his return he published "A Second Journey through Persia," &c. During his stay in the East, he made great use of his opportunity of studying the character of the people; and the knowledge thus acquired was turned to excellent account in his "Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan" (a species of Gil Blas, like Hope's "Anastasis"), whose "adventures in England" he described in a second series; "Zohrab, or the Hostage," "Ayesha, or the Maid of Kara," "Abel Alnutt," "The Banned," &c.; in all of which, but especially in the first three, the manners, customs, and modes of thought prevalent in the East are portrayed with a liveliness, skill, and truthfulness to nature attained by few. Died, 1848.

MORIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in 1583; became regius professor of mathematics at the university of Paris; and died in 1656. He was the author of "Astrologia Gallica," a work which cost him 30 years labour, and was published after his death at the Hague.

MORIN, STEPHEN, a French Protestant divine, born in 1625, at Caen, in which city he settled as pastor of a congregation, and remained there till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to Leyden. He was afterwards appointed professor of oriental languages at Amsterdam; and died in 1700. His works are chiefly of a philological character, explanatory of the origin, &c., of the primitive languages.

MORISON, ROBERT, an eminent English physician, and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen, in 1620. He studied at the university of his native place till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage in behalf of the royal cause. After this he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany at Oxford. In 1669 he published his "Prælium Botanicum;" in 1680, a portion of his "Historia Plantarum" appeared; but his death, in 1683, prevented him from finishing it, and the second volume was published by Bobart.

MORITZ, CHARLES PHILIP, a German writer, was born at Hameln, in 1757. He travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; wrote many works, the chief of which are his "Travels," "The Antiquities of Rome," "the Travels of Anthony Reiser and Andrew Hartknopf," and various grammatical treatises. Died, 1793.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life, was born in London, in 1764. He was instructed by his father, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means he acquired a wonderful facility of invention, and rapidity of execution. He had also great skill as a faithful copier of nature, and in the early part of his career confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscapes; but having contracted irregular habits, and a partiality for the bottle and low company, he forsook the woods and fields for the ale-house; and stage coachmen,

postillions, and drovers drinking, became the favourite subjects of his pencil. Some of his best pieces exhibit farmyards and stables, with dogs, horses, pigs, and cattle; or scenes at the door of the village ale-house, designed with all the truth and feeling which communicate a charm to the meanest objects, and proclaim the genius of the artist. Many were painted in spunging-houses to clear him from arrest, or in public-houses to discharge his reckoning. In one of the former description he died, in 1804, aged 40, a melancholy example of irregular and debasing habits. His wife survived him only two days.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, a statesman and an able mechanist, was a native of Berkshire, and born in 1625. He was employed in some diplomatic missions by Cromwell; and afterwards rendered considerable service to Charles II., for which, at the Restoration, he was made a baronet. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, the capstan, and the steam engine; but of some of these, it is presumed, he was rather the improver than the original discoverer. He expended a considerable fortune in the prosecution of his favourite speculations, and, like many other projectors, was a benefactor to the public to the detriment of his private concerns. Died, about 1696.

MORLEY, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, was born in London, in 1597. Charles I. gave him a canonry of Christchurch; but, being deprived of it by the parliament, he left England, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christchurch, and, in 1666, consecrated bishop of Worcester. He was next appointed dean of the chapel-royal, and, in 1662, translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He also founded five scholarships in Pembroke College, and gave large sums to various charitable uses. Died, 1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, an eminent English musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He was distinguished both as a performer and a composer; and among his works are canzonets, madrigals, ballets, and church music. His chief work is entitled, "A plaine and easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke." Died, about 1604.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, sieur du Plessis Morlay, a celebrated French statesman and writer, was born at Buhl, Normandy, in 1549. He was a Protestant, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, he left the country, and travelled in many parts of the Continent, visiting England also where he was received by Elizabeth with distinguished marks of favour. In 1575 he entered into the service of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., whom for 30 years he served in the cabinet and the field with the utmost zeal and activity. After Henry had reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation, and, retiring from a public sphere, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, advocating with his pen the cause which he had defended with his sword. His first work, a "Treatise on the Church," appeared

in 1578, and was followed the succeeding year by another, entitled, "The Truth of Christianity." But his most celebrated one was a "Treatise on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," in which he opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation. So great was his learning, and such was his influence over the Huguenots, that he acquired from them the appellation of the Protestant pope; while his constancy and unblemished character obtained the respect even of his opponents. Died, 1623.

MOROSINI, ANDREA, a senator of Venice; born, 1558; died, 1618. He rose to be one of the council of ten, and, in 1598, was appointed historian to the republic, on which he undertook a continuation of Paruta's History of Venice.

MOROSINI, FRANCESCO, a gallant soldier, who, as governor of Candia, about the middle of the 17th century, defended that island, with 30,000 men, against a Turkish force of four times that amount; but was ultimately compelled to surrender. He subsequently, as commander of the Venetian fleet, attacked that of the Turks, near the Dardanelles, and totally defeated it. In 1688 he was elected doge of Venice; and died in 1694.

MORRIS, CHARLES, a celebrated English bard, whose convivial songs were once in high repute. Though many of them might well be spared, some are chaste in sentiment and felicitous in expression, while others possess, in an eminent degree, those qualities which are supposed to give a zest to bacchanalian orgies. Captain Morris died at Brockham Lodge, Dorking, in his 93rd year, July 11, 1832.

MORRISON, the Rev. ROBERT, D. D. His ancestors were Scottish husbandmen; but his father, quitting Perthshire and the plough, became a mechanic and a man of substance in Northumberland, where Robert, the youngest of seven children, was born in 1782. He was bred to last-making by his father, who was also an elder of the Scotch church. But Robert had a propensity for high classical attainments. He obtained the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages from the local preacher he attended; and was, at length, sent by the London Missionary Society to China (having previously studied the language of that country), where he arrived in 1807. In the course of a year or two he had prepared a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language for the press, besides a Chinese version of the New Testament, which were afterwards printed. He was appointed by the East India Company as their correspondent and interpreter; but never lost sight of the chief object of his toil, namely to extend and establish the tenets of the Christian doctrine. In 1817, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow; and in the same year he accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to Peking. He afterwards projected an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, of which he was a liberal patron until his death, which took place at Macao, in 1834. In him was lost to the world the greatest Chinese scholar Europe ever produced,

and one of the most zealous of Christian labourers.

MORTIER, Marshal, Duke of Treviso, born in 1768, was the son of a merchant, who represented the *tiers état* of Cambresis at the states-general in 1789. Quitting the mercantile profession, for which he had been designed, he entered the army in 1791 with the rank of captain; and having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted, and intrusted with the command of the advance-guard, in which situation he was eminently successful, and gained the favour of his superiors. Buonaparte had so high an opinion of his skill and enterprise, that he appointed him to the command of the first army sent against Hanover in 1803, which soon ended in its occupation by the French. In 1804 he was raised to the rank of a marshal, and decorated with the grand cross of the legion of honour. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, General Mortier headed one of the divisions of the grand army, commanded in chief by Napoleon in person; and during this period he displayed feats of military enterprise and intrepidity which rendered him dear to the troops of the nation. On one occasion, when at the head of only 4000 men, he fell in with the main body of the Russian army under Kutusoff, and being compelled to fight or surrender, by his superior tactics and valour he resisted them till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements came to his relief. In 1808 he was raised to the imperial dukedom of Treviso, receiving 4000*l.* per annum out of the crown domains of Hanover; and, soon after the invasion of Spain, he took the command of the French armies there. He subsequently accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Russia; and to him was intrusted the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave in his adhesion, and lived as a private individual in Paris till 1816, when he was appointed to the command of the 15th military division, situated at Rouen. He was afterwards elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he sat till 1819, when he was raised to the peerage. In 1834, Louis Philippe prevailed on him to accept office on the resignation of Marshal Soult, but having neither taste nor the requisite ability for the arena of politics, he soon after resigned. Being among the staff that accompanied the king and princes to the review at Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, it was the fate of this brave officer to be one of the victims of the assassin, Fieschi, whose "infernal machine," sparing the king and princes, for whom it was especially designed, took deadly effect on Marshal Mortier, while it also killed and wounded several who were near him.

MORTIMER, JOHN HAMILTON, an English painter, was born at Eastbourne, in Sussex, in 1739. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a royal academician, without any solicitation; and died the same year. He excelled in sketches of banditti and terrific subjects.

MORTIMER, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1730, in London. He

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received a liberal education, and was for some time vice-consul in the Netherlands; His principal works are, "The British Plutarch," 6 vols.; a "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," "The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances," a "History of England," and "The Student's Pocket Dictionary." Died, 1809.

MORTON. See DOUGLAS.

MORTON, JAMES, Earl of, regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith, in 1530, and educated under the famous Buchanan, at Paris. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the Reformation; but being accused of participating in the murder of Lord Darnley, he fled to England. He was afterwards made chancellor of Scotland, and, in 1574, succeeded the Earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason in 1581, and beheaded by a machine called the Maiden, greatly resembling the guillotine. Died, 1581.

MORTON, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury and a cardinal, was born in 1410, at Bere, in Dorsetshire. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford; after which he became principal of Peckwater Inn, now merged in Christchurch. In 1473 he was appointed master of the rolls, in which situation he adhered faithfully to Henry VI.; notwithstanding which, Edward IV. made him bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor, in 1478. Richard III., however, committed him to the custody of the Duke of Buckingham, who confined him in his castle of Brecknock; from which fortress he escaped to Ely, and next to the Continent, where he joined the Earl of Richmond. In 1486 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, and the next year lord chancellor; in 1493, he was created a cardinal; in 1494, elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; and he died, aged 90, in 1500.

MORTON, THOMAS, a learned English prelate, was born at York, in 1564. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester; and bishop of Chester, Lichfield, and Durham. He suffered many hardships in the great rebellion from the republican party, notwithstanding his great moderation and piety, which were acknowledged by all. Died, 1659.

MORTON, THOMAS an eminent and successful dramatist, was born at Durham, in 1764. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but his taste for theatricals caused him to abandon his profession, and he soon gave proofs of his talents as a dramatic writer. It is remarkable, indeed, that nearly all his pieces still keep possession of the stage. They consist of "The Way to get Married," "Columbus," "Town and Country," "Zorinski," "A Cure for the Heart-ache," "Speed the Plough," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Blind Girl," "The Children in the Wood," "The School of Reform," "The School for Grown Gentlemen," "A Rowland for an Oliver," and "The Invincibles." Died, 1838.

MOSCHUS, a Greek pastoral poet, a native of Syracuse, who flourished, with his friend Bion, about 200 years, B. C.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, a physician, was

a native of Essex, and born about 1739. For several years he practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Kingston, in Jamaica; took his degree at Leyden; settled in London, as a physician, in 1785; was appointed physician of Chelsea Hospital; and died in 1810. He wrote "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies; two treatises "On Coffee and Sugar," &c.; and made himself very conspicuous by his violent opposition to vaccine inoculation.

MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE, a learned German theologian, was born at Lubeck, in 1694; became a member of the faculty of philosophy at Kiel; and was appointed chancellor of the university of Gottingen, where he remained till his death in 1755, lecturing daily on ecclesiastical history and most other departments of theology. His principal work on this subject is the "Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," which was afterwards published under various other forms, and translated into German, with additions; also into English by Dr. Maclaine. Among his other numerous writings are, "De Rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum Commentarii," a "Life of Servetus," "The Ecclesiastical History of the Tartars," "Observationes Sacre," and "Sermons," which were much admired for their pure and elegant style.

MOSS, ROBERT, an English divine, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, about 1666. In 1698 he was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, and the following year appointed assistant at St. James's, Westminster. In 1708 he became lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry; in 1712, dean of Ely; and he died in 1729. His sermons were published in 8 vols. 8vo.; besides which he wrote some Latin and English poems.

MOSS, CHARLES, an English prelate, was the nephew of the preceding. He became successively archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of St. George, Hanover Square. In 1766 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence he was translated to Bath and Wells; and died in 1802. — His son, Dr. CHARLES MOSS, was bishop of Oxford, and died in 1811.

MOSSOM, ROBERT, a learned Irish prelate, who suffered much in the civil wars, but on the Restoration he was made dean of Christchurch, Dublin; with which he held the bishopric of Londonderry, where he died in 1679. His works are, "The Preacher's Tripartite," "Varia colloquendi Formulae," "Narrative of George Wild, Bishop of Derry," and "Zion's Prospect in its first View."

MOSSOP, HENRY, an eminent tragic actor, born in Ireland, in 1720, was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He made his first appearance on the Dublin stage as "Zanga," in the Revenge; but soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Henderson, he was esteemed the first tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres; but the speculation proved his ruin, and he died in absolute penury at Chelsea, in 1773.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a poet, was

born at Glasgow in 1796; and when a youth he obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued till within a few years of his death. In 1827 he published a very interesting and valuable collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;" and he was afterwards successively editor of the Paisley Magazine, Paisley Advertiser, and the Glasgow Courier. In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling not often surpassed. Died, 1835.

MOTTEUX, PIERRE ANTOINE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1660; settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and embarking his property in trade, opened an East India warehouse in Leadenhall Street, London, and also obtained a situation in the post office. He wrote nearly twenty dramatic pieces, and translated "Don Quixote" and "Rabelais." Died, 1718.

MOTTLEY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was the son of Colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin, in 1706. His son was born in 1692, and received his education at St. Martin's library school; after which he obtained a place in the excise office, but was obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," 3 vols., and the "History of Catharine of Russia," 2 vols.; but the work of his which obtained by far the greatest popularity, is the well known collection of facetiæ, called "Joe Miller's Jests," of which we have spoken under the notice of its assumed author. Died, 1750.

MOUFET, or MUFFET, THOMAS, a physician and naturalist, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe; took the degree of M. D. while abroad; and, on his return, settled in London, where he practised with great reputation. He accompanied Lord Willoughby on an embassy to Denmark, was with the Earl of Essex when he encamped in Normandy; and died about 1604. His works are, "De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum," "Epistolæ quinque Medicinales," "Nosomantica Hippocratica," "Health's Improvement, or Rules for preparing Food," "Insectorum, sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum."

MOULIN, CHARLES DU, an eminent jurist, was born at Paris, in 1500. He was educated for the legal profession, and admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but owing to an impediment in his speech, he gave up pleading for chamber practice, and devoted much of his time to the composition of legal works. He embraced the Protestant religion, and in 1559 attacked the authority of the pope, which compelled him to seek an asylum in Germany. On his return to France he suffered imprisonment at the instigation of the Jesuits, and could not recover his liberty without pledging himself to print nothing till he had obtained the royal permission. He afterwards reconciled himself to the Catholic faith, and died in 1566.

MOULIN, PETER DU, a Protestant divine, was born at Bechny, in the Vexin, in 1508. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from which university he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he also taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the assassination of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged the guilt of that detestable deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a violent controversy between him and some of that society; and, in 1615, he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. He did not continue long in England; but after refusing the divinity professorship at Leyden, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are, "A History of Monachism," a treatise "On the recent Origin of Popery," &c. Died, 1658.—PETER DU MOULIN, his son, was born in 1600 at Paris, and graduated at Leyden; but coming afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was one of the chaplains to king Charles II. He was the author of "The Peace of the Soul," "Clamor Regis Sanguinis," which, being anonymous, was attributed, by Milton, to Alexander More, and "A Defence of the Protestant Church."—LOUIS DU MOULIN, his brother, became a violent Independent, and wrote "Parænesis ad Ædificatores Imperii," dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; and "Patronus Bonæ Fidei," a fierce invective against the Church of England. Died, 1683.

MOUNIER, JOHN JOSEPH, a distinguished member of the states-general in 1789, was born at Grenoble, in 1758; was brought up to the legal profession; and was successively advocate of the parliament of Grenoble and judge-royal. While he was a member of the National Assembly he exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, he retired first to his native place, and afterwards removed to Geneva, where he published "Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres." He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he returned to France. In 1804 he was nominated a counsellor of state, and died in 1806.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire, in 1659. He was an excellent comic performer; and being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him. In one of these he had captivated the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress much admired for her personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in company with Lord Mohun waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1692, as he was returning from the theatre to his lodgings, in Norfolk Street, Strand; and, before he could draw his sword, ran him through the body, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the Continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder,

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but, for the want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the Duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and was in the zenith of his reputation at the time of his death.

MOURAD BEY, a famous Mameluke chief, was a native of Circassia. After the destruction of All Bey, in 1773, he obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey, which, notwithstanding some severe contests with Ismael Bey and the Turkish government, who tried to dispossess them, they contrived to keep. When Buonaparte invaded Egypt, Mourad opposed the French with great vigour; but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with General Kleber, and accepted the title of prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. He died of the plague, in 1801.

MOURADGEA D'OHSSEON, **IGNATIUS**, an Armenian by descent, was born at Constantinople, in 1740. At the age of twenty-four he understood most of the Oriental languages; and, from having been secretary and first interpreter to the Swedish embassy, was eventually appointed minister of Sweden to the Porte. Died, 1807. He was the author of two valuable works, "A General View of the Ottoman Empire," and an "Historical View of the East."

MOURQUES, **MICHAEL**, a French Jesuit, and a man of profound erudition, was born at Auvergne, in 1643; became professor royal of mathematics and rhetoric in the academy of Toulouse; and died there in 1713. Among his best works are, "A Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers," "An Explanation of the Theology of the Pythagoreans," "New Elements of Geometry," and a "Treatise on French Poetry."

MOXON, **JOSEPH**, hydrographer to Charles II. and a mathematical writer, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1627, and died in London, about 1700. He published several scientific books, taught the mathematics, and carried on the trade of a globe and map-manufacturer.

MOYLE, **WALTER**, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Cornwall, in 1672; studied at Oxford and the Temple; and died at his seat in Cornwall, in 1721. His works, consisting of an "Essay on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion," an "Essay on the Lacedemonian Government," another on the "Roman Constitution," and "Letters," were printed after his death, with a biographical memoir, in 3 vols.

MOZART, **JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS**, one of the most eminent musical composers that ever lived, was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub-chapelmaster of Salzburg, and himself a respectable musician. He was born in 1756; and the precocity of his musical talent was so extraordinary, that it must be our apology for entering at more length than usual into the history of his early years. His father could not fail to observe his genius and love for the science, and he took every advantage of it, so that,

before the child was four years old, he could play small pieces on the harpsichord with correctness and taste. In his fifth year he wrote a concerto for the harpsichord, perfectly according to the rules of the art, but which was so difficult that only the most practised performer could have played it. In his sixth year, young Mozart had made such progress, that his father was induced to take him and his sister Maria Anna, who was also a musical genius, to Munich and Vienna, where the little artists were introduced to the emperor's court, and the unequalled execution of the boy excited universal surprise, particularly as he seemed anxious only to please connoisseurs. In 1763, when young Mozart was seven years old, the family made a journey beyond the borders of Germany, which spread his fame universally. In November of the same year they arrived in Paris, where they remained six months, and were overwhelmed with attention and applause. Here he published his first sonatas for the harpsichord. In 1764, the family proceeded to England, and performed at court, the son playing on the king's organ with great success. At a public concert, symphonies of his composition only were performed. Here, as well as in Paris, compositions of Bach, Handel, &c. were laid before him, all of which, though exceedingly difficult, he executed with the greatest truth at first sight. During his stay in England, he composed six sonatas, which were published in London, and which he dedicated to the queen. After this he returned to Holland, and assisted at the installation of the stadtholder. The family next visited Paris, and after having been twice at Versailles, proceeded, by way of Lyons, through Switzerland to Munich, where the elector gave young Mozart a theme, on which he composed in his presence, without piano or violin, wrote down the music, and, to the astonishment of all present, executed, after having finished it. In 1768 they returned to Salzburg, where they remained till 1768, and then made a second journey to Vienna. In 1768, Mozart, who had been made master of the concerts at the court at Salzburg, commenced a journey to Italy, in company with his father. In 1770 he composed, in his 14th year, his serious opera of "Mithridate," which had a run of upwards of 20 nights in succession. When Mozart returned to Salzburg, in 1771, he found a letter, in which he was commissioned, in the name of the empress Maria Theresa, to compose the grand theatrical serenata, "Acanio in Alba," for the celebration of the nuptials of the Archduke Ferdinand. He undertook this commission, and in August returned to Milan for some months, where, during the festivities of the marriage, Mozart's serenata and an opera composed by Hasse were performed alternately. In 1775 he went again to Vienna, and, engaging in the service of the emperor, he satisfied the great expectations which were raised by his early genius, and became the Raphael of musicians. Among the works of his which have remained on the German stage, and will always be the delight of every tasteful nation, are "Idomeneo," the "Nozze

di Figaro," the "Zauberflöte," the "Clemenza di Tito," and, above all, the splendid "Don Giovanni." The music of this opera was the triumph of dramatic composition; and though its great merits were not appreciated on its first performance, he lived to see justice done to it. He was now in his 36th year, and in a state of great physical debility. The composition of his sublime "Requiem," in the decline of his bodily powers, and under great mental excitement, hastened his dissolution; he was seized with repeated fainting fits, brought on by his extreme assiduity in writing, in one of which he expired, Dec. 5, 1792.

MUDGE, JOHN, an English physician and an excellent mechanic, was the son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and well known by a volume of excellent sermons and an ingenious essay for a new version of the Psalms. Dr. John Mudge settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he wrote a treatise "On the Catarrhus Cough." He improved the construction of reflecting telescopes, and died in 1793.

—His brother THOMAS, born in 1715, was an excellent watchmaker, and made great improvements in chronometers, for which he received a parliamentary reward. Died, 1794.

—WILLIAM MUDGE, a nephew of the last mentioned, was born in 1762, at Plymouth; rose to the rank of major-general in the army; and died in 1820. He superintended the execution of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, and wrote an account of the operations.

MUDIE, ROBERT, author of numerous works in natural history, and others of an entertaining and instructive character, was born in Forfarshire, in 1777. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness academy. He subsequently filled other situations of a like nature; but at length turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled "Glenfurgus," in 3 vols. He then for a while sought employment as a reporter for the London newspapers, and his literary efforts were henceforth unceasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of 80 volumes from his fertile pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. Of these we can only afford room for the titles of the most prominent: "Modern Athens" (a description of Edinburgh); "Babylon the Great" (a description of London), 4 vols.; "The British Naturalist," 2 vols.; "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands," 2 vols.; "Conversations in Moral Philosophy," 2 vols.; "The Elements: the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, the Sea," 4 vols.; "Popular Mathematics," "Man, in his Physical Structure, Intellectual Faculties," &c. 4 vols.; "The Seasons," 4 vols.; "History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands," 3 vols.; "Domesticated Animals," "Gleanings of Nature," "China and its Resources," &c. So much industry and perseverance one might fairly have expected to see rewarded by a happy independence in the decline of life. That it was not so—that the very reverse, indeed, was the fact—we lament to hear; and, apart from any

morbid feeling on the subject, we are compelled to admit, that although in the common routine of mechanical or commercial pursuits, industry and perseverance are generally attended with a fortunate issue, yet, as regards the higher operations of the intellect, the rule which holds good in other cases can no longer be depended upon. Died, May 1842, aged 64.

MULLER, CARL OTTFRIED, an eminent modern scholar and historian, was born in 1797, at Brieg, in Silesia. He was a professor of archaeology in the university of Göttingen, and distinguished himself by his researches into mythologic lore, analysing it, and disentangling the allegorical parts from the historical. But his knowledge was by no means confined to that department of literature. His work on the Eumenides of Æschylus, and many others, fully prove his classic erudition; and his histories of the Dorians and the Etruscans have become naturalised in England as standard works. While travelling in Greece, with a view to the commencement of an elaborate work on the history of that country, he was taken ill, and died at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840.

MULLER, GERHARD FREDERIC, a German traveller, was born in 1700, at Herforden, in Westphalia; was educated at Leipsic; and went to reside at St. Petersburg, where he taught Latin, geography, and history. His principal work is, "A Collection of Russian Histories," in 9 vols. Died, 1783.

MULLER, JOHN, called Regiomontanus, from Mons Regius, or Königsberg, where he was born in 1436. After studying at Leipsic, he removed to Vienna, where he studied the mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his observations. At the desire of Cardinal Bessarion, Regiomontanus and his master went to Rome, to complete the Latin version of Ptolemy's Almagest; but while there, Purbach died, and the whole task devolved upon his associate. After a long stay in Italy, he went to Buda; but on the breaking out of the war with the Turks he removed to Nuremberg, where he built an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He died in 1476, at Rome, whither he had been called by Sixtus IV., to assist in reforming the calendar, having been previously raised, for his services, to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He wrote various astronomical works, and constructed some curious automata.

MULLER, JOHN VON, an eminent Swiss historian, was born in 1752 at Schaffhausen, and studied at Göttingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his "History of the Swiss Confederation;" and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed "Historical Essays." His other principal work was a "Course of Universal History," but he was also the author of several others, which were published collectively at Tübingen, in 27 vols. Muller was successively professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of history at Cassel, councillor of the Imperial chancery, secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. Died, 1808.

MULLER, LOUIS, a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served in the seven years

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war under Frederic, rose to the rank of major; and died in 1804, aged 70. He was the author of a "View of the Wars of Frederic the Great," and other works relating to the military art.

MUMMIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achalcus. He was afterwards disgraced, and exiled to Delos, where he died.

MUNCER, or **MUNTZER**, a fanatic, who, in the early part of the 16th century, rendered himself for awhile extremely formidable in Germany, where he preached equality and the community of property, and collected 40,000 followers, who committed many enormities. He was at length defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse, with the loss of 7000 of his deluded followers, and being chased to Franchhausen, was taken prisoner, and executed at Mulhausen, in 1526.

MUNCHHAUSEN, JEROME CHARLES FREDERIC VON, was a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories, till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most extravagant fictions, and felt very much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. Having become acquainted with Burger at Pyrmont, and related these wakening dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of "Wunderbare Abenteuer und Reisen des Herrn von Munchhausen." The wit and humour of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. Died, 1797.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet of the 16th century. He was the author of the "City Pageants," enlarged Stowe's Survey of London, and died in 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SHEPHERD, a celebrated comic actor, who, from 1790 to 1813, delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Covent Garden with his inimitable representations; but from 1813 to 1824, when he retired from the stage, his services were transferred to Drury Lane. His humour was exuberant and racy; and though often verging on caricature, he could melt the heart by touches of true pathos, as readily as he could stir it into mirth by the exquisite drollery of his ever-varying countenance. Born, 1758; died, 1832.

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER, Count, a military officer, was born in Oldenburg, in 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered into the Russian service, and rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was, however, recalled from banishment on the accession of Peter III., and, on his arrival at court, made his appearance before the emperor in the sheepskin dress which he had worn during his captivity. Died, 1767.

MUNOZ, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish historian, was born in 1745, at Museros, near Valencia. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, and undertook, by order of the king, a history of America, of which he lived

to publish only one volume. His other works are, "De recto Philosophiæ recentis in Theologia Usu, Dissertatio," "De Scripturæ Gentilium Lectione," "Institutiones Philosophiæ," &c.

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, Earl of, was the eldest son of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. He was born Jan. 29, 1794, and after receiving the elements of instruction at Sunbury, under Dr. Moore, was at twelve years of age received into the Royal Military College at Marlow; and when scarcely fifteen he commenced actual service in the Peninsula as cornet in the Prince of Wales's Hussars, and became aide-de-camp to General Blücher. On the disastrous termination of Sir John Moore's expedition he returned to England for a few weeks, and then started to join the army in Portugal as aide-de-camp to Lord Londonderry, then Sir Charles Stewart, with whom the young soldier (now a captain) joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, when that gallant chief took the field in 1809. From this period to the conclusion of the war, he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present at twelve general engagements; and on some of these occasions, but more especially at the celebrated battle of Fuentes d'Aon, his conduct was marked by extraordinary skill and presence of mind; so much so, indeed, that although he was only 17, a troop was given him by the prince regent's own regiment as a reward for his valour and discretion. At Toulouse he was also severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry. A new sphere of action now awaited him. He exchanged into the 50th dragoons, and in January, 1813, Captain Fitzclarence sailed for India as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, and while there he closely studied the Oriental languages and literature. During the Maharratta war of 1817, he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, by which his military reputation was considerably enhanced. On the conclusion of peace with Scindiah, he was intrusted with what was at that time a hazardous duty, namely, the carrying home the overland despatches from India; and in 1819 he published his "Overland Tour." At the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Wellington, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; soon after which he married Miss Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and had seven children. Ere his royal father had been a year on the throne, he determined to confer such defined rank upon his offspring as should at once be consistent with their birth, and agreeable to the feelings of the people; and in pursuance of such determination he created his eldest son earl of Munster, viscount Fitzclarence, and baron Tewkesbury. "No person," says Mr. Dodd in his Annual Obituary, "who has observed the career of Lord Munster, can overlook the fact, that he felt himself continually urged, by his peculiar position, to both mental and physical exertions, which were perhaps beyond his strength. He was the acknowledged son of a monarch,

ruling over one of the most powerful nations of the earth; he was within view, but excluded from the possession, of dominion; his whole life was an object of attention to thousands of his father's subjects; he was exposed to all the prominence of a great man without having attained that position by his own actions; and he dared not live in retirement lest he should be thought a fool. The ill consequences of every temporary indisposition were aggravated by his mental sensibility, and in the month of March, 1842, a considerable change was observed in his manner. Not having given any very decided indications of insanity, he was accidentally left alone on the evening of the 20th of March. He took that opportunity of using one of his pistols, and having wounded himself in the right hand, he rung the bell, and despatched his servant for medical assistance. Immediately afterwards he put an end to his existence by firing a second pistol into his mouth." Died, 1842.

MUNSTER, Count, a Hanoverian statesman. In 1806, Hanover being invaded by the Prussians, he entered a spirited protest and retired to England, where, on account chiefly of that protest, he was so great a court favourite, that when the mental malady of George III. was past all doubt, the count was one of the commissioners appointed to protect and administer his private property. But he is chiefly known for the part he took in the congress of Vienna, 1814, and the declaration of 1815, by which Napoleon was put out of the pale of the law. Died, 1836.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, a German divine was born at Ingelheim, in 1489, entered into the order of Cordeliers, but left them to join Luther. He then settled at Basle, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; "Universal Cosmography," a Treatise on Dialling, a Latin Translation of Josephus, and several mathematical works. Died, 1552.

MURAT, JOACHIM, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, and who was placed on the throne of Naples by Buonaparte, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, where he was born in 1771. He was intended for the church, but escaping from the college of Toulouse, he enlisted as a chasseur but was shortly after dismissed for insubordination. On the formation of the national guard he entered that corps, and displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles, he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the terrorists checked his progress for a time, but the executive directory made him a chief of brigade, and in 1796 he accompanied Buonaparte to Italy as his aide-de-camp. Here he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer, by his impetuous courage, and was employed by his chief as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa. He followed the same general to Egypt, where he decided the victory over the Turks at Aboukir, and returned with Buonaparte as general of division. In 1800 he married Marie Caroline, the younger sister of his patron, who was then first consul;

and, in 1804, he was made marshal, grand admiral, and prince of the French empire. His services in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, during which he entered Vienna at the head of the army, were rewarded with the grand duchy of Berg. He continued to follow up the victories of his master with such distinction, that, in 1808, Napoleon placed him on the throne of Naples, with the title of king Joachim. After reigning peaceably four years, he was called to accompany Napoleon to Russia, as commander of all his cavalry; and, after the defeat of Smolensko, he imitated the example of his leader, and left the army for Naples. Once more he fought with Napoleon, in the fatal campaign of Germany; but, after the battle of Leipzig, he withdrew, and, finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, actually concluded an alliance against him. In 1815, however, he again took up arms, and formed a plan to make himself master of Italy as far as the Po, at the very time that Austria and the allies, upon his repeated assurances that he would remain true to them, had determined to recognise him as king of Naples. It was too late. Austria, therefore, took the field against him, and he was soon driven as a fugitive into France. After the overthrow of Napoleon he escaped, in the midst of continual dangers, to Corsica, from which he sailed with a few adherents, to recover his lost throne. A gale, off the coast of Calabria, dispersed his vessels, but Murat determined to go on shore. He was seized, and carried in chains to Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and condemned to be shot. This sentence was executed, Oct. 13th, 1815, when Murat met his fate with undaunted courage. He was remarkable for elegance of person, but, though spirited and active, had few mental qualifications, and fell a victim to the most unpardonable rashness.

MURATORI, LOUIS ANTHONY, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was born in 1672 at Vignola, in the Modenese territories; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the Duke of Modena. His literary productions are numerous and valuable, but his fame chiefly depends on the vast erudition he has shown in editing the works of others. His great historical collection, entitled "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, ab anno Æræ Christianæ," 29 vols. folio; "Antiquitates Italice, Medii Ævi," 6 vols. folio; "Anecdota Latina," 4 vols. 4to.; "Anecdota Græca," 4 vols. 4to.; "Annali d'Italia," 18 vols. 8vo.; with many others, attest the magnitude of his literary labours. Died, 1750.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMEO ESTEVEN, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was born, in 1618, near Seville. He acquired the rudiments of art from his uncle, Juan del Castillo; and being encouraged to visit Madrid, he acquired the countenance and patronage of the celebrated painter Velasquez, then in the height of his reputation. He afterwards returned to Seville, and earned by his labours an imperishable fame. While painting the admired picture of St. Catherine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, he fell from the scaffold, and died

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MURPHY, ARTHUR, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cork in 1727, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of 18 he returned to Ireland, and was placed under a merchant, who was his relation. But not liking that profession he came to London, and tried his dramatic powers in the farce of "The Apprentice," which was soon followed by that of "The Upholsterer;" and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then produced the "Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the "Gray's Inn Journal;" and two others, in defence of government, entitled the "Test" and the "Auditor." In these, however, he failed; and some ludicrous mistakes, into which he was insidiously led by his antagonists, exposed him to ridicule. Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and the "Citizen," had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson," published in 1792; as well as by his translation of Tacitus and Sallust, and the "Life of Garrick." He was zealous in defence of the government measures; and during his latter years he obtained the appointment of a commissioner of bankrupts, and a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died in 1805, aged 77.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAH, an eminent architect, antiquary, and traveller, was a native of Ireland. He published his "Travels in Portugal, in 1789 and 1790," "Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain," and "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of Batalha, in Portugal." Died, 1816.

MURK, CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS VON the author of various works on bibliography, literary history, and antiquities; was born at Nuremberg, in 1735; and died in 1811.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, a self-taught linguist, was born in 1775, at Kitterick, in Galloway; and his father being a shepherd, he also was employed, at the age of 10, to assist as a shepherd's boy. By extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages; and when, in 1794, the fame of his acquirements gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh, he made a rapid progress also in the Eastern dialects. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, the minister of the parish of Urr, and soon afterwards he succeeded him in his pastoral charge; but in 1812 he was called from thence to fill the chair of Oriental languages at Edinburgh, and at the same time received the degree of D.D. He left a "History of the European Languages," which was printed, with his life prefixed, in 2 vols. Died, 1813.

MURRAY, CHARLES, a theatrical performer and dramatic writer, was born in 1754, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. He

was the son of Sir John Murray of Broughton, who acted as secretary to the Pretender in 1745; was brought up as a surgeon in the naval service, which he quitted for the stage; performed at the chief provincial towns in England; made his debut at Covent Garden in 1796, as Shylock; and ultimately became manager of the theatre at Edinburgh, where he spent the latter part of his life. He was the author of "The New Maid of the Oaks" and "The Experiment." Died, 1821.

MURRAY, Right Hon. Sir GEORGE, a gallant British general, governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, &c., was born at the family seat, in Perthshire, in 1772, was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and entered the army in 1789, and gained great distinction in almost every quarter of the globe for his military achievements, and more especially for the skill and ability with which he discharged on some occasions the difficult office of quarter-master-general. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of the Canadas; but on hearing that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, he obtained his release from the governorship of Canada, and joined the English army in France. On his return to England he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1819 the governorship of the Royal Military College was given him. In 1823 he became lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was soon after elected M.P. for Perthshire, and in 1828 took office as secretary of state for the colonies. In Sir R. Peel's administration of 1834-5 he filled the office of master-general of the ordnance; but lost his seat for Perthshire. At the Westminster election in 1837 he opposed and was defeated by Sir Lacy de Evans and Mr. Leader. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George again received the appointment of master-general of the ordnance. Sir George Murray came before the public as the editor of "Marlborough's Dispatches," 5 vols.; but it is not necessary to speak of him in any other capacity than that of a gallant and successful soldier and an able minister. He died, July 28, 1846, aged 74.

MURRAY, HUGH, a most voluminous and successful writer on geography and kindred subjects, was born at the manse of North Berwick, 1779, the living of which his ancestors had held uninterruptedly from the period of the revolution till the death of the last incumbent, his elder brother, in 1824. At an early age he became a clerk in the excise office in Edinburgh, where his official duties leaving him considerable leisure, he cultivated a taste for literature with rare and indefatigable ardour. In the early part of his career he edited the Scots Magazine, then in the hands of Mr. Constable, and contributed to the Edinburgh Gazetteer; and published successively discoveries and travels in Africa, Asia, and America, all of which acquired for their author a liberal share of popularity. At a later period of his life he contributed no fewer than 15 volumes to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, on subjects connected with his favourite study; but the work on which his fame

will chiefly rest in his "Encyclopædia of Geography," a stupendous monument of reading, industry, and research. Died, 1846.

MURRAY, JAMES, an American by birth, whose real name was Lillibridge, was a partisan officer in the service of the East India Company. He entered the service of Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, about the year 1790, and soon became noted for his bravery, military skill, and the good offices he performed to certain British officers, who had been taken prisoners, and who, but for his humane interference, would have been put to the sword. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindia, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray joined the British general, Lord Lake, with a body of 7000 cavalry. The Marquis of Wellesley at that period had issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men, in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partisan officer in the army. Died, 1807.

MURRAY, JOHN, an eminent physician, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer in natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He was the author of "Elements of Chemistry," 2 vols.; "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols.; "A System of Chemistry," 4 vols.; and "A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols. Died, 1820.

MURRAY, JOHN, F.S.A., an eminent publisher, known wherever the English language is known, by his connection with the works of Lord Byron, was born in 1778. Mr. Murray was himself a man of considerable literary acquirements; and while his singular acuteness and judgment ensured his success as a man of business, his fluency, his store of anecdote, and a certain dry quiet humour, closely allied to wit, rendered him an agreeable companion for such men as Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Lockhart, and a number of other celebrated writers, who were at various times his guests, and at all times, from their first acquaintance with him, his fast friends. In their dealings with him, literary men were soon convinced that no paltry attempts would be made to depreciate real merit, or to depress below a fair remunerating standard the wages due to intellectual labour; nay, so generous were his impulses, that if he found a work profitable to him beyond what he had calculated upon, he frequently added to the stipulated price of copyright—sometimes even doubling it! Of this we might adduce several instances, did our space permit: we shall conclude by observing, that as he was one of the most successful publishers, so he

highly deserved success, were it only for his wise and consistent liberality. Died, June 27, 1843, aged 65.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, and moral writer, was born in 1745, of Quaker parents, at Swatara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He was originally destined for the mercantile profession; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he privately left his father, who was then residing at New York, and, taking up his abode in a seminary at Burlington, New Jersey, he there contracted a love of books and study. He afterwards studied the law, and practised as a barrister; but in course of time he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and by mercantile pursuits having realised a competency, he eventually settled at Holdgate, near York. His works consist of an "English Grammar," "English Exercises" and "Key;" the "English Reader," with an "Introduction" and "Sequel" to the same; two French selections, "Le Lecteur François," and "Introduction au Lecteur François," "The English Spelling Book," "The Power of Religion on the Mind," and "The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures." These publications were all lucrative, and deservedly so; and it is no small satisfaction to know, that his private life was as amiable as his labours in the cause of education and morals were successful. He died in 1826, aged 85.

MURRAY, WILLIAM VAUS, a distinguished American diplomatist, was born in Maryland, about 1762. He studied the law in England, practised it in his native country, and became a senator of the United States. As minister at the Hague he succeeded in preserving harmony between the American and Batavian republics; and the reconciliation between the United States and France was effected chiefly through his agency as envoy extraordinary to the French republic. Died, 1803.

MUSA, ANTONIUS, physician to the emperor Augustus, said to have been the first who prescribed the use of the cold bath; and lived about 20 a.c.

MUSÆUS, a philosopher and poet of antiquity, who is said to have been the son of Orpheus, and president of the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. He versified the oracles, and wrote a poem on the sphere. A hill near Athens was called by his name. He is to be distinguished from Musæus the grammarian, who wrote a poem, called "The Loves of Hero and Leander."

MUSÆUS, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, an eminent German writer, born at Jena, in 1735, was professor at the gymnasium of Weimar, and author of "Physiognomical Travels," "Popular Tales of the Germans," &c. Died, 1787.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, one of the early reformers, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, in 1497. He was originally a Benedictine monk; and on embracing the doctrines of Luther, he was obliged to fly to Strasburg, from which city he removed to Augsburg; and afterwards went to Berne, where he was appointed professor of divinity. His commentaries on the Scriptures are valuable; besides which he published several transla-

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tions from the Greek, particularly of the ecclesiastical historians. Died, 1563.

MUSGRAVE, Sir RICHARD, bart., an Irish historian, was born about 1758. He was a member of parliament, and collector of the excise for Dublin. In 1801 he published "Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland," 4to., a work which gave great offence to the Roman Catholics, on account of the glowing picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the insurgents in 1798. Sir Richard died in 1818.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, a physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton, in Somersetshire, in 1657, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He became a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and also of the Royal Society ; to which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, and there died in 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British Antiquities. — His grandson, Dr. SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, was also a physician at Exeter, where he died in 1782. He rendered himself notorious in 1763, by charging the ministers with having been bribed to settle a peace advantageous to France. As a scholar he is known by an edition of Euripides, 4 vols. 8vo. ; and two dissertations on the Grecian mythology and the Olympiads.

MUSS, CHARLES, an ingenious painter in enamel, whose "Holy Family," after Parmegiano, is said to be the largest piece of enamel ever painted. Died, 1824.

MUSSATO, ALBERTIN, an historian and poet, was born in Padua, in 1281. He rose from a state of indigence to public employments in his native city ; but notwithstanding his services, he became an object of popular fury ; and in 1314 an attempt was made to murder him. The ringleaders in this conspiracy were put to death ; but Mussato was afterwards banished to Chiozzo, where he died in 1330. In his exile he wrote "Historia Augusta Henrici VII. Imp."

MUSCHENBROEK, PETER VAN, a celebrated Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1692. He applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy ; held professorships at various places, and was a member of the Royal Society, and the French Academy of Sciences. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. Muschenbroek was also the author of "Tentamina Experimentorum," "Institutiones Physicæ," and "Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis." Died, 1761.

MUTIANO, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Brescia. He was a great favourite with Pope Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and intrusted to him the designs for the bas-reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, pope Gregory founded the academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief ; and Mutiano gave two houses to the institution. Died, 1590.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINO, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cadiz, in 1731. In 1760 he accompanied the Marquis della Verga to New Granada, and spent nearly half a century in South America, contributing greatly to the spreading of science and the arts of civilisation in that country. On his return to Europe he was appointed keeper of the royal garden at Madrid. He was the first botanist that distinguished the various species of cinchona. Died, 1808.

MUTIUS, CÆLIUS, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of three hundred who had engaged, by oath, to slay him, and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning upon the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MYCONIUS, FREDERIC, a German divine, originally a Franciscan monk, was born at Lichtenfels, in Franconia, in 1491. When Luther declared against indulgences, Myconius opposed him, but soon changed his sentiments, and became a missionary for the propagation of the principles of the Reformation. In 1538 he accompanied the chancellor of Weimar in an embassy to England ; and, while here, held a disputation with some bishops and other divines. On his return, he was employed to reform the churches of Thuringia ; but he protested strongly against the alienation of the ecclesiastical and monastic revenues to secular purposes. Died, 1546.

MYCONIUS, OSWALD, or GEISSHAUSER, a reformer, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, in 1488. He studied at Basle, under Erasmus and Glareanus, after which he became successively master of the schools of St. Theodore and St. Peter. He next removed to Zurich, where he held the office of regent of the college three years ; after which he returned to Basle, obtained the head pastorate of the church, and was chosen professor of theology. He wrote several commentaries on the Scripture, a Latin version of the Catechism of Ecclampadius, and a "Narrative of the Life and Death of Zuinglius." Died, 1552.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect of considerable eminence, was born at Edinburgh, in 1734. While studying at Rome, he gained the chief architectural prize at the academy of St. Luke ; of which academy, as well as those of Florence and Bologna, he was a member. Mr. Mylne was the builder of Blackfriars Bridge, which was commenced in 1760, and completed in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles. He also obtained the appointment of surveyor of St. Paul's cathedral, and was em-

played to erect many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. Died, 1811.

MYRON, a celebrated Greek sculptor, whose works are highly praised by the Greek and Latin poets, was a native of Eleutheris, and is supposed to have flourished about 430 B. C.

MYSON, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Anacharsis the Scythian having inquired of Apollo, who was the wisest man

in Greece, was answered, "He who is now ploughing his fields." This was Myson.

MYTENS, ARNOLD, a painter, was born at Brussels, in 1541. He painted several capital pictures for churches in Italy; and died in 1602.

MYTENS, MARTIN, a Swedish painter, was born at Stockholm, in 1635. He fixed his residence at Vienna, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor Charles VI. Died, 1755.

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NABIS, a tyrant of Sparta, who commenced his reign about the year 205 B. C. He was surrounded by an armed guard, had a number of secret spies in his service, put to death or banished every suspected person, and indulged in the exercise of every species of cruelty. He contrived an instrument of torture in the form of a beautiful woman, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. When any one, therefore, opposed his demands, he would say, "If I have not talents enough to prevail with you, perhaps my Apega may persuade you." The automaton statue then appeared; which Nabis taking by the hand, led up to the person, who, being embraced by it, was thus tortured into compliance. He plundered Messina and Argos, and would have continued to extend his dominion still wider over Peloponnesus, had not the Romans, in alliance with the Achæans, declared war against him. He pursued the war with inveterate enmity, and was for a time successful; but he was at length defeated by Philopomen, at the head of the army of the Achæan league, and was killed while attempting to escape, B. C. 194.

NABONASSAR, the first king of the Chaldeans or Babylonians. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B. C.

NABOPOLASSAR, king of Babylon. He united with Astyages against Syria, which country they conquered, and having divided it between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Astyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, B. C. 626.

NÆVIUS, CNEIUS, a celebrated Latin poet, who wrote several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. He was born in Campania, and died at Utica, B. C. 203.

NÆVIUS, a famous augur in the reign of Tarquin, of whom it is related, that, in order to convince the king and the Romans of his supernatural power, he cut a flint with a razor, and thus turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Cicero, however, who had himself been an augur, treats this miraculous event as a mere fiction.

NAHL, JOHANN AUGUST, an eminent Prussian sculptor, born at Berlin, in 1710. He executed the admirable colossal statue

of the landgrave Frederic, which stands in Frederic's Square. In 1755 he was created professor in the academy of arts at Cassel, and died there in 1781.

NALDI, SEBASTIANO, a celebrated Italian buffo singer, who came to London early in the present century, and obtained great eclat. He was accidentally killed at Paris, in 1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam.

NALSON, JOHN, an English divine, was born in 1638, and after having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge, obtained the living of Doddington, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He was the author of "An Impartial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First." He also wrote an account of the trial of that monarch, and died in 1686.

NANGIS, WILLIAM DE, a French historian of the 14th century, was a Benedictine monk in the abbey of St. Denis. He wrote the "Lives of St. Philip and Louis le Hardi," together with two chronicles of France.

NANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Venetian historian, was born in 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained succours for the republic to carry on the war against Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark and captain-general of the marine. He was the author of "Istoria della Repubblica Veneta," and was historiographer and keeper of the archives of the republic. Died, 1678.

NANEK, or NANUK, was a native of Hindostan, and the founder of the sect of Sikhs in India, which has now grown into a powerful nation. He was born at Talwandy, in Lahore, in 1469; propagated his doctrines with great success; and died in 1539.

NANNINI, AGNOLO, a celebrated author, born at Florence, in 1493. He entered the order of Valombrosa, became abbot of S. Salvador di Vajano, and wrote several works of a lively and satirical character, which are admired for their purity of style.

NAPIER, or NEPER, JOHN, lord of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1550, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's. After

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having travelled in France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country, where he wholly devoted himself to the study of mathematics and theology. Being much attached to astronomy and spherical geometry, he wished to find out a short method of calculating triangles, sines, tangents, &c.; and to the exertions arising out of this desire is to be attributed his admirable invention of logarithms first made public in 1614, and which alone has immortalised his name. The Napier "bones, or rods," for multiplying and dividing, were invented by him. He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry, and was regarded by the celebrated Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. Died, 1617.

NAPIER, MACVEY, whose name will long be memorable in connection with the Edinburgh Review and the Encyclopædia Britannica, was professor of conveying in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the principal clerks of the court of session. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1799; but he soon discovered a decided bias for literary pursuits; and his various acquirements, literary and legal, his profound erudition, and his sound judgment, found ample scope for their development in the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which he became the editor. In 1829 he succeeded Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review; and it is no light praise to say that, under his management, which embraced a period of 17 years, that leading organ of constitutional and liberal doctrines, and of manly and enlightened criticism, suffered no decay. Died, 1847.

NAPIER, WILLIAM JOHN, Lord, a British naval officer, was born at Kinsale, in 1787. He entered the service at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China, and he arrived at Macao, in July, 1834. Here, however, the object of his voyage was frustrated by the governor of Canton, who appeared anxious that his lordship should not reach that place until notice should have been sent to the court of Peking, and the answer of the emperor be made known upon the subject. Lord Napier was not inclined to delay the superintendence of those interests which he had been appointed to protect, and, getting into his boat on the 24th of July, sailed up the Canton river, and arrived at the factory (Canton) on the next morning. The orders and edicts of the governor, that he should return to Macao, were replied to by the latter in terms of positive refusal; commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; and he sent the *Imogene* and *Andromache* frigates up the Boyne river, which were fired at by the forts, and which, in return, battered the forts about the ears of the Chinese soldiers. This occurred on the 7th of September; but, owing to calms, the ships were obliged to come to an anchor for several days. On the 14th of the same month, Lord Napier became seriously indisposed; and that the interests

of the British merchants might not be injured by a farther suspension of their arrangements, the men-of-war were ordered to "move out of the river," and he returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired.

NANTEUIL, ROBERT, an eminent French engraver, was born at Rheims, in 1630. His merit obtained him the place of designer and cabinet engraver to Louis XIV., with a pension. Died, 1678.

NANTIGNI, LOUIS CHAZOT DE, a celebrated French genealogist, whose genealogical and chronological tables are regarded as valuable productions. Born, 1692; died, 1755.

NARBONNE LARA, LOUIS, Count, born at Parma, in 1755. He was minister of war under Louis XVI.; lieutenant-general of France in the third year of the revolution; and, finally, one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp during the Imperial government. He attempted to defend the constitutional monarchy; and, after the 10th of August, 1792, which decided the king's fate, was outlawed by the triumphant party of the "Mountain." He was saved, partly by the exertions of Madame de Staël and partly of Dr. Bollman (who subsequently withdrew Lafayette from a similar search of the ultra Jacobins), and retired to England first, and afterwards to Switzerland. Invested with military rank by Napoleon, who greatly esteemed him, he accompanied him in most of his wars with Austria, and was in the fatal Russian campaign, in 1812. In 1813 he was ambassador to Vienna, and died at the end of that year.

NARDI, JACOPO, an eminent Italian historian, was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1476. Having distinguished himself by his opposition to the Medici, he was imprisoned and exiled; and he retired to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life in the cultivation of literature. He wrote a "History of Florence," the "Life of Malecchini," &c.; and acquired much reputation by an elegant translation of Livy. Died, about 1555.

NARDINI, PIETRO, one of the first violinists of his time, was born at Leghorn, in 1725; studied under Tartini; and, in 1770, went to Florence, as first violinist in the chapel of the Grand-duke of Tuscany. Died, 1796.

NARES, JAMES, Mus. Doc., was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was one of the children in the royal chapel, and studied under Dr. Pepusch, after which he became organist of York cathedral. In 1755 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers of his majesty's chapel. Dr. Nares published, besides his compositions of sacred music, which are marked by great genius and a thorough knowledge of the science, several books of instructions, and a royal pastoral on his majesty's nuptials. Died, 1783.

NARES, ROBERT, a learned critic and theologian, was the son of the preceding, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford.

After entering into holy orders he was presented to the rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire; he was also chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained the office of assistant librarian at the British Museum. He was afterwards a prebendary of Lincoln; and at the time of his death, in 1829, he was archdeacon of Stafford, canon of Lichfield, and rector of Allhallows, London. Dr. Nares, in conjunction with Mr. Beloe, established and conducted the *British Critic*, a high church literary review; and among his separate works are, "Elements of Orthodoxy," "A Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c., in the Works of English Authors of the Age of Queen Elizabeth," "A Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church," &c.

NARSES, a celebrated Persian eunuch, who entered into the service of the emperor Justinian at the court of Constantinople, rose by his merit to the highest dignities of the state, and distinguished himself by military exploits. After vanquishing Totila the Goth, he captured Rome; rescued Italy from the Ostrogoths and other barbarians; was appointed governor of the country, and ruled it 15 years; but was at length deposed, and died in 567.

NARVAEZ, PAMPHILA DE, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed commander of the expedition against Cortez by Diego de Velasquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with 400 men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Pensacola; and, having marched into the country, was never heard of more.

NARUSZEWICZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, an eminent historian and poet of Poland, who, from having made an excellent translation of the works of the great Roman historian, obtained the appellation of the Polish Tacitus; but his fame chiefly rests on his elaborate "History of Poland," which he left unfinished at his death, in 1796.

NASH, JOHN, a celebrated architect, was one of the architects of the board of works, and amassed a large fortune by the extensive speculations in which he engaged for the improvement of the metropolis. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, the Regent's and St. James's Parks, and nearly all the important changes which have taken place in the architecture of London (westward), the aggregate effect of which is really grand and imposing, are due to the mental exertion and indefatigable labour of Mr. Nash. He also built the royal palace at Pinlipo, the Haymarket Theatre, All Souls Church, &c. Died, aged 82, 1825.

NASH, RICHARD, commonly called *Beau Nash*, the once celebrated arbiter of fashion at Bath, was born in 1764, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire. He was originally intended for the law, but entered the army, which, however, he soon quitted, and took chambers in the Temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; and when king William visited the inn, he was chosen master of the pageant with which it was customary to welcome the monarch. So pleased was William with the entertainment, that he offered him the honour of knighthood,

which Nash, on account of his narrow circumstances, refused. In 1794 he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, an office for which he was admirably qualified by an elegant taste and uncommon vivacity. He immediately instituted a set of regulations as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place; and as he drew the whole beau monde to Bath, he was justly regarded as a public benefactor there. While in the plenitude of his power and popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style, supporting his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six gray horses, and attended by a long retinue of servants, some on horses, others on foot, while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the *king of Bath*; and his reign continued, with undiminished splendour, for more than fifty years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him, and he died, in comparative indigence and solitude, in 1761. His remains, however, were honoured with a splendid funeral, at the expense of the city; and an appropriate epitaph, written by Dr. Harrington, is placed over his tomb in the abbey church.

NASH, THOMAS, a satirist and dramatic writer, was born at Lowestoffe, in Suffolk, about 1564; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and settled in London, where he died in 1601. He wrote three dramatic pieces; but was chiefly distinguished by the virulence and scurrility of his pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey and the puritan Penry, who assumed the title of Martin Marprelate. His principal performance is "Pierce Penniless," published in 1589.

NASH, TREADWAY RUSSEL, an English divine and antiquary, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1811, aged 87. Dr. Nash published "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 3 vols. 4to.; and some papers in the *Archæologia*.

NASMITH, JAMES, a divine, was born at Norwich, in 1740, and educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He took the degree of D.D. in 1797; and his last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, where he died in 1808. Dr. Nasmyth published "A Catalogue of Bene't College Library;" an edition of the "Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester," 8vo.; a new edition of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," &c.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a celebrated painter, whose talents gave so strong and strikingly obvious an impetus to the art in Scotland, that he is not undeservedly called the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting. Those who patronised Nasmyth

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as a portrait painter were for the most part persons of rank and wealth; and his visits to various country seats afforded him excellent opportunities of giving his advice in landscape gardening. To that advice it is, at first generally as an amateur and in mere friendship, but subsequently as a part of his profession, that the Scottish nobility and gentry owe some of the finest of their park scenery. It may likewise be added, that to his suggestions his native city, Edinburgh, owes not a few of the judicious changes made in her streets and buildings. Born, 1757; died, 1840.

NASMYTH, PETER, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1786. At the age of twenty he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbima. His works are deservedly in high repute, and there are few collections of importance in England, but what contain some of them. Died, 1831.

NATHAN, ISAAC, or **MORDECAI**, a learned Jewish rabbi, who, about the middle of the 15th century, published the first concordance of the Old Testament in the original tongue. This work, with considerable additions, has been several times reprinted; but little or nothing is known of the personal history of its original author.

NATTIER, JOHN MARK, a French artist, was born at Paris, in 1685, and died in 1766. Louis XIV. appointed him to a professorship in the academy of painting. — Another artist of this name went to Petersburgh, where he died in 1763. He was an engraver of intaglios, and published a treatise on gems.

NAUDE or **NAUDEUS, GABRIEL**, a French physician and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1600; studied medicine at Padua; and, after a considerable stay in Italy, returned to Paris and became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, on whose death he entered into the service of Mazarin; but when that minister was banished, Naudé went to Sweden as librarian to queen Christina. He was the author of "Bibliographia Politica," "An Apology for the Great Men who have been accused of Magic," "On Liberal Studies," &c. Died, 1653.

NAUDE, PHILIP, a mathematician, was born at Metz, in 1654. Being a Protestant he retired to Berlin on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and there became mathematical tutor to the court. He was also chosen a member of the academy in that city, where he died in 1729. He published a work on geometry, and some religious pieces. — His son, who succeeded him in his professorship, was a member of the royal societies of Berlin and London, and died in 1745.

NAUDET, THOMAS CHARLES, a French landscape painter, born, at Paris, in 1774; died, 1810. He left a collection of near three thousand designs, comprehending the most beautiful views, and the finest monuments of ancient and modern times on the Continent.

NAUMANN, JOHN GOTTLIEB, or **AMADEUS**, an eminent German musical composer, was born in 1741, of very poor parents, at a small village near Dresden; but his talents for music being soon apparent, he was taken to Italy by a Swedish amateur, and finally

obtained admission into the number of Tartini's pupils at Padua. He afterwards went to Naples, where his taste for theatrical music was awakened; and having remained in Italy eight years, returned to Dresden, and was appointed composer of sacred music to the Elector of Saxony. He subsequently made two journeys to Italy, where he composed several operas, which were performed with brilliant success; and he was eventually made chapel-master. For some time before his death he devoted himself almost entirely to the composition of sacred music, some very valuable pieces of which are preserved in the archives of the chapel at Dresden. Among his operas are, "La Clemenza di Tito," "Tutto per Amore," "Armida," "Amphion," "Gustavus Vasa," "Orpheus," and "Acis and Galathea." Besides these are several oratorios, sonatas, songs, &c. Died, 1801.

NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, an English statesman, was born at Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. After having been employed on some diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France, he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of the requests, surveyor of the court of wards, and secretary of state. His "Fragmenta Regalia" contains many curious particulars of the court of queen Elizabeth.

NAVAGERO or **NAUGERIUS, ANDREA**, an Italian poet, orator, and statesman, was born at Venice, in 1483. He embraced the military life, after which he was employed as an ambassador, and in that situation died at Blois, in 1529. His Latin poems were remarkable for their purity, and have been several times printed.

NAVARETE, JUAN FERNANDEZ, a Spanish painter, surnamed El Mudo, from his being deaf and dumb, was born in 1562. He was appointed painter to the king, and his best pieces are preserved in the Escorial. From his fine style of colouring, he obtained the name of the Spanish Titian; but he was so fond of introducing into his pictures a dog, a cat, or a partridge, that scarcely any of his sacred subjects even are without them. Died, 1579.

NAVARETTA, FERNANDEZ, a Spanish missionary, who went to China in 1646, and was expelled at the time when the persecution there took place. He was afterwards consecrated bishop of St. Domingo, and died in 1689. He was the author of an excellent account of the political and religious condition of the Chinese.

NAYLOR, JAMES, an enthusiast of the 17th century, was born in 1616, at Ardesley, in Yorkshire. He served eight years in the parliamentary army, and on his return home, in 1651, became converted to Quakerism by the preaching of George Fox; though at a future period, in consequence of his extravagant conduct, the more formal body of Quakers were led to disown him. Misled by imaginary inspiration, he soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until, in 1656, he was committed to Exeter gaol, for propagating his opinions. On his release

from imprisonment, he repaired to Bristol, where his followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. He was declared guilty of blasphemy by parliament, and barbarously sentenced to a double whipping at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This sentence, though illegal, was fully inflicted upon the unhappy man, who, when the delirium of fanaticism was over, humbly acknowledged and lamented the delusion under which he had laboured; and died in 1660.

NEAL, DANIEL, an eminent dissenting divine, was born in London, in 1678, and was educated at the university of Utrecht. On his return he began to officiate as a preacher, and, in 1706, succeeded Dr. Singleton as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate Street, in which connection he continued for 36 years. Although assiduous as a minister, he found leisure for literary labours, and published, among other works, a "History of the Puritans," 4 vols.; and a "History of New England," 2 vols. Died, 1743.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, one of the distinguished ecclesiastical historians of modern times, was born at Göttingen, 1789. His parents were Jews. They removed to Hamburg when their son was very young; and to the excellent institutions of that city he was indebted for great part of his education. In his 16th year he was converted to Christianity, and proceeded to study first at Halle and then at Göttingen, where he gained the reputation of great learning and piety, though struggling with an extremity of poverty which would have crushed a less ardent and heroic soul. After a short sojourn in Hamburg, he removed to Heidelberg in 1811, and occupied himself in writing his first work, "The Emperor Julian and his Age," which led to his appointment to a chair of theology, in that university, in 1812. A few months afterwards he was nominated to the same chair in the then infant university of Berlin, where he had Marheinecke and Schleiermacher for his colleagues; and here he laboured assiduously for 38 years, with what results will be seen if we look at his works on many periods of church history,—his pamphlets and monographs of every variety of subjects,—his daily lectures on every conceivable theological topic, philosophy, doctrine, history, biblical criticism, or the numberless pupils in Germany, England, and America, whom he inspired with a portion of his own noble enthusiasm, and sent out as labourers in the same sacred field. With Neander, theology was not as it is with too many both at home and abroad, a mere profession. The purity of his daily life—his devotion to Christian labour—the self-denial which was his soul's habit—prove how sincerely he believed the truth of his favourite motto, that it is neither the profoundest learning, nor most vigorous intellect, nor most fervid eloquence, but "pectus est quod facit theologum."—"It is the heart which makes the theologian." Died, 1850.

NEARCHUS, one of the generals of Alex-

ander the Great, who was employed in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian Gulf. Fragments of a narrative by this early voyager are extant, and form a curious and valuable record.

NECHAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk, of the order of St. Augustine, who was educated in the abbey of St. Alban's. He completed his studies at Paris, and died abbot of Cirencester, in 1217. His principal work is a Latin poem, "De Laude Sapientie Divine."

NECKER, JAMES, a celebrated statesman, noted as the minister of finance to Louis XVI., was the son of Charles Frederic Necker, professor of civil law at Geneva, and born there in 1732. At the age of 15, he was placed in a banking-house at Paris, after which he became partner with Thellusson, on whose death he established a house of his own, in conjunction with his brother and two others. Having distinguished himself by his treatise, entitled "Sur la Législation et le Commerce des Grains," and acquired great reputation as a financier; he was, in 1778, appointed director, and, soon after, comptroller-general of the royal treasury. Being refused admission into the council on the score of his religion, as he was a Calvinist, he threatened to resign his official situation. He was in consequence removed, and ordered to retire to his country-seat. After this he went to Switzerland, where he purchased the barony of Copet, and published his work, "Administration des Finances de la France," 3 vols. 8vo., of which 80,000 copies were sold in a few days. He was recalled in 1788, as comptroller-general, when his convictions led him to support the convocation of the states-general, which was the wish of the nation. He was also in favour of the double representation of the third estate, and may be considered as a spark which kindled the pile of democratic feeling. When the government determined to take measures against the increasing troubles, Necker, who opposed the adoption of those measures, was dismissed, and ordered to leave the kingdom within 24 hours. No sooner was his removal known, than all Paris was in a ferment. The storming of the Bastille followed, and the symptoms of popular violence became so alarming, that the king found himself compelled to recall the banished minister. Necker's return to Paris resembled a triumphal procession; yet such is the uncertain tenure of popularity, that he soon became as much an object of antipathy to the people as he had been of their idolatry, and in 1790 he left France for ever. He died at Copet, in Switzerland, in 1804.

NECKER, SUSANNA, wife of the preceding, and whose maiden name was Curchod, was the daughter of a clergyman in the canton of Berne, and in her youth was the object of the attachment of Gibbon the historian. She received an excellent education; nor was her heart less carefully cultivated than her mind; and, on her husband's elevation, she made use of his influence and fortune only for purposes of benevolence. She erected an hospital in the neighbourhood of Paris, at her own expense, and devoted to it her personal care. She wrote "Relec-

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NECKER, NOEL JOSEPH, a native of the
Netherlands, who became botanist and his-
toriographer to the elector palatine. He
wrote "Elementa Botanica," and other
works relating to his favourite science. Died,
1793.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TURVILLE, a Roman
Catholic divine, was born in London, in 1713,
and educated at Douay, where he entered
into orders. He died rector of the academy
of sciences at Brussels, in 1781. Mr. Needham
wrote observations inserted in Buffon's Nat-
ural History; also "New Enquiries upon
Microscopical Discoveries, and the Genera-
tion of Organised Bodies," "Enquiries con-
cerning Nature and Religion," &c.

NEEDHAM, MARCHMONT, an active par-
tisan and political writer, was born at Bur-
ford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, and educated
at All Souls' College, Oxford. During the
civil war he distinguished himself by his
political writings first against the parliament,
and afterwards against the king, so that at
the Restoration he obtained his pardon with
difficulty. He conducted periodical journals,
somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the
titles of which were, *Mercurius Britannicus*,
Mercurius Pragmaticus, and *Mercurius Po-
liticus*; and when politics no longer afforded
him employment, he practised as a physician.
Died, 1678.

NEEFS, PETER, the elder, a painter of
architectural subjects, was born at An-
twerp, in 1570, and died in 1651. He studied
under Henry Stenwyck, and his favourite
subjects were views of the interior of
churches, convents, palaces, &c. — His son,
known as young Neefs, followed the same
branch of art as his father, but was inferior
to him.

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and miscella-
neous writer, born in 1798, was the son of an
engraver in the Strand, and was educated
for the profession of an attorney, which he
practised with reputation in the metropolis
till his death. He was a young man of
amiable disposition and inoffensive manners,
and had a decided taste for literary pursuits;
but his intense application to study produced
a fit of insanity, and he put a period to his
existence, February 7. 1823. He was the
author of "Poems," "Dramatic Scenes,"
the "Romance of History," 3 vols.; and
"Literary Remains," published after his
decease.

NEER, ARNOLD VANDER, an eminent
artist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1619. He
excelled in painting coast scenery, fisher-
men's huts, and in his beautiful delineation
of moonlight. Died, 1683. — His son, EC-
CLON HENDRICK, was an historical and portrait
painter. Born, 1643; died, 1703.

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount, Duke of
BRONTE, &c., England's greatest naval hero,
was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund
Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in
Norfolk, and born there, Sept. 29. 1758.
He was educated first at Norwich, and next
at North Walsham; but in his twelfth year
he became a midshipman under his uncle,
Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonable*. Soon
after this he sailed to the West Indies in a

merchant ship, and on his return was ad-
mitted on board the *Caracas*, one of the
vessels sent on an expedition to the North
Pole, under the orders of Captain Phipps.
He went next to the East Indies. In 1777
he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in
1779 that of post-captain, when he was ap-
pointed to the command of the *Hichin-*
broke, in which ship he sailed to the West
Indies, where he distinguished himself in
an enterprise on the Spanish main. After
the peace of 1783, he commanded the
Boreas frigate, stationed for the protection
of trade at the Leeward Islands, and while
there he married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow
of a physician. At the commencement of
the war with France he was nominated to
the *Agamemnon* of 64 guns, on board of
which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and
was at the taking of Toulon. He was also
present at the siege of Bastia, where he served
at the batteries with a body of seamen, as
he afterwards did at Calvi; and while em-
ployed before that place he lost an eye.
While on that station his daring intrepidity
and unceasing activity were such, that his
name was dreaded throughout the shores
of the Mediterranean. He was with Ad-
miral Hotham in the action with the French
fleet, March 13. 1795; and the same year
he took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was
appointed commodore on board *La Mi-*
nerve, in which frigate he captured *La Ba-*
bine, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he
deserted the Spanish fleet, and steered with
the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St.
Vincent. He had scarcely communicated
the news, and shifted his flag on board the
Captain of 74 guns, when the enemy hove
in sight. A close action ensued, which
terminated in a complete victory on the
side of the British, who were inferior in
numbers. On this occasion Commodore
Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*
of 136 guns; he afterwards boarded and
took the *San Nicholas* of 80 guns, from
whence he proceeded in the same manner to
the *San Joseph* of 112 guns; both of
which surrendered to him. For his share
in this glorious victory, the commodore
was honoured with the order of the Bath;
and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag
as rear admiral of the blue, he was ap-
pointed to command the inner squadron
at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made
a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard
the city, heading his men himself. The
next exploit in which he was engaged was
an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe,
which design also failed, and Nelson lost
his right arm by a cannon-shot, and es-
caped with life by the devotion of his step-
son, Captain Nesbit, who carried him off on
his back to a boat, after lying senseless and
exhausted for several hours upon the ground.
In 1798, he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who
sent him up the Mediterranean, to watch
the progress of the armament at Toulon,
destined for the conveyance of Buonaparte
and his army to Egypt. Notwithstanding
the strictest vigilance, this fleet found means
to escape, but was followed by Nelson, and,
after various disappointments, traced to the
bay of Aboukir. Here he commenced an

immediate attack, and by a manœuvre of equal boldness and ability, sailed between the enemy and the land, though exposed to a double fire. The result was a victory so glorious and decisive, that all the French vessels, with the exception of two men of war and two frigates, were taken or destroyed. This achievement was rewarded with the title of baron Nelson of the Nile, and an additional pension of 2,000*l.*, besides the estate and dukedom of Bronte in Sicily, and high honours conferred by the Turkish sultan. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and from thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. — And here we are reluctantly compelled to record the fact, that, during the admiral's stay at Naples, he permitted Lady Hamilton, the wife of the English ambassador, to exercise a most pernicious influence over him; that he lived publicly with her after the death of her husband; and, as a natural consequence, that it produced a separation between him and Lady Nelson on his return. — But to resume our narrative of his naval glories. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out in 1801, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the Elephant, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the crown prince; in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the Victory. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprised, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, Oct. 19. 1805, and on the 21st, about

noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not taking the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. In the middle of the engagement, a musket-ball struck him on the left shoulder, and passing through the spine, lodged in the muscles of his back. He lived just long enough to be acquainted with the number of ships that had been captured, and his last words were, "I have done my duty, I praise God for it!" The mighty spirit of Nelson was epitomised in the signal which he hoisted on commencing this action — "England expects that every man will do his duty!" — a sentence that not only testified the pure Spartan love of country which animated his own breast, but proved the philosophical act which inspired him to strike upon the strongest chord that could vibrate in every surrounding bosom. His remains were brought to this country, and buried with unprecedented honours in St. Paul's cathedral, where a suitable monument has been erected to his memory. — His brother, the Rev. WILLIAM, D. D., &c., succeeded to the titles and honours enjoyed by the Hero of Trafalgar. His death occurred on the 28th of Feb. 1835, in the 78th year of his age. The titles, &c. descended to Thomas Bolton, of Wells, Norfolk, who was the son of Thomas Bolton, and Susannah (eldest child of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, father of the admiral); but he dying, in his 50th year, in the November following, they descended to his son Horatio, born in 1823, and grand-nephew in the female line to the naval hero.

NELSON, ROBERT, a pious and learned writer, was born in London, in 1656; and received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and he continued to communicate with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity, having the ability as well as the disposition to give what true benevolence prompted. He was the author of many popular works; among which are, "The Practice of True Devotion," "A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England," "The Whole Duty of a Christian," "The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," &c. Died, 1714.

NELSON, SAMUEL, born in 1759, was one of the most ardent of the "Irish patriots" in 1790; and edited the Northern Star, which produced great effects. On the rebellion being put down in 1796, he was thrown into prison, where he remained, till set at liberty by French interference, at the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. He then retired to America, where it is understood he died of the plague.

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NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher in the 4th century, who embraced the Christian religion, and was made bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, of which place he was a native. He wrote a treatise entitled "De Natura Hominis," in which he asserts the doctrine of pre-existence.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbot of Bangor in the 7th century, who, when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. His work is entitled "Historia Britonum," and is among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Latin historian in the reign of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, we have only his lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals.

NERI, ST. PHILIP DE, founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was born in 1515, of a noble family at Florence, and died at Rome in 1595. His order obtained its name from the place of its original establishment, which was an oratory of St. Jerome's church at Rome.

NERO, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, called after his adoption CLAUDIUS DRUSUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Domitius, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius, A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; he appeared just, liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and kind; but this was a mask which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He caused his mother to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians; and he is even charged with having caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. This atrocity has, however, been denied; and it is needless to swell the catalogue of his crimes by inserting any one of doubtful authority. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful; and Nero being abandoned by his flatterers, put an end to his existence, A.D. 68.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCEIUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Domitian, A.D. 96, at the age of 70; and died after a reign of two years, during which his virtues did honour to the throne.

NESTORIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born in Syria, in the 5th century. On entering into the priesthood he became so popular for his eloquence, that Theodosius nominated him, in 429, to the archbishopric of Constantinople; in which station he displayed great zeal against the Arians and Novatians. He at length fell under censure himself for affirming that the Virgin Mary is not the mother of God; for which he was condemned in the council of

Ephesus, deprived of his see, and banished. He died in 439; but his followers continue to be numerous in the East, and are organized under a patriarch.

NETSCHER, GASPARD, a celebrated painter, was born at Heidelberg, in 1639. Being left destitute by his father, he was taken under the protection of a physician at Arnheim, who, perceiving his genius, placed him with an artist named Terberg. His subjects are conversation pieces and portraits; the velvet and satin draperies are exquisitely managed, and the whole finished with neatness and brilliancy. He died in 1684. — His sons, THEODORE and CONSTANTINE, were both good portrait painters. The first died in 1732, and his brother in 1722.

NETTLEBLADT, CHRISTIAN, Baron de, an eminent Swedish lawyer, and author of several works, chiefly relating to the state of science and literature in his native country. Born, 1696; died, 1776.

NETTLEBLADT, DANIEL, a celebrated German jurist, born at Rostock, 1719. He was professor of the law of nature at Halle; became a member of the privy council in 1765, and subsequently director of the university. He was the author of many learned and valuable works; among which are "Systema elementare Universæ Jurisprudentiæ naturalis," and "Initia Historiæ litterariæ juridicæ universalis." Died, 1791.

NEUHÖFF, THEODORE STEPHEN, Baron, the son of a Westphalian noble, was born at Metz, about 1690. While a student at Cologne, he unfortunately killed a young man of rank in a duel, and fled to the Hague. But through the mediation of the Spanish minister he received a lieutenancy in the Spanish regiment of cavalry destined to march against the Moors in Africa, and, on account of his good behaviour, was promoted to a captaincy. When the Corsicans, after several unsuccessful attempts to free themselves from the oppressions of Genoa, resolved, in 1735, to form a government of their own, Neuhoff was crowned king, had silver and copper coins struck, and established an order of knighthood, under the name of the order of deliverance. Theodore, however, could not maintain himself against the Genoese and a Corsican opposition. He fled to England. Here his Dutch creditors pursued him, and being arrested, he became a prisoner in the king's bench for some years. His liberation was at length, however, effected, through the instrumentality of Horace Walpole; but he died soon after, in 1755.

NEUMANN, CASPAR, an eminent German chemist of the 18th century. After pursuing his studies with ardour, and travelling for improvement through England, France, and Italy, he was nominated professor of chemistry at the royal college of Berlin, and afterwards honoured by the king of Prussia with the title of aulic counsellor. His works, which at the time were important, have been translated into English. Died, 1737.

NEVILLE or **NEVYLE**, ALEXANDER, an English writer, was born in Kent, in 1544. He took his degree of master of arts at Cambridge; after which he became secretary to Archbishop Parker and his successor,

Grindal. He died in 1614. He paraphrased the *Edipus* of Seneca, and wrote in Latin, a narrative of the insurrection under Kett, to which he added an account of Norwich. He published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, &c. — His brother, **THOMAS NEVILLE**, became dean of Canterbury, and died in 1615.

NEVILLE or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, was born in Berkshire, in 1620, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In the rebellion he took the side of parliament, and was elected a member of the council of state; but, on the usurpation of Cromwell, he gave up his seat. He died in 1694. He published Machiavel's works, and a piece entitled "*Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government.*"

NEWCATTLE. See **CAVENDISH**.

NEWCOME, WILLIAM, archbishop of Armagh, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born, in 1792, at Barton-le-Clay, in Bedfordshire. He completed his studies at Pembroke College, Oxford; was successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1795; and died in 1800. His principal works are, "*A Harmony of the Gospels,*" "*An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations,*" and "*Attempts towards an Improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets.*"

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, a locksmith at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, who, towards the close of the 17th century, engaged in scientific researches, and to whom belongs the merit of the first great improvement in steam-engines, by forming a vacuum under the piston, after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

NEWCOMEN, MATTHEW, an eminent Nonconformist divine of the 17th century, noted as having been one of the authors of the attack on episcopacy, entitled "*Smectymnus,*" from the initials of the names of its contributors. Died, 1769.

NEWDIGATE, Sir ROGER, bart., a munificent patron of learning, was born at Arbury, in Warwickshire, in 1719. He was first placed in Westminster School, whence he removed to Oxford, as a gentleman commoner of University College. He represented the university in parliament for many years, was a liberal benefactor to it, and bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* to furnish an annual prize for the best copy of English verses connected with the fine arts, to be written by an undergraduate. Died, 1780.

NEWLAND, JOHN, abbot of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Bristol, in the 15th century, was a man of distinguished abilities, and was frequently employed in a diplomatic character by Henry VIII. Died, 1515.

NEWLAND, PETER, an eminent Dutch mathematician, born in 1764. He was successively professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam, and was appointed by the Batavian government one of the commissioners of longitude. He wrote several works on astronomy, mathematics, and political economy; and died in 1794.

NEWTON, GILBERT STUART, a painter of considerable merit, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1704; visited Italy, about 1820; and on his return to England, entered himself a student of the Royal Academy. He confined himself chiefly to small pictures, and illustrated many subjects in the "*Annals*" and other elegant publications, in a highly creditable manner. His female figures are strikingly expressive of innocence as well as beauty. Died, 1835.

NEWTON, Sir ISAAC, the most distinguished philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer of modern times, was born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas-day, 1642. Losing his father in his childhood, the care of him devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham School, and at the age of 18 removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for his tutor. After going through Euclid's *Elements*, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' *Geometry*, with Oughtred's *Clavis* and Kepler's *Optics*, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz. At the age of 22, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts, and about the same time he applied to the grinding of optic glasses for telescopes; and having procured a glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. It was not long after this, that he made his grand discovery of the laws of gravitation, to which his attention was first turned by his seeing an apple fall from a tree; but it was not till 1687 that the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published under the title of "*Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.*" On his return to the university, in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finished them in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. When the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Mr. Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the high commission court, where he pleaded with so much strength, that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen a member of the convention parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 he was made warden of the mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned

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it entirely to him in 1703. During the same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, in which station he continued 25 years. He was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise on "The Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light;" but the whole merit of this extraordinary work has not been fully appreciated till lately. In 1705 he received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne; and he died, March 20. 1727. On the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, from whence it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, the pall being borne by the lord chancellor, two dukes, and three earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Roubilliac, has been placed in Trinity College. He enjoyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His temper, also, was remarkably even, and he might almost be said to have carried patience too far, particularly in suffering other men to run away with the merit of his discoveries. This would have been the case in regard to the invention of fluxions, if some of his friends had not interposed, and asserted the claim of their illustrious countryman. Sir Isaac was not only a philosopher, but a Christian, and spent much of his time in elucidating the sacred Scriptures; nor could any thing discompose his mind so much as light and irreverent expressions on the subject of religion. When his friends expressed their admiration of his discoveries, he said, "To myself I seem to have been as a child playing on the seashore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me." The following is Pope's well-known epitaph on this prince of philosophers:—

— Isaacus Newton hic jacet,
Quem immortalæ cœli, natura,
Tempus ostendunt,
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be,—and all was
light."

NEWTON, JOHN, an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, was born in London, in 1725. He did not enjoy the advantages of a regular education, having been bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper the poet, conjointly with whom he produced the "Olney Hymns." In 1779, Mr. Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death, in 1807. He was the author of several works, among which may be numbered a "Review of Ecclesiastical History," "Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart," "The Messiah, a Series of Discourses," &c., forming altogether 6 vols. 8vo.

NEWTON, RICHARD, an eminent divine, was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1676.

He was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford; became principal of Hart Hall, in 1710, and took his degree of D. D.; obtained a canonry of Christchurch, in 1752, and died the year following. Dr. Newton, at a great expense, erected Hart Hall into a college in 1740. His works are, "University Education," "Pluralities Indefensible," "Sermons," &c.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an eminent English prelate, was born at Lichfield, in 1704. After finishing his education at Westminster, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-New, Cheapside. In 1749 he published an edition of "Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes, and the Life of the Author;" which was followed by the "Paradise Regained," in a similar form. But his literary reputation rests chiefly on his "Disertations on the Prophecies," which he completed in 1758. He was made a prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York; both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died in 1782.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, in Cheshire; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and Queen's College, Cambridge; became master of Macclesfield School, where he also practised physic; but, having entered into orders, in 1583, he obtained the living of Little Ilford, in Essex. His principal works are, a "History of the Saracens," "An Elegiac Poem on the Death of Queen Elizabeth," and "The Herbal to the Bible, translated from Lemnius."

NEY, MICHAEL, duke of Elehingen and prince of Moskwa, a peer and marshal of France, and one of its greatest military heroes, was born at Sarre-Louis, in 1709. His early years were devoted to the study of the law, but disliking the confinement, he entered the army, as a private hussar, in 1787. His intrepid courage rendered him a distinguished object in the first years of the revolutionary war, when serving with the army of the Rhine, and in 1796 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. On his marriage with Mlle. Angulé, the friend of Hortense de Beauharnois, Napoleon presented him with a magnificent Egyptian sabre, and named him his envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetian republic; but in 1803 he was recalled to take the command of the army intended to make a descent upon England. In the following year, when Napoleon received the title of emperor, he saw the necessity of restoring titles and decorations. Ney was then created a marshal, and also received other distinctions of merit, whilst he was with one accord denominated by the army, "the bravest of the brave." After a succession of victories, during which Ney never relaxed in his course of unceasing exertion and personal fatigue, he obtained the additional title of prince of Moskwa; and in June, 1814, he was invested with the dignity of a peer of France. He retired to his seat in the country, from which he was recalled in March, 1815, by information that Napo-

leon had quitted Elba. Hitherto one motive alone, the love of country, impelled his every action; personal or family interest had never appeared throughout his conduct; he would have considered a bare attempt at deception degrading. He thought the return of Napoleon would prove injurious to France, and maintained that the mischief ought to be prevented. On taking leave of Louis XVIII. he therefore made many protestations of his zeal and fidelity to the king, and expressed his determination to stay the progress of the invader. Arrived at Besançon, the marshal found the whole country hastening to meet the returning emperor; at Lyons the Dukes d'Artois and d'Orleans acknowledged the fruitlessness of resistance; the troops which he commanded shared the delirium; and Ney himself yielded his opinion, and went over with his army to his former friend and master. He again fought under his banner at the battle of Waterloo, where he had five horses killed under him, and his cloak was perforated with balls. After the conclusion of that eventful day, and the second abdication of Napoleon, Ney was advised to quit France, for which money and every facility of escape were afforded him. He refused them all, and retired to the residence of a near relative; but he was soon arrested, brought to trial, and his colleagues and companions in arms having declared themselves incompetent to form a courtmartial whereby to judge him, the affair was carried to the court of peers, by whom he was condemned, though the Duke of Wellington nobly affirmed that it was in defiance of the true construction of the article of amnesty made at the capitulation of Paris. Every avenue to the royal presence was purposely closed against his unhappy wife, who anxiously sought his pardon; and Ney suffered with firmness, declaring with his last breath that he never had acted treacherously to his country. He was shot, Dec. 7. 1815.

NICEPHORUS, CALLISTUS, a native of Constantinople, was an ecclesiastical historian of the 14th century; author of a "History of the Church," and other works of a similar description.

NICEPHORUS, GREGORIAS, a Byzantine historian, who flourished in the 14th century. He was a great favourite of Andronicus Palæologus the elder, who made him librarian of the Constantinopolitan church, and employed him as his ambassador to the Prince of Servia.

NICERON, JOHN PETER, an eminent biographer, was born at Paris, in 1685. He entered into the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. Died, 1738. His principal work is entitled "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," 44 vols.

NICETAS, DAVID, a Greek historian of the 9th century, who wrote the life of St. Ignatius. — ACHOMINATES NICETAS, another Greek historian, died at Nice, in 1206. He wrote "Annals from 1118 to 1205." — A third, surnamed SERRON, was bishop of Heraclea, in the 11th century; and was the

author of "Panegyrics on St. Gregory Nazianzen," "Commentaries on the Scriptures," and other works.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAM, an English divine of great learning and piety, was born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1664, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selsey, in Sussex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, "A Conference with a Theist," "A Defence of the Church of England," and "A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer."

NICHOLLS, FRANK, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, was born, in London, in 1699. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the university he settled in London, and in 1743 he married a daughter of Dr. Mead. He succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to George II., an account of whose death he published in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1779. His works are, "De Anima Medica," "De Mortu Cordis et Sanguinis," &c.; and a tract against man-midwifery.

NICHOLS, JOHN, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, who for nearly half a century conducted the Gentleman's Magazine, was born at Islington, in 1744. Having received a liberal education, he became apprentice, at an early age, to Bowyer, the learned printer, and was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in London. Among his numerous publications are, "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," "Anecdotes of Bowyer," "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," 9 vols.; "Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century," 6 vols. His personal exertions as well as his pen were frequently used to promote charitable purposes, and he had sometimes the gratification of being able to assist the indigent sons of genius in his office of registrar of the Literary Fund. Died, 1828.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, an eminent writer on chemistry and natural philosophy, was born in London, in 1758, and went to India at an early age, in the maritime service. In 1776 he became agent, on the Continent, for Mr. Wedgwood; and afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. He published an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," a "Dictionary of Chemistry," a "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," which was continued for several years; and various valuable compilations. He also took out patents for several inventions; but he was singularly unfortunate in his speculations, and died in indigent circumstances, in 1815.

NICIAS, an Athenian commander, who by his merit rose to the highest offices in his country. He was put to death by the Syracusans, B.C. 413.

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NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC, a German author and bookseller, of some note in the history of German literature, was born at Berlin, in 1733, and died there in 1811. After studying at the university of Frankfurt, to which city he was first sent, in order to learn the book trade, he returned to Berlin, and wrote his "Letters on the Present State of Belles Lettres," in 1756. With the aid of other literati, he produced his "Letters on Modern Literature," and in 1765 executed his plan of the "General German Library," a work which was continued 40 years, though he ceased to edit it at the end of the 107th volume, in 1792. Among his other numerous works are, "The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," a "Tour in Germany and Switzerland," a "Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II.," &c. His criticisms were often severe, and not always just; hence he was frequently involved in disputes with his literary brethren, by some of whom he was treated very unceremoniously. Died, 1811.

NICOLAS, Sir NICHOLAS HARRIS, an eminent antiquary, was born in Cornwall, 1799. At an early age he entered the navy, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1815, after an active and adventurous service on the coast of Calabria. But he appears to have been now tired of the sea, and to have taken steps to exchange the "jacket" for the "gown," for he was called to the bar in 1825. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and he thenceforward devoted himself almost entirely to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of genealogy and history; and the works which he produced in rapid succession bore witness at once to his critical acumen and his almost unparalleled industry. Almost all his works have a substantial historical value; such for instance as his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," the memoirs in "The Siege of Carlaverock," and the "Scrope and Grosvenor Roll," the "Proceedings of the Privy Council," his "Life of Hatton," and his "Despatches of Lord Nelson;" but the most useful in aid of other literary men were his "Chronology of History," his "Synopsis of the Peerage," and his "Testamenta Vetusta." Besides producing these substantial works, he was a frequent correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine; in 1826 he became co-editor of the Retrospective Review; and he subsequently contributed occasionally to the Athenaeum, Spectator, and Quarterly Review. In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood; a year later he was nominated chancellor; and, in 1840, grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Harris prosecuted his favourite studies almost to his latest hour. The last works on which he was engaged were a "History of the Navy," and the editing of the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe. Died, 1848.

NICOLAUS, DAMASCENUS, a native of Damascus, in Syria, who lived in the time of Augustus. He wrote "A Universal History," "Memoirs of Augustus," &c.

NICOLE, FRANCIS, a mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1683. He distinguished himself by detecting the falsehood of a pre-

tended quadrature of the circle, and thereby gained a prize of 3,000 livres, which he gave to the hospital of Lyons. Died, 1758.

NICOLE, PETER, an eminent French divine and moralist, was born at Chartres, in 1625. He became a member of the society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. His principal works are, "Moral Essays," 23 vols.; "The Perpetuity of the Faith," and a "Treatise on the Unity of the Church." Died, 1695.

NICOLÒ, DEL ABBATE, an eminent painter, was born at Modena, in 1512. He obtained his surname from being patronised by Primatice, abbot of St. Martin, who took him to France in 1552, and employed him in several works. The style of Nicolo approached to that of Julio Romano and of Parmesan.

NICOLÒ, properly NICOLÒ ISOUARD, one of the most favourite theatrical composers of France, was born at Malta, in 1777. At Naples he completed his study of composition, under the famous Guglielmi. When the French evacuated Italy, General Vaubois took him to Paris as his private secretary. Here he formed himself on the compositions of Monsigny and Grétry, and produced the popular opera of "Cendrillon," in 1810. In light dramatical composition, he is distinguished for the ease and sweetness of his melodies, the fertility of his imagination, and the happy combination of the modern Italian school with the French. He died at Paris, in 1818.

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, a learned English prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, in 1635; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; became, successively, bishop of Carlisle, Derry, and archbishop of Cashel; but died suddenly a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity in 1727. He published "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library," the "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws," and several other works. He also distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversy.

NICOT, JOHN, a French statesman, who being sent by Francis I. ambassador to Portugal, brought from thence the tobacco plant, which out of compliment to him received its Latin name of Nicotiana. He was the author of a "French and Latin Dictionary," "Traité de la Marine," &c. Born, 1590; died, 1600.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated traveller, was born at Ludengworth, in Hanover, in 1733. At the age of 22 he went to Hamburg for the purpose of studying geometry, after which he devoted several years to the study of the mathematics at Göttingen. Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister, having determined to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia, Niebuhr went as geographer to it, in March, 1761, and, after touching at Constantinople, proceeded to Egypt. Here they remained a year, and reached Yemen, their point of destination, in 1762. In September, 1763,

he sailed for Bombay, and in December, 1764, set out on his return overland, through Persia and Turkey. He arrived at Copenhagen in November, 1767, and laid the fruits of his researches before the world in his "Description of Arabia" and his "Travels in Arabia," both of which have been translated into English and other languages. He was the only one that returned from the mission, was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch, and died in 1815.

NIEBUHR, BERTHOLD GEORGE, the celebrated historian of Rome, was a son of the preceding, and was born at Copenhagen, in 1776. When 19 years old, he went to the university of Edinburgh, in order to study the natural sciences, remained there one year and a half, and then travelled over England to obtain a knowledge of its institutions. In 1806 he entered the Prussian service; was made privy-councillor of state, and a temporary officer in the department of finances. In 1810, when the university of Berlin was established, his friends persuaded him to deliver his first lectures on Roman history, which were received with such interest by the hearers, and so much commended by eminent men, that he published, in 1811 and 1812, two volumes of his "Roman History." This he afterwards remodelled and enlarged; and though it tends to inculcate a great degree of scepticism with regard to many hitherto received facts, throws more light on the genuine annals of Rome than any of his predecessors. Died, 1831.

NIELD, JAMES, a man who, like the philanthropist Howard, devoted a great part of his life to the amelioration of human wretchedness, was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744; and, coming to London as an apprentice to a goldsmith, afterwards realised a good fortune in that business. In 1773, by his exertions, a society was formed in the metropolis, having for its object the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Of this benevolent institution Mr. Nield was unanimously chosen treasurer, and he continued to discharge that office through life, much to the advantage of the charity, and with great trouble to himself. He travelled not as most do, for pleasure or profit, but to gauge the depths of human misery, and to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. It was his constant practice in his prison excursions, as he called them, during thirty years, to wait upon the magistrates in cities and boroughs, and respectfully to represent what he saw amiss in their gaols. By these means he was the instrument of producing many substantial improvements, and of diffusing a kindred spirit of beneficence far and wide, so that it would be difficult to estimate the extent of his services in the humane cause to which he cheerfully and perseveringly devoted his time and fortune. He died, universally lamented, in 1814.

NIEMEYER, AUGUSTUS HERMANN, a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Halle, in 1754, and died there in 1828. He first began to give instructions in the university of Halle in 1777, was appointed professor of theology in 1780,

and continued to receive various appointments till 1808, when he was made a member of the estates of the kingdom of Westphalia, chancellor, and rector of the university. In 1813 the university was abolished by Napoleon; but when the Prussian government restored it, he was re-appointed. He produced a great number of works, particularly on the subject of education, the bare titles of which would occupy a very considerable space, besides others on theology, ethics, history, &c. Died, 1828.

NIEREMBERG, JOHN EUSEBIUS, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, and a distinguished writer. He was born at Madrid, in 1590, took the habit of St. Ignatius, paid great attention to the study of natural history, and was appointed professor at Madrid, where he remained 14 years. His works are both numerous and important. Died, 1658.

NIEUHOFF, JOHN DE, a Dutch voyager of the 17th century, who wrote a curious account of his embassy from the Dutch East India Company to the emperor of China.

NIEUPORT, C. F. A. F. LE PRUD'HOMME D'HAILLY, Viscount de, a French diplomatist, was born at Paris, in 1746. He was early in life admitted into the order of Malta; and after having served in the Austrian army, and in the Maltese expeditions, became *chargé d'affaires* at the court of the Netherlands; and eventually received from the Prince of Orange the title of chamberlain, and the decoration of the Belgic legion. He was the author of "Mélanges des Mathématiques," &c. Died, 1827.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, was born at Westraadyck, in North Holland, in 1654, and died in 1730.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister of very considerable talent, was born, in 1775, at Chowbent, in Lancashire; settled in London, and became an author; left the Methodist connection for Unitarianism, and died in 1824. Among his writings are, "A Portraiture of Catholicism," "A Portraiture of Methodism," several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales," "English Topography," and "Sermons."

NIGHTINGALL, SIR MILES, K.C.B., &c., began his military career in 1787, and proceeded to India, where he was employed under Sir W. Meadows, and in the campaigns of 1791 and 1792. In 1798 he sailed for St. Domingo; and having executed a commission to Toussaint, the black chief, he returned to England; and afterwards bore a principal part in the continental war. In 1822 he once more visited Bengal; but in 1826 he fixed his residence in England, and was several years a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk. He died in 1829.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, PUBLIUS, a Roman author and senator, and friend of Cicero, whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. He revived the Pythagorean philosophy, was banished for his attachment to Pompey, and died B.C. 45.

NIPHUS, AUGUSTINE, a learned Italian, was born at Sessa, in Naples, in 1473. He became professor of philosophy, first at Padua, and afterwards at Pisa, where his

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reputation was so great, that Leo X. made him count palatine. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes," 14 vols. fol.; "De Intellectu et Demonibus," "A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," and other works. Died, 1537.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, PETER CLAUDE, a French dramatist, was born at Paris in 1692, and died in 1754. He was the first who introduced sentimental comedy on the French stage.

NIVERNON, LOUIS JULIUS MANCINI MAZARINI, Duke de, was born at Paris, in 1716. He was, successively, ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1763. On his return to France he produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton. He also wrote "Letters on the Use of the Mind," "Dialogues of the Dead," "Reflections on the Genius of Horace, Boileau, and Rousseau;" "Fables in Verse," "Dramas," &c. He was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793, and died in 1798.

NIZAM AL MULK, an enlightened Persian, who, in the 11th century, rose from obscurity to be vizier to the sultan Alp Arslan. He was an able statesman and a consummate general; but, above all, a zealous patron of learning, having founded and endowed the once famous college of Bagdad, and numerous other seminaries of education; while his palace was always open to men of genius, many of whom he pensioned. He was also distinguished as the historian of his own times. At the age of 90 he met his death from the hand of an assassin, while reading a petition which his treacherous foe had just presented to him.

NIZAMI, or NIDHAMI, a celebrated Persian poet; author of some esteemed poems, among which is "The Loves of Leila and Mejnun." Died, 1180.

NOAILLES, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a cardinal and archbishop of Paris, was the son of the Duke of Noailles, and born in 1651. He studied at the Sorbonne; and in 1695 obtained the archbishopric of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Quietists and Jansenists, for which, in 1700, he was created a cardinal. In 1715 he opposed the bull Unigenitus, but afterwards made his submission to the pope. Died, 1729.

NOAILLES, ADRIAN MAURICE, Duke of, was president of the council of France during the minority of Louis XV., but was exiled through the influence of Cardinal Dubois, whose elevation he had opposed. On the death of that intriguing priest, however, he was reinstated in his former office, obtained a marshal's staff, and displayed great skill as a commander during the Austrian war of succession. In 1743, by the unreasonable impetuosity of his nephew, the Count of Grammont, he lost the battle of Dettingen, and, by this means, the fruits of the wise measures by which he brought the British army to the verge of ruin. When his age no longer permitted him to fight at the head of armies, he entered the ministry, and gave proof of his statesmanlike talents,

though he was by no means free from the faults which stained the characters of the generality of courtiers in that age. His two sons were, in 1775, made marshals of France.

NOAILLES, LOUIS, Viscount, born in 1753, was one of the noblesse who, on the 13th of July 1789, resolved to divest themselves of their exclusive privileges, and sit with the tiers état. After the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went into the army, and was killed in 1798, while withdrawing from St. Domingo, in an action with an English frigate off Cuba.—His son, ALEXIS, count of Noailles, has figured both in the army and the cabinet. The princes of the house of Bourbon sent him on important missions to the different continental courts, after which he repaired to the residence of Louis, at Hartwell, in England. He accompanied the allied army to France, was afterwards the plenipotentiary of Louis XVIII. to the congress of Vienna, and has since held office as a minister.

NOBLE, MARK, an industrious writer on history and biography, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and presented to the rectory of Barming, in Kent, in 1784, at which place he died in 1827. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols.; "Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables," "The Lives of the English Regicide," 2 vols.; a "History of the College of Arms," and a supplementary continuation of "Cranger's Biographical History of England," 3 vols. He also wrote several papers in the *Archæologia*, and was F.S.A. Lond. et Edin.

NOEHIDEN, GEORGE HENRY, a learned German writer, who for many years resided in England, was born in 1770, at Göttingen, where he received his education. Being introduced to the late Sir William Milner, in 1793, he attended his son to Eton in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, Herschell, &c., till the education of his young pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Göttingen, where he wrote a dissertation, "De Porphyrii Scholiis in Homerum." After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800 Noehden published his admirable "German and English Grammar." He was an excellent numismatologist, and some years before his death obtained the chief situation in that department of the British Museum. He died in 1826, leaving unfinished his "Essay on the Northwick Coins," an "Introduction to Numismatology," &c.

NOLAN, MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, a native of Ireland, who, after distinguishing himself at the English bar, obtained the office of chief justice of the Brecon circuit, in Wales. He published "Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," and other practical law books; and was particularly conversant with the poor laws, tithe laws, &c. Died, 1827.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, was a native of Antwerp, who settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a painter, and died in 1748. His style

resembled that of Watteau, whom he closely imitated.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, son of the preceding, was a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, in 1737. He was placed under Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy, and studied there some time under Clavetti. While at Rome, he gained a gold medal from the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and on his return to England, in 1770, he became a royal academician, executed many works of great beauty, and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he realised a fortune of 200,000*l*. Nollekens was chiefly distinguished by his careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the absence of a peculiarity of manner. He was a great favourite with George III., and possessed many peculiarities of character, of which his inordinate love of money was not the least. Died, 1823.

NOLLET, JOHN ANTOINE, a French natural philosopher, was born in 1770, at Pimbré, near Noyon. He was lecturer on experimental philosophy to the Duke of Savoy, and afterwards to the royal family in his native country; he also held the professorship of physics in the college of Navarre at Paris, and was a member of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He wrote "*Leçons du Physique Experimentale*," 6 vols.; besides some works on electricity, and other scientific subjects. Died, 1770.

NOODT, GERARD, a famous civilian, was born in 1647, at Nimwegen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector, and died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713, which are wholly on subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.

NORDEN, FREDERICK LOUIS, an eminent Danish traveller, was born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, in 1708. He was a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris in the Mediterranean, and was subsequently sent by the king of Denmark to Egypt, to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his "*Travels in Egypt and Nubia*," with plates, were splendidly printed in 2 vols. folio. Being elected a member of the Royal Society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes, of which he also published a memoir. Died, 1742.

NORDEN, JOHN, an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as "*The Sinful Man's Solace*," "*Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear*," &c. He was also the author of the "*Surveyor's Dialogue*," "*Labyrinth of Man's Life*," a poem, "*England, or a Guide for Travellers*," and "*Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cornwall*." He was surveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.

NORDENFLEICHT, CHERENIG CHAR-

LOTTE DE, a Swedish lady, who wrote an esteemed and elegant poem "*On the Passage of the Belts*," two traits in the Baltic, and "*An Apology for Women*." Died 1793.

NORGATE, EDWARD, an English artist, was born at Cambridge, where his father was, master of Bene't College. He was employed by the Earl of Arundel to purchase pictures in Italy; but not being supplied with remittances, he was compelled to return without executing his commissions; and was afterwards made one of the clerks of the signet, and Windsor herald. He died in 1650, and was considered one of the finest illuminators of his age.

NORIS, HENRY, a cardinal, was born at Verona, in 1631, quitted the Jesuits for the order of Augustines, and published the "*History of Pelagianism*." In 1700 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican, and died in 1704.

NORMANN EHRENFELS, CHARLES FREDERIC LEBRECHT, Count de, a distinguished military officer, born at Stuttgart, in 1781. He entered the Austrian service at the age of 18, in 1809 he became a colonel, and in 1813 commanded the light cavalry of the guard of Napoleon during the campaign of Russia. After the battle of Leipsic he refused to serve against the French, and sought refuge in Saxony. On the insurrection taking place in Greece, in 1822, he embarked at Marseilles, with a number of German officers, and, on arriving at Greece, he was appointed by the government commandant of the fort of Navarino. After organising a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, he joined Mavrocordato, had a share in the brilliant victory of Combotti, was severely wounded at Peta, and died during the same year, at Missolonghi.

NORRIS, JAMES (of Nonesuch House, Devizes), an eccentric miser, who, though possessing great wealth, lived the life of a secluded pauper, and died, without a friend to solace him in his last moments, January, 1835.

NORRIS, Sir JOHN, a brave naval officer, who served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1689, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misfortunes which befel the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by any human prudence or sagacity, procured him the appellation of "*Foul-weather Jack*;" yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous; and so well did he second the exertions of his friend Sir Cloudesly Shovel in the Mediterranean, that the queen knighted him, and otherwise handsomely rewarded him.

NORRIS, JOHN, an eminent divine and Platonist, was born in 1657, at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester School, and at Exeter College, Oxford; and became rector of Beernorton, near Salisbury, where he died in 1711. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists, and was a good man, though a visionary. Among his works are, "*The Theory and Regulation of Love*," "*Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life*," "*Practical Discourses*," 4 vols.,

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NORRIS, JOHN, born in 1734, was a native of Norfolk; and having been educated at King's College, Cambridge, bequeathed to the university of which he had been a member property to the value of 190*l.* per annum, for the endowment of a divinity professorship and a theological prize essay, both of which bear his name. He was a gentleman of good fortune, and the intimate friend of Porson. Died, 1777.

NORTH, Sir EDWARD, an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created baron North, of Catlidge, in Cambridgeshire.

NORTH, DUDLEY, Lord, great grandson of the preceding, was born in 1581, and succeeded to the title in 1600. In the civil war he espoused the cause of the parliament, and died in 1666. — His son, of the same name, wrote a "History of the Life of Edward Lord North," &c., and is classed by Walpole among the "Royal and Noble Authors." He left four sons, all of whom attained political or literary eminence. (See below.)

NORTH, FRANCIS, baron Guildford, lord-keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II., was the eldest son of the last-mentioned Lord Dudley North. After studying at the Middle Temple, and being regularly called to the bar, he became solicitor-general in 1671, when he received the honour of knighthood; in 1673 he was made attorney-general; the next year, chief-justice of the common-pleas; and, in 1683, he was appointed lord-keeper, and raised to the peerage. He was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on Music," which has been highly praised as a scientific performance, and was the first of its kind. He died in 1685. — Sir DUDLEY NORTH, brother of the lord-keeper, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became an eminent Turkey merchant. He was afterwards one of the lords of the treasury in the reign of Charles II.; wrote "Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Jurisprudence of the Turks;" and died in 1691. — Dr. JOHN NORTH, was born in 1645, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a professorship of the Greek language, and was created D.D. He was a man of considerable erudition, and is said to have been a great admirer of the writings of Plato, a selection from which he published in Greek and Latin. Died, 1683.

— ROGER NORTH, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was the youngest brother of the preceding, became attorney-general under James II., and died in 1733. He wrote the lives of his three brothers; also "Examen, or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Kennet's History of England," a work, which though obviously written in defence of the Stuarts, abounds with curious information and anecdote.

NORTH, FREDERIC, earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, was of the same family as the foregoing, and was born in 1732. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in

1767, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1770, first lord of the treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, a period of peculiar difficulty and danger, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. On his resignation of office however, in 1782, instead of instituting against him that impeachment which they had so long threatened, a coalition was formed between him and the Whigs; but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which Lord North held no responsible station in the state. He was distinguished for urbanity of manners and a turn for repartee. For several years previous to his death he was afflicted with blindness. Died, 1792.

NORTH, GEORGE, an English antiquary and writer on numismatics, was born in London, in 1710; received his education at St. Paul's School, and Bene't College, Cambridge; became rector of Codicote, in Hertfordshire; and died in 1772.

NORTHAMPTON, SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE COMITON, Marquis of, was born Jan. 2. 1790. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he there acquired and cultivated the taste which distinguished him in after life. For a short period he sat in the House of Commons for his native county, but being defeated at one election, he was never induced again to enter on the field of politics. He rarely spoke in the House of Lords since he succeeded his father in the marquise in May, 1828, but he was invariably present at all important divisions in that assembly, voting for Catholic emancipation, reform, the repeal of the corn laws, &c. In 1837, when the Duke of Sussex resigned the presidency of the Royal Society, the fellows immediately solicited the noble marquis to become the successor to the royal duke. His attention at the general meetings, and his brilliant ré-unions of all the distinguished men in science, literature, and art, at his mansion in Piccadilly, are well known; and when he retired in 1849 it may be safely said, it was with the unanimous regret of not only the fellows of the Royal Society, but a large circle of literary friends. Shortly before he died, he resigned the presidency of the Royal Society of Literature. Died, 1851.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker. Having a taste for the fine arts, and being flattered by praises bestowed on his early productions, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of Plymouth, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he remained five years; and on leaving that great artist he commenced business on his own account, with great success, as a portrait painter. Aspiring, however, to the loftier, though less lucrative department of historical painting, he visited Italy in 1777, and remaining there three years, he returned to London with a vastly increased reputation. In 1787 he became a royal academician; and for a period of 30 years his productions formed a con-

spicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset House. He studied deeply, was an acute observer of human nature, and possessed a sound judgment, a quick perception, and great conversational powers. He wrote "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," also "Fables," "Conversations," and "The Life of Titian," in all of which he was assisted by Mr. Hazlitt. He amassed a large fortune by his profession, and his habits were too penurious to dissipate it. He died, aged 85, in 1831.

NORTHUMBERLAND. See **DUDLEY**.

NORTON, JOHN, a writer in the reign of Charles II., who published a curious book, called "The Scholar's Vade-mecum," in which he endeavoured to alter the orthography of the English language.

NORTON, THOMAS, an English writer, of the 16th century, was a native of Bedfordshire. He was a zealous Calvinist, and wrote an "Epistle to the Queen's poor deceived Subjects of the North Country," a "Warning against the dangerous Practices of the Papists," and other tracts against Popery. He was also the author of 27 of the Psalms of David, in the version of Sternhold and Hopkins; and he assisted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex." Died, 1584.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, an English geometer of the 17th century, was the first person who measured a degree of the meridian in England. This was executed in 1635, the operations being carried on between London and York. He wrote treatises on navigation, trigonometry, and fortification; but no particulars of his life are recorded.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL, a celebrated astrologer and empiric of the 16th century, was born in 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. After graduating in physic at Montpellier, in 1529, he acquired the reputation of a skilful physician by successfully arresting the progress of a pestilential disease. But he aimed at the higher character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555, under the title of "Prophetical Centuries." Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics; one of which bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that Nostradamus received many presents, and was appointed first physician to Charles IX., who came himself in person to Salon, where Nostradamus then resided, for the purpose of visiting him. Died, 1566.

NOTT, JOHN, M.D., an elegant poet and oriental scholar, was born at Worcester, in 1751. After studying surgery at Birmingham, he visited Paris for further instruction, and subsequently went out to China, as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the Duchess of Devonshire to the Continent, in quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to England, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1826. Among his numerous writings are, "Alonzo, a poetic Tale," "Poems from the Italian of Petrarch," the "Cynthia" of

Propertius; some elegant translations of the odes of Hafiz; an edition of "Catullus," with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes, 2 vols.; "The Odes of Horace," 2 vols.; a translation of the "Basis" of Johannes Secundus; "Sappho, after a Greek Romance," &c. He also published some professional works, viz. "A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano," "A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopoeia," &c.

NOTT, Major-general Sir WILLIAM, one of the successful heroes in the late Afghan war, was the son of an extensive mail-contractor and proprietor of the Ivy-bush hotel at Carmarthen, where the distinguished soldier was born in 1782. From his earliest youth he had shown a strong predilection for the profession of arms, and he went out to India as a cadet in 1800; but although his talents and gallantry were well known, he was unpatriotised, and no striking event occurring to accelerate his progress, we find him only arriving at a majority after a servitude of 26 years. His health at that time being seriously affected, he returned on leave of absence to England, visited his native place, and there purchased an interesting seat called "Job's Well," where he resided a few years. The failure of the Calcutta bank in which he had invested the greater part of his savings, having rendered it necessary for him to resume his active duties as a soldier; he, at 50 years of age, returned to India to engage in a fresh career. "To relate the moving accidents by flood and field" through which this gallant officer led the troops under his command, would be to write a volume, for which the materials are alike interesting and abundant. By an exercise of skill, judgment, and valour, not often equalled, and probably never surpassed, he extricated our army from difficulties by which they were surrounded in Afghanistan, and succeeded in conveying them, and several captives, whom he released, across the frontier, bringing them with perfect safety, and without any loss of honour, within the limits of her majesty's dominions. The victories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Afghan war, and drew forth the gratitude and applause of the whole British empire; even the Duke of Wellington departed from that peculiar severity of taste which marks his generally sparing eulogium, and with a fervour unusual to him, he—the best possible judge of Indian warfare—pronounced in a manner the most emphatic his unqualified admiration of General Nott. The crown, of course, lost no time in conferring on him, the highest military distinction—that of a knight grand cross of the Bath; neither was parliament slow to give expression to the national sentiment. The Afghan war concluded, Sir William hastened to return to England, the hardships of a military life and the insubriety of an Indian climate seeming to render repose absolutely necessary for the restoration of his shattered health; but he had not long revisited his native town when the unfavourable symptoms increased, and he died on the 1st of January, 1845.

NOTTINGHAM. See **FINCH**.

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Fer, or the Arm of Iron, a French soldier and a zealous Calvinist, was born in Brittany, in 1531. He took Orleans in 1567, and had a principal share in the battle of Jarnac in 1569. His left arm being amputated in consequence of a wound he received at the capture of Fontenoy, he had another constructed of iron, whence he derived his surname. In 1571 he surprised Valenciennes, and on his return the king gave him the command of the troops against Rochelle; but his indignation at the massacre of St. Bartholomew overcoming his fidelity, he used the forces for its defence. In 1578 he entered into the service of the states-general in the Low Countries, where he took the Count Egmont prisoner; but he was taken himself in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years after. In the time of the league he rendered signal service to Henry IV., and was killed by a musket shot at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591.

NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced Christianity, and was admitted a member of the priesthood. He started the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed to idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites (puritans), or Novatians, from their founder. This sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire, though they continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East.

NOVERRE, JOHN GEORGE, a great master of the art of dancing, was born at Paris, in 1727. He was destined by his father, who was an adjutant in the army of Charles XII., for the military profession; but his taste led him to prefer the graceful movements of Terpsichore. In 1746 he composed for the comic opera his noted Chinese ballet, which made an extraordinary sensation; and he acquired so much celebrity, that Garrick invited him to England, where his talents attracted great admiration. After adding to his fame, and receiving honours and rewards from several princes on the Continent, he entered into the service of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, who appointed him chief ballet master of the royal academy of music; but he suffered greatly at the revolution, and passed the latter years of his life in indifferent circumstances. In his "Lettres sur la Danse" he proposed a radical reformation of his art; and at the time of his death he was engaged on a "Dictionary of the Art of Dancing," intending to rectify the errors of the Encyclopédie on the subject. Died, 1810.

NOVES, LAURA DE, immortalised by the pen of Petrarch, was born near Avignon, in 1307; married Hugh de Sade in 1325; and died, 1348.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, an English divine, was born at Readhall, in Lancashire, about 1507. In 1551 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and in the first parliament of queen Mary he was returned for Loo in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to

Strasburg, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned; and in 1560 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was prolocutor of the convocation in which the articles of religion were settled; and he published his "Greater" and "Lesser" Catechisms, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. He is also supposed to have written the chief part of the Church Catechism. Besides founding a free grammar school at Middleton, he endowed thirteen fellowships in Brasenose College. Died, 1602. — His brother, LAURENCE NOWELL, became dean of Lichfield, and died in 1576. He was particularly skilled in the Saxon language, of which he compiled a dictionary, still extant in the Bodleian library.

NOY, WILLIAM, a celebrated lawyer of the 17th century, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles and his subjects, inasmuch as the fatal project of attempting to raise supplies, by what was called ship-money, is said to have been advised by him. He had originally laboured to abridge the royal prerogative; but being made attorney-general, he suddenly veered about, and became its most strenuous supporter. Died, 1634. Among his works are, "A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England," "The Perfect Conveyancer," and "The Complete Lawyer."

NUCK, ANTHONY, a skilful Dutch anatomist, who was professor of anatomy, and president of the college of surgeons, at Leyden, where he died in 1692. He was the discoverer of a new salivary duct, of the communication between the red veins and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His principal works are, "De Vasis aquosis Oculi," "De Ductu Salivari novo," and "Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica."

NUGENT, GEORGE GRENVILLE, Lord, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham, and brother of the late duke, was born, 1789. In his younger days he was known as Lord George Grenville; under which name he published a long poem on that portion of the Peninsular war of which Portugal was the scene. In 1812 he succeeded to an Irish barony on the death of his mother, who had been created a baroness in 1800, with remainder to her second son. During four parliaments previous to the reform bill, he sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury, displaying great ardour as a politician, and taking an active part in promoting parliamentary reform, and all the liberal measures of the day. On the accession of the Whigs to office in the year 1830, he was appointed a junior lord of the treasury, and in that capacity he introduced the only legislative measure with which his name was ever mixed up: a bill for the abolition of certain oaths, which it was formerly necessary to take for the most ordinary objects connected with the revenue laws, and the substitution of simple declarations in their place. In 1832 he vacated his seat in parliament on being appointed lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1835. He was recalled during the short administration

of Sir Robert Peel, and he was an unsuccessful candidate for Aylesbury at the general elections of 1837 and 1839, but succeeded in being returned in 1847. Besides the poem above mentioned, Lord Nugent was the author of several other works. His "Memoirs of Hampden and his Times," published in 1831, was favourably noticed in the Edinburgh Review by Mr. Macaulay; and his "Lauds, Classical and Sacred," possesses much merit. Died, 1850.

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, Earl, a native of Westmeath, in Ireland, was bred in the Roman Catholic faith, but quitted it for that of the established church, and then became a member of the English parliament. He was three times returned for Bristol. In 1767 he was created viscount Clare, and, in 1776, earl Nugent. He was the author of a volume of poems, some of which possess considerable merit.

NUGENT, THOMAS, was a native of Ireland, but settled in London, where he produced numerous works. He was an LL.D. and F.S.A.; and occupied himself in writing and compiling a variety of publications, several of which possess much merit. Among them are, "A French and English Dictionary," which has been often reprinted; "Travels through Germany," 2 vols.; "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants," 2 vols.; "The Tour of Europe," 4 vols.; "Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," "Henault's History of France," &c. Died, 1772.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the second king of Rome, was chosen by the people after the death of Romulus, and, during a reign of 43 years, introduced many salutary reforms among them. He was not, like Romulus, a warrior, but possessed all the qualities of a lawgiver, and a just and wise ruler; and he greatly strengthened the institutions of Rome, by uniting them with religious ceremonies. He was the fourth son of Pompilius Pompo, a distinguished Sabine, and the husband of Tatia, the daughter of the Tattius, who for a long period shared the kingdom with Romulus. He reigned from 714 to 737 B.C., and left an only daughter, who married Numa Martius, and became the mother of Aeneas Martius the fourth king of Rome.

NUMERIAN, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded to the throne on the death of Carus, his father, A.D. 282; but was murdered by his father-in-law, after

a reign of 8 months. He displayed considerable talent both as a writer and an orator.

NUNEZ, FERNAN DE GUZMAN, a knight and commander of the order of Santiago, in the 16th century, was born at Valladolid, studied at Bologna, and on his return home was appointed Greek professor at the university of Alcalá, by its founder, Cardinal Ximenes, who also employed him on his celebrated Polyglott. He afterwards removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor; and died in 1553. His writings chiefly consist of annotations on the works of Seneca, Pliny, and other classic authors.

NUVOLONE, CHARLES FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, born in 1608, at Milan, where his father was an eminent artist, and directed his studies with great success. He adopted Guido's style, and his Madonnas are highly valued. Died, 1651. — His brother, **JOSEPH NUVOLONE**, also executed several fine pictures, particularly one of St. Dominic raising a dead man to life. He died, aged 84, in 1703.

NUZZI, MARIO, commonly called Mario da Fiori, a celebrated flower painter, was born in 1603, at Penna, in the kingdom of Naples. His pictures were highly esteemed, and he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. Died, 1673.

NYE, PHILIP, an eminent Nonconformist divine, was born in Sussex, in 1596, and took his degrees in arts at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became minister of St. Michael's church, Cornhill; but in 1633 he went to Holland, and remained there till the rebellion, when he obtained the living of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. In 1647 he was appointed one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners empowered to treat with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight; and he lost no opportunity of showing his enmity to the cause of royalty. His conduct, in fact, had been so violent, that he was not only deprived of his living at the Restoration, but in act was passed, restraining him from holding any office in future. Died, 1672.

NYSTEN, PETER HUBERT, an eminent physiologist and physician to the Foundling Hospital at Paris, was born at Liege, in 1771. He was the author of "Recherches de Physiologie et de Chimie Pathologique," and other medical works. Died, 1818.

O.

OATES, TITUS, an infamous character, born about 1619, was the son of an Anabaptist preacher; received his education at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Cambridge; and afterwards entered into holy orders. In 1677 he pretended to be a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was admitted into the society of Jesuits; but subsequently declared himself a Protestant,

and, in conjunction with one Dr. Tongue, gave information of a pretended popish plot for the overthrow of the Protestant faith; falsely accused several Catholic lords, and other persons of quality, of being concerned in it; and having excited a popular ferment, brought Lord Stafford, among other innocent individuals, to the scaffold. Such was the credulity of the times, that he was re-

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warded with a pension of 1200*l.* per annum,
and lodged for safety at the palace of White-
hall. On the accession of James II., how-
ever, he was thrown into prison, and in-
dicted for perjury; and, being convicted, was
sentenced to stand in the pillory five times
a year during his life, and to be whipped
from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to
Tyburn. Though the whipping was very
severely inflicted, he recovered from its
effects; and, in the reign of William III.,
this execrable tool of faction obtained his
liberty and a pension of 400*l.* a year. He
died in 1705.

O'BEIRNE, THOMAS LEWIS, a learned
Irish prelate, was born in 1748, in the county
of Longford, in Ireland; was educated at
St. Omer's for the priesthood, but renounced
the creed in which he had been brought up,
and at the commencement of the American
war sailed with Lord Howe as chaplain to
the fleet. In 1782 he accompanied the Duke
of Portland to Ireland as private secretary,
obtained two valuable livings in North-
umberland and Cumberland, was promoted
to the see of Upper Ossory, and translated
to that of Meath. He wrote several political
pamphlets, sermons, and charges on various
occasions; "The Generous Impostor," a
comedy; and "The Crucifixion," a poem.
Died, 1823.

OVERKAMPF, C. P., born in 1738; died
in 1815; founder of the great French manu-
facture of printed cottons at Jouy, and of
cotton thread at Essonne.

OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, a German
antiquary and philologist, was born at
Straßburg, in 1735. He began his career as
teacher in the gymnasium of his native
place, and after he had extended his know-
ledge and reputation by his travels, he was
transferred to the university; in 1782 he
obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics;
to which, in 1787, was added the office of
director of the gymnasium. The French
revolution interrupted his learned labours;
and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and
treated with great cruelty; but at the ter-
mination of Robespierre's tyranny he was
liberated, and resumed his literary occupa-
tions. He published valuable editions of
Tacitus, Caesar, Ovid, and Horace; and pro-
duced a number of works on archæology,
statistics, &c. Died, 1803.

OBSEQUENS, JULIUS, a Latin writer,
who flourished about A.D. 395. He was the
author of a treatise "De Prodigis."

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, DON JOSEPH,
Chevalier d', a Spanish diplomatist, who
distinguished himself by his attempts to pre-
vent the execution of Louis XVI. In 1788
he was sent to Paris as consul-general; and
in 1792 he held the post of *chargé d'affaires*.
He addressed two letters to the National
Convention, offering the mediation of his
sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to
terminate the war with France, on condition
of the suspension of judgment against the
king. He afterwards occupied other diplo-
matic situations, and died on his way to
Constantinople, in 1805.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM, an
English scholastic divine of the 14th cen-
tury, was a native of Ockham, in Surrey;

studied at Merton College, Oxford, under
the celebrated Duns Scotus; and obtained
the name of "the invincible doctor." He
wrote against pope John XXII., whom he
treated as a heretic, and joined the anti-
pope, Nicholas V., set up by the emperor of
Bavaria. For this he was excommunicated,
and he died in 1347.

OCELLUS LUCANUS, so called from
being a native of Lucania, was a Pytha-
gorean philosopher, and flourished B.C. 500.
His treatise "On the Universe" is still
extant.

OCHINUS, or OCHIN, BERNARDIN, an
Italian monk, was born at Sienna, in 1487.
His eloquence was so much admired, that
pope Paul III. made him his confessor.
Ochin however, on meeting with the works
of Luther, turned Protestant, and went first
to Geneva, and next to England, where he
obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral;
but on the accession of Mary he retired to
Strasbourg, whence he removed to Zurich,
and became minister of the Italian church;
but was banished in 1563, for writing his
dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then
went to Moravia, where he joined the So-
cinians, but died of the plague the year fol-
lowing. His "Sermons," in Italian, 5 vols.
8vo., are scarce. He also wrote several con-
troversial books.

OCHS, PETER, a chevalier and grand tri-
bune of the state of Basle, was born in 1749;
and having finished his academical studies,
was soon distinguished for his legal and
political knowledge. In 1795 he was chosen
by his fellow-citizens to negotiate with M.
Barthelemy, agent of the French directory;
and he at length became president of the
assembly convened to organise a constitution
for the state of Basle, under the influence
of France. Being subsequently displaced,
he went to Paris, and, after remaining there
some years, was appointed by Buonaparte
a member of the council of state, under the
new Helvetic government, which subsisted
till the return of the Bourbons in 1814. He
was the author of "Histoire de la Ville et
du Pays du Basle," 5 vols.; "Projet de Con-
stitution Helvétique," and some dramatic
pieces. Died, 1821.

OCHTERLONY, SIR DAVID, bart., of the
East India Company's service, was born at
Boston, in New England, in 1738. At the
age of 18 he went to India as a cadet, and
rose, by regular gradation, to the rank of
major-general, in 1814. In the Nepaulese
war he distinguished himself by a series of
skilful operations and brilliant successes,
and was rewarded with the order of the
Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension
of 1000*l.* per annum. Died, 1825.

OCKLEY, SIMON, a learned divine and
eminent orientalist, was born at Exeter, in
1678, and educated at Queen's College,
Cambridge. In 1705 he was presented to
the vicarage of Swavesey, in Cambridge-
shire; in 1711 he was chosen professor of
Arabic; and died in indigence, in 1720.
His principal works are, "Introductio ad
Linguas Orientales," "The History of the
present Jews throughout the World," "The
Improvement of Human Reason, or the Life
of Hai Ebn Yok'dhan," translated from the

Arabic; "Sermons," a "Life of Mahomet," 2 vols.; and "The History of the Saracens," 2 vols. 8vo.; which is by far the most important of all his works.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, of Darrynane Abbey, the great Irish "Agitator," or "Liberator," as he delighted to style himself, was the son of a small landed proprietor in the county of Kerry, where he was born, Aug. 6, 1775. Educated at the Catholic College of St. Omer, and at the Irish seminary at Douay, he at first intended to enter the church, but after the repeal of the act which prohibited Roman Catholics from practising at the bar, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1794, was admitted a barrister in 1798, and soon acquired a large practice, which yielded him a handsome income. In 1800 he became connected with the associations which had the emancipation of the Catholics for their object, and the powers of eloquence, together with the boundless zeal which he displayed in this cause, soon made him the idol of his Catholic, and the dread of his Protestant, countrymen. The vehemence with which he denounced the wrongs of his country and its so-called "oppressors" frequently involved him in personal rencounters with his political opponents. In 1815, having applied the epithet "beggary" to the Dublin corporation, he was challenged by Alderman d'Este, who resented it as a personal insult. The challenge was accepted, but the alderman fell. The same year Mr. O'Connell received a hostile message from Mr. Peel, then secretary for Ireland; but their meeting was prevented by the police, who had obtained knowledge of the affair; and Mr. O'Connell soon afterwards resolved that he would thenceforward neither send nor accept a challenge for any injury that he might inflict or receive; a resolution to which he steadfastly adhered. Several years elapsed before Mr. O'Connell's continued efforts for the enfranchisement of the Irish Catholics were followed by any adequate result. But in 1823, in conjunction with Mr. Shell, he founded a new Catholic association, which soon extended over the whole of Ireland, and from that period down to his decease, his personal history is identified with that of Ireland. In 1828, stimulated by his friends, and "encouraged by the strongest assurances of support, Mr. O'Connell resolved, notwithstanding the existing disabilities precluded all hopes of legal success, to become a candidate for a seat in parliament; and a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the county of Clare, he was nominated in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Fitzgerald, who had represented that county for many years. A most violent contest ensued, at that period, and perhaps since, unparalleled in the history of electioneering. But Mr. Fitzgerald's own connections, the influence of the government, and the power of the gentry, were unavailing against the ardour and determination of Mr. O'Connell's friends; and on the 5th of July, 1828, he was returned to parliament by a large majority of the Clare electors. He lost no time in presenting himself at the table of the House of Commons, and expressed his willing-

ness to take the oath of allegiance; but, refusing the other oaths, he was ordered to withdraw. Discussions in the house and arguments at the bar ensued; the speedy close of the session, however, precluded any practical result. Agitation throughout every part of Ireland now assumed so formidable a character, that ministers apprehended a civil war, and early in the next session the Roman Catholic relief bill was introduced and carried. Mr. O'Connell was therefore, in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare without taking the objectionable oaths; but it was necessary that a new writ should issue, under which he was immediately re-elected. At the death of George IV., Mr. O'Connell withdrew from the representation of Clare, and was returned to the new parliament for the county of Waterford. In the House of Commons, elected in 1831, he sat for his native county (Kerry). Dublin, the city in which the greater part of his life was spent, enjoyed his services as its representative from 1832 till 1836, when he was petitioned against and unseated, after a long contest, before a committee of the House of Commons. He then for some time represented Kilkenny; but, at the general election in 1837, he was once more returned for the city of Dublin, and in 1841 for the county of Cork. Mr. O'Connell had thus a seat in the House of Commons for 18 years, in 7 several parliaments, and for 6 different constituencies. In 1841 he was elected lord mayor of Dublin. The return of the conservatives to power in the autumn of that year was the signal for renewed agitation in Ireland. In the following year a repeal of the union was demanded by every parish and hamlet in Ireland; and in 1843 'monster meetings' were held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and other renowned localities. A meeting for Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of Oct., when the government interfered, and the prosecutions commenced which will be fresh in the reader's recollection. Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of 2000*l.* and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was afterwards reversed by the House of Lords; but the prosecution had answered its purpose, O'Connell's credit as a politician was impaired, and the costs of his defence had nearly exhausted the funds of the Repeal Association. The return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and Mr. O'Connell's avowed adherence to them, introduced dissension among those with whom, for 50 years, he had possessed 'a voice potential.' The opposition which sometime he could put down with a jest, or awe into silence with a frown, now irritated and subdued him. He retired from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage in 1847, more for devotion than for health, towards Rome; but he had proceeded no further than Genoa, when, with comparatively little suffering, he expired, in his 72nd year. His heart was embalmed, and carried forward to Rome; and his body was brought to Ireland for interment." The time has not yet arrived to judge Mr. O'Connell with impartiality. To great abilities, marvellous activity and



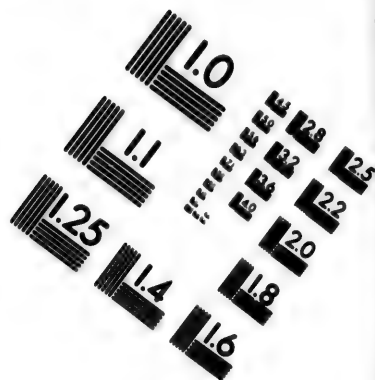
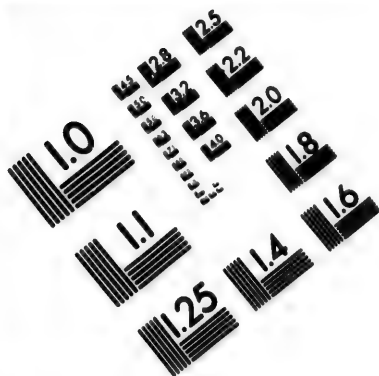
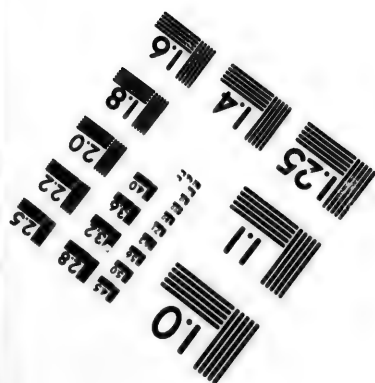
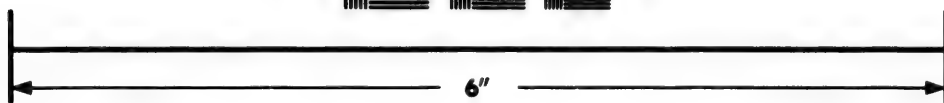
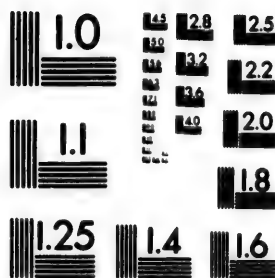


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doctrine of Zuinglius on the sacrament, but conducted himself with great moderation. In 1528 he married the widow of Cellarius. His works evince considerable learning, and he appears to have been held in great estimation even by his opponents. He died of the plague in 1531.

OECEMENIUS, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century.

OEDER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Anspach, in 1728. He studied at Göttingen, under Haller, by whose interest he became professor of botany at Copenhagen; but, on account of his intimacy with the unfortunate Struensee, he was obliged to retire to Oldenburgh, where he died in 1791. His works are, "Flora Danica," 8 vols. fol.; "Elementa Botanica," "Nomenclator Botanicius," and "Enumeratio Plantarum Florae Danicae."

OEILENSCHLOEGER, ADAM, the most celebrated dramatic poet of Scandinavia, was born, at Copenhagen, 1777. When still a child he evinced great skill in writing verses; and even in his 9th year he wrote short comedies for private theatricals, in which the chief performers were himself, his sister, and a friend. These and other similar attempts created the wish to go upon the stage; and when he was in his 17th year he put his design in execution. But he soon found that the stage was not in unison with his inclinations; and he abandoned it first for the study of law, and afterwards for general literature. In 1805 he left Copenhagen with a stipend from the Danish government, on a lengthened tour through Germany and Italy; and on his return, in 1810, he was appointed to the chair of literature in the university of Copenhagen, where he laboured assiduously till his death. His earliest works were composed in Danish, but he rewrote most of them in German, and Germany has given them a prominent place in her own literature. His most important works are, "Hakon Jarl," "Correggio," "Palnatoke," "Aladdin," "Der Hirten-knabe," &c. His "Autobiography" is a beautiful performance, fully displaying the qualities for which he was distinguished through life—strong feelings and earnestness of purpose—and which gained him universal respect while he lived, and more than regal honours at his death. Died, Jan. 28. 1850.

OELRICHS, JOHN CHARLES CONRAD, a German historian and bibliographer, was born at Berlin, in 1722; became professor of history and civil law at the academy of Stettin; published many valuable works in Latin and German; obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the duke of Deux Ponts, at the court of Berlin, in 1784; and died in 1798.

OFFA, king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 756. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. Died, 794.

OGDEN, SAMUEL, an eminent divine, was born at Manchester, in 1716, and educated at the grammar school there, from which he was removed to King's College,

Cambridge, and next to St. John's, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he became master of the school at Halifax, but resigned that situation in 1753, and, returning to Cambridge, took his degree of D.D., and was presented to the vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire. In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian professor, and in 1766 obtained the rectories of Lawford, in Essex, and Stansfield, in Suffolk. He published two volumes of sermons, which, from their pithy and animated character, obtained considerable celebrity. Died, 1778.

OGÉ, a creole of St. Domingo, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, having occasion to visit Paris on mercantile affairs, was there admitted into the society of Amis des Noirs, or Friends of the Negroes, and warmly solicited, though ineffectually, the National Assembly to grant to men of colour the rights of equality. Returning to his native island in 1790, with a determination to effect by force what was denied to his solicitations, he issued a proclamation, inviting all the people of colour, as well as the negro slaves, to join him. At first the insurgents demanded nothing but what was just—freedom and political equality; but their cause was soon disgraced by crimes of the most atrocious description. These, however, were not attributable so much to Ogé, as to his lieutenant, Chavannes, a sanguinary wretch, who delighted in deeds of violence. At length they were overpowered by the regular troops sent against them, and Ogé and Chavannes were condemned to be broken on the wheel. When the former heard his doom, he took a quantity of black seeds in the hollow of his hand, and covered them with a small quantity which were white; he then shook them together, and the former remaining uppermost, he exclaimed to his judges, "Where are the whites?"—an impressive allegory, which was fatally verified in the subsequent revolution in that colony.

OGILBY, JOHN, a multifarious writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, in the practice of which he contracted a lameness, but still continued to give instruction in families. On going to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, he was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom, and he also built a theatre at Dublin; but in the rebellion he lost all his property. After suffering great vicissitudes, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and gave a specimen of his proficiency in the translation of the Iliad, published in 1609, which was followed by the Odyssey in 1635. While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords; and, in 1661, he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In London, after the great fire, he erected a printing-office, and was appointed king's cosmographer; in which capacity he published several volumes of a large atlas, and an account of the great

John's, where he in 1744 he became a tax, but resigned and, returning to of D.D., and was of Damerham, in appointed Wood- 1748 obtained the Essex, and Stans- shed two volumes their pithy and ined considerable

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ultifarious writer, in 1800. He be- ng, in the practice lameness, but still ction in families, the Earl of Straf- ty master of the nd he also built a in the rebellion he ter suffering great to England, and ere he published a e age of 54 he a specimen of his tion of the Illad, as followed by the at Cambridge, he n of the Bible, for d by the House of was appointed to e of the coronation estored to his place Ireland, where he London, after the printing-office, and omographer; in ed several volumes count of the great

and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual survey. Died, 1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, an able and pious Scotch divine and poet, was born in 1733; received his education at the university of Aberdeen; was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire; and died in 1814. Among his works are, "Britannia," an epic poem; "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition," "An Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy," and "Sermons."

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalming, Surrey, and born in London, in 1698. He served under Prince Eugene, and, in 1733, distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent against the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was brought to a courtmartial, and honourably acquitted. He died in 1785, at the advanced age of 97, being the oldest general in the service. The private character of Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he has been eulogised by Thomson, Pope, and Johnson.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish antiquary. He was born in 1728, was brought up and practised as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. But it is as an antiquary and historian that he is now principally known. In 1772 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," 4to., which was followed by a "General History of Ireland," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1807.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are, "Midas," which was extremely well received, and is still a favourite; "The Golden Pippin," "The Two Misers," "April Day," and "Tom Thumb." Died, 1782.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1748, and was originally intended for the profession of a painter; but his taste for theatrical amusements interfered with his studies, and he soon forsook the easel for the sock and buskin. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement at the Dublin Theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the towns to which the company made summer excursions, for 12 years, as a comedian, with considerable success. His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of 15, he attempted a comedy in five acts. Among his early productions which attracted notice, was a kind of histrionic monologue, called "Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin," which afforded him abundant scope for the exhibition of broad humour, and was received with applause, not only in Dublin but at the Haymarket Theatre, London. He at length left Ireland, about 1780, with the view of obtaining an engagement in London; but, as he did not succeed in his endeavour, he applied himself with great assiduity to dramatic composition; and between

1781 and 1798 he produced nearly 50 comedies, comic operas, and farces. Many of these acquired a flattering popularity, and some still keep possession of the stage; among which are, "Wild Oats," the "Castle of Andalusia," the "Agreeable Surprise," the "Poor Soldier," "Peeping Tom," the "Young Quaker," &c. In 1800, O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had been reduced by misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, had a benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, when between the acts of his comedy of the "Lie of the Day," which was performed on that occasion, he was led on the stage to deliver a poetical address of his own composition, in which humour and pathos were very happily blended. He subsequently published his "Recollections, or Biographical Memoirs;" and died, at Southampton, in his 80th year, in 1833.

OLAFSEN, EGGERT, a learned Iclander, who studied at Copenhagen, after which he returned to his native island, which he travelled over repeatedly in company with his fellow-student Bjarne Paulsen. The result of their observations was printed at Copenhagen in 2 vols. 4to. 1772. Olafsen was then appointed a magistrate in Iceland, where he devoted much of his time to natural history and poetry; but, about four years before his death, he applied almost wholly to the study of the Scriptures. He was drowned with his wife in crossing the Breidafjord in 1776.

OLAHUS, NICHOLAS, archbishop of Strigonia, in Hungary, and chancellor of that kingdom, was born at Hermentstadt, in 1483, and died in 1568. He was a liberal prelate, and published a "Chronicle of his own Times," a "History of Attila," and a "Description of Hungary."

OLAVIDES, PAUL ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count de, was born in 1725, at Lima, in Peru, but was educated at Madrid. Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him intendant of the province of Andalusia. He undertook the great work of fertilising the Sierra Morena, or the Black Mountain; and by his perseverance, and the colonies of Germans he brought thither, it became the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had thus rendered his country, he fell into disgrace, was charged with heresy, tried by the merciless tribunal of the Inquisition, and condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a monastery, and to be incapable of all public employment ever after. He contrived to escape from the convent, and took refuge in France, whither monastic hate pursued him, and he was forced to seek an asylum at Geneva. After the death of Charles III. he was permitted to return to France. He resided there at the revolution; and, under the reign of terror, he was imprisoned at Orleans, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He employed the period of his confinement, and his subsequent leisure, in writing an excellent work, entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel," and the zealots who had persecuted the author assuming the merit of having converted him, obtained his recall to Spain, and he retired to his estates in Andalusia, where he died in 1803.

OLDCASTLE, Sir JOHN, lord Cobham,

the first martyr among our nobility, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was an adherent of Wickliffe, whose doctrines he propagated with such zeal, that in the reign of Henry V. he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape into Wales. A report was then circulated by the clergy, and sent to the king, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled in St. Giles's for his destruction, with Lord Cobham at their head; upon which a bill of attainder was passed against him, and he was burnt alive in St. Giles's Fields, in 1417. He was a man of high spirit and extensive acquirements, and was the author of "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England."

OLDFIELD, ANN, a celebrated English actress, was born in London, in 1688. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her great excellence lay in comedy, though she often appeared with great éclat in tragic parts; and having the advantages of a good figure and a fine voice, she soon became a general favourite. She was at first the mistress of Mr. Arthur Maynwaring, and after his death of General Churchill; yet she was much esteemed in private life. She died in 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLDHAM, JOHN, an English poet, was born at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, in 1653. He was appointed tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicks. He next resided with the Earl of Kingston, and died of the small pox in 1683. His poems were published in 4 vols., and there is much force and spirit in many of them, though they partake largely of the licentious sentiments which disgraced the age in which he lived.

OLDSWORTH, WILLIAM, an English writer, who was one of the original authors of a periodical paper called the Examiner. He also published a volume, called "State Tracts;" and another, entitled "State and Miscellaneous Poems," &c. Died, 1734.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, the natural son of Dr. Oldys, a civilian, was born in 1696; became librarian to Lord Oxford, and was employed in the selection of the "Harleian Miscellany," was appointed Norroy king-at-arms, and died in 1761. He was the author of many works, of which the following are the principal: "The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," "The British Librarian," "The Scarborough Miscellany," "The Universal Spectator," besides several lives in the Biographia Britannica, General Dictionary, &c.

OLEARIUS, or ELSCHLAEGER, ADAM, an eminent traveller, was born in 1590, at Aschersleben, in Anhalt. He received his education at Leipzig; after which he became secretary to an embassy sent to Russia and Persia, by the Duke of Holstein. On his return the prince made him his librarian and keeper of his museum. He was an able mathematician; wrote an account of his "Travels," a "Chronicle of Holstein," and other works. Died, 1671.

OLEARIUS, GODFREY, a learned divine, was born at Leipzig, in 1672. After studying in his own country and Holland, he visited

Oxford; and on his return home was appointed professor of Greek. In 1708 he succeeded to the chair of divinity, and died in 1715. He wrote several works, historical and theological.

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Cork, and educated at St. Maloes, where he became a Franciscan. On his return to his native place he distinguished himself by persuading his brethren to take the oath of allegiance; for which, and his other exertions in the cause of loyalty, he obtained a pension, and won the esteem of moderate men of all parties. He afterwards settled in London, and officiated as principal minister in the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho Square. He died in 1802. His addresses to the Catholics of Ireland, and other tracts, were collected into one volume, 8vo.; besides which he published "A Defence of his Conduct and Writings," in reply to the Bishop of Cloyne. O'Leary was an acute and spirited writer, and was remarkable for his powers of wit and humour.

OLIVA, JOHN, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1689, at Rovigo, in the state of Venice. He became, successively, professor of ethics at Azzolo, secretary to the conclave at Rome, and librarian to Cardinal de Rohan, at Paris, where he died in 1757. He published a treatise "On the Study of Medals," and another "On the Progress and Decay of Learning among the Romans;" besides a dissertation, entitled "De Antiqua in Romanis Scholis Grammaticorum Disciplina," &c.

OLIVAREZ, GASPARD GUZMAN, Count Duke d', an eminent Spanish statesman, was born at Rome, where his father had been sent on an embassy to pope Sixtus V. When Philip IV. succeeded to the crown, the management of public affairs was intrusted wholly to Olivarez, and he enjoyed, during a period of 22 years, almost unbounded authority. The domestic regulations of the kingdom he conducted with much success; but in foreign affairs he was constantly thwarted by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu, and had the mortification to witness the dismemberment of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. In consequence of these misfortunes the king was reluctantly forced to dismiss him in 1643, when he was succeeded by his nephew Don Louis de Haro.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, chiefly memorable as the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. He is said to have been well skilled in mechanics; but in attempting to fly from a lofty tower, with wings of his own construction fastened to his hands and feet, he fell, and broke both his legs.

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English painter, was born in 1556. His miniatures were painted in a style of exquisite beauty, and he also executed some good historical pictures. Died, 1617. — His son, **PETER OLIVER**, who died about 1654, was also an admirable artist in the same line, and much employed by Charles I.

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OLIVET, JOSEPH THOULIER D', a learned
critic, was born at Salins, in France, in 1682.
He entered into the society of Jesuits, but
left them to lead a retired life at Paris, where
he was admitted a member of the academy,
whose history he continued in 2 vols. His
greatest work, however, is his edition of
Cicero, in 9 vols. 4to., or 10 vols. 8vo. The
Abbé Olivet also published translations from
Cicero and Demosthenes, executed in a
spirited and elegant manner. Died, 1768.

OLIVETAN, ROBERT, a French reformer,
who was the first that translated the Scrip-
tures into French immediately from the
Hebrew and Greek. Some writers, however,
allege, that he made his version from that of
St. Jerome; while others assert that Calvin,
who was related to Olivetan, polished and
revised the whole work, which was printed
at Neuchâtel in 1535, but is now exceedingly
rare. It is called the Bible of the Sword, on
account of that emblem being adopted by
the printer. Olivetan being banished from
Geneva, went to Rome, where he died, as is
supposed of poison, in 1539.

OLIVEYRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Por-
tuguese knight, and gentleman of the house-
hold to the king, was born at Lisbon, in 1702.
On going to Vienna, as secretary to the em-
bassy, he became a convert to the Protestant
faith; to profess which he came to England
in 1746. He published "Memoirs of his
Travels," "Familiar Letters," "A Pathetic
Discourse to his Countrymen, on the Earth-
quake at Lisbon in 1756," "The Chevalier
d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as an Heretic,
why and wherefore?" &c.; and he left at his
death, which happened at Hackney, in 1783,
a great number of MSS., including "Olivey-
riana, or Memoirs, historical and literary,"
27 vols. 4to.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, an emi-
nent French naturalist and traveller, was
born in 1756, at Frejus. He made botany
and entomology his especial study, went on
a scientific mission to Persia in 1792, re-
turned with a valuable collection after an
absence of six years, and died in 1814. He
published the result of his researches in the
East, under the title of "Voyage dans
l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte, et la Perse,"
3 vols. 4to., with an atlas and plates; also,
a "Natural History of Coleopterous In-
sects," &c.

OLIVIERI, ANNIBAL, a learned Italian
antiquary, born at Pesaro, in 1708; author of
"Marmora Pesauriensia a Notis illustrata," 2
vols.; "Memoirs of the ancient Port of
Pesaro," and "Memoirs of the Chevalier
Passeri." He was honorary chamberlain
to pope Clement XIII., and perpetual sec-
retary of the academy of Pesaro.

OLYMPIAS, wife of Philip, king of Ma-
cedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great,
was the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of
Epirus. Her haughtiness, and, more prob-
ably, her infidelity, induced Philip to re-
pudiate her; and as Philip's murder soon
followed this disgrace, some have attributed
it to her intrigues. Antipater, the successor
of Alexander on the Macedonian throne,
left the administration of the country to
Polyperchon, who, to confirm his power, re-
called Olympias from Epirus, whither she

had fled, and confided to her the guardianship
of the young son of Alexander. She
now cruelly put to death Aridæus, son of
Philip, with his wife Eurydice, as also
Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with 100
leading men of Macedon, who were inimical
to her interest. But such barbarities did
not long remain unpunished. Cassander be-
sieged her in Pydna, where she had retired
with her family; and being obliged to sur-
render, after an obstinate siege, she was put
to death.

OLYMPIODORUS, an Alexandrian phi-
losopher of the 5th century, celebrated for
his knowledge of the Aristotelian doctrine.
— Another OLYMPIODORUS was a Pla-
tonist, who wrote a "Life" of, and "Com-
mentary" on, Plato. — A third, who
flourished in a later age, was a peripatetic,
who wrote "A Commentary on the Meteor-
ology of Aristotle."

OMAR I., caliph of the Saracens, was the
successor of Abubeker, and father-in-law of
Mahomet. He began his reign A.D. 634, and
is conspicuous among the conquerors who
have desolated the face of the earth. His
generals, Kaled and Abu Obaidah, drove the
Greeks out of Syria and Phœnicia, and the
caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem
in 638, which city remained in the hands of
the infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey
of Bouillon, at the end of the 11th century.
Amru, one of his generals, defeated the
troops of Heraclius, near Antioch, in 681;
Memphis and Alexandria surrendered; all
Egypt, and a part of Libya, were conquered
from the Romans; and the famous library,
which had been founded at Alexandria by
Ptolemy Philadelphus, was burnt by the
express orders of Omar. Having fixed his
residence at Jerusalem, he was there assassi-
nated by a Persian slave, in the 10th year of his
government, A.D. 643. He refused to appoint
a successor, and thus the caliphate became
elective.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, the confi-
dential medical attendant of the emperor
Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A
Voice from St. Helena," was a native of Ire-
land, and born about 1778. He was originally
a surgeon in the British navy, and was on
board the Bellerophon in that capacity, on
the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went
on board. Napoleon having observed Dr.
O'Meara's skill in attending to some of the
crew, and his knowledge of Italian, made
overtures to him, on being transferred to the
Northumberland, to accompany him to St.
Helena as his surgeon, his own not being
able to go with him. Having obtained Ad-
miral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara as-
sented, and remained with the ex-emperor
till July, 1818, when he was recalled and
deprived of his rank. He was latterly an
active partisan of O'Connell's, at one of whose
agitation meetings he is said to have caught
the illness which terminated fatally, June 3,
1836. In the following month a sale of his
effects took place; and it is surprising what
competition there was for such articles as had
been the property of the French emperor.
A few lines in his handwriting sold for 11
guineas; a lock of his hair, 2*l.* 10*s.*; one of
his teeth, 7 guineas and a half; and the in-

strument used by O'Meara in extracting it, 3 guineas!

O'MEARA, THEODOSIA BEAUCHAMP, wife of the preceding Barry O'Meara, but who styled herself Lady Leigh, died in 1830. She was the widow of Captain John Donellan, who was hung at Warwick, in 1781, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton; she next married Sir Egerton Leigh, bart.; and at his death, in 1818, she gave her hand to the author of "A Voice from St. Helena."

OPIE, JOHN, an eminent historical painter, was born, in 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. At the age of 12 he was considered a phenomenon of learning; he had mastered Euclid, and commenced teacher to the peasants in that immediate neighbourhood. His father, who was a carpenter, saw his dwelling-house hung with likenesses and sketches of landscapes with anger, at what he thought a mere idle propensity; but his uncle witnessed these efforts of early genius with pleasure. His talents at length attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcot, the satirist, whose instructions greatly served him. He commenced as a portrait painter, and visited the neighbouring towns in quest of employment; and on one of these occasions he returned home well dressed, with 20 guineas in his pocket. This money he gave to his mother, of whom he was excessively fond, and told her that in future he should maintain himself. He accordingly removed to London, and was introduced to Sir J. Reynolds. Wolcot was impatient to see his progress; and as his fame had preceded him, the London connoisseurs were all eager to behold the Cornish wonder. He was then 20 years of age, people of distinction crowded his door, and it became the fashion to sit to him; but as the novelty wore off, so did the fashion; and, by the time he was 40, though he gradually improved, he was comparatively deserted. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was in a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilington's Dictionary. He then published "An Enquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England," and he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution. On Fuseli's death, he was appointed to succeed him as professor of painting to the Royal Academy. He died in 1807, and was interred near Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's cathedral. — His wife **AMELIA OPIE**, born in 1771, at Harwich, was highly distinguished for her literary abilities, and was the author of "A Life of Opie," "Adeline Mowbray," "Simple Tales," "The Eve of St. Valentine," &c.

OPIZ, or OPITIUS, MARTIN, a German poet, was born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597. He became schoolmaster at Weissenberg, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman, at whose expense he travelled to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Grotius. He is called the father of German poetry. Died, 1680.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who lived under Caracalla, in the beginning of the 3d century, wrote poems distinguished for elegance and sublimity, two only of which are now extant, his "Halieuticon," or five books on fishing, and four books on hunting, entitled "Cy-

negeticon." He died in his 30th year, A.D. 213.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER, a native of Ireland, who entered into the Spanish army, where he obtained the favour of Charles III., and was raised to the highest military rank for his eminent services. Born, 1735; died, 1794.

O'REILLY, ANDREW, Count, a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and had filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz, so fatal to their cause, the remnant of the army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he held the post of governor of Vienna, the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with the French emperor devolved on him. He died in the 91st year of his age.

ORELLANA, FRANCIS, a Spanish officer, who is regarded as the discoverer of the river Amazons, in South America. At least, he was the first European that navigated that mighty stream, and it still bears his name. Died, 1549.

ORFORD. See **RUSSELL** and **WALPOLE**. **ORGAGNA, ANDREW**, an Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1329. He was also a sculptor and architect. In a picture of the Last Day, he represented his friends in paradise, and his enemies in hell. Died, 1390.

ORIGEN, a father of the church, and one of the most learned ecclesiastical writers, was born at Alexandria, A.D. 185, of Christian parents, who early instructed him in religious knowledge and in the sciences. At the age of 17 he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had now recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brethren; but this occupation he relinquished, on being appointed professor of sacred learning in the church of Alexandria. In this situation he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life; and taking the Scripture in the most rigid sense, he carried it so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, "There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven." From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous "Hexapla," or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his "Commentaries on the Scriptures;" but Demetrius, who envied his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. On this he went to Caesarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release he applied himself to his ministerial labours, and to writing. He died in 254. In his Commentaries he indulged too much the fancy for allegory; and in his other works he ad-

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vanced notions more agreeable to the Pla-
tonic philosophy than the Scriptures. The
most offensive of his doctrines related to the
pre-existence of souls, and the finite dura-
tion of future punishment.

ORLANDI, PEREGRINE ANTHONY, a
learned bibliographer and writer on the
history of the arts, was professor of theology
at Bologna, where he died in 1790.

ORLEANS, CHARLES, Duke of, was made
prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415.
He remained in England 25 years; and on
his return to France he undertook the con-
quest of the duchy of Milan, to which he
conceived himself entitled in right of his
mother. He was not, however, successful in
this enterprise; and died in 1465.

ORLEANS, LOUIS, Duke of, was the son
of Philip the regent of France, and born at
Versailles, in 1703. In study, devotion, and
acts of charity he spent his life. In 1733 he
saved numbers from perishing by famine in
the Orleannois; as he again did throughout
France, in the dearth of 1740. He also ex-
tended his benevolence to distant countries;
while in his own he founded schools, profes-
sorships, hospitals, and colleges. But his
charitable occupations did not draw him
aside from his studies, which he pursued
with such diligence as to become master of
the oriental languages, and most of the
sciences. He died in 1752, leaving many
works in manuscript, the chief of which
were "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

ORLEANS, LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, Duke
of (better known by his republican appella-
tion of *Egalité*), was the cousin of Louis XVI.,
and father of Louis Philippe, the late king
of the French. He was born at St. Cloud, in
1747; married the daughter of the Duke of
Penthievre, grand admiral of France, in
1769; was from his youth guilty of the most
unbridled licentiousness; and acquired a
base notoriety by his conduct during the
French revolution. After the death of his
father, in 1787, he became possessed of the
hereditary title and estates; and, having
indulged to satiety in all sensual pleasures,
he found a new kind of excitement for his
patied appetites in the storms of the revolu-
tion, and a new source of pleasure in the
gratifications of revenge. He had entered
the navy, and was entitled by his birth to
the place of grand-admiral; but having
been accused of cowardice while in com-
mand of a division of the fleet against Kep-
pel, in the action off Ushant, in 1778, instead
of receiving promotion in the navy, the post
of colonel-general of the hussars was created
and bestowed on him. From this time may
be dated his hatred of Louis XVI.; and he
subsequently adopted every method to ob-
tain popularity, with a view to political
power. In the disputes between the court
and the parliament, he constantly opposed
the royal authority. His object evidently
was to reduce the king to a state of tutelage,
and procure for himself the formidable
office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom.
He caused scandalous libels against the
queen, whom he pursued with the most
bitter hatred, to be distributed; and his bust
was carried in triumph through the streets
by the populace. He was chosen a member

of the National Convention, with Marat,
Danton, and Robespierre, in September, 1792,
at which time the commune of Paris autho-
rised him to adopt for himself and his de-
scendants the appellation of *Egalité*, in-
stead of the name and titles of his family;
and he not only voted for the death of the
king, but was present at his execution. But
he was not qualified to profit by the commo-
tions he had promoted; he was as weak as
he was wicked, as indecisive as he was am-
bitious. The Jacobins had no longer any
occasion for him; he was struck from their
rolls, and included in the general proscrip-
tion of the Bourbons; and was committed
to prison at Maracilles, with other members
of the family. Being brought before the
criminal tribunal of the department, he was
declared innocent of the charges of conspi-
racy that were preferred against him; but
the committee of public safety forbade his
liberation; and, after six months' detention,
he was transferred to Paris, tried, and con-
demned to suffer by the guillotine; to which
he submitted with firmness and courage, on
the same day, Nov. 6, 1793. His widow re-
turned to Paris after the restoration, and
died there in 1821.

ORLEANS, FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS,
Duke of, prince-royal of France, was born
at Palermo in 1810, and was the eldest child
of Louis Philippe, then duke of Orleans, and
afterwards king of the French, by Maria
Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, king of the
Two Sicilies. The prince served with great
distinction with the French army at the
siege of Antwerp, and in the African war;
and his horse was wounded at the time of
the murderous attempt upon the life of his
royal father in 1835. Young, popular, a
patron of the arts and literature, and de-
votedly attached to his profession, every
thing seemed to promise to this prince a
career glorious to himself and useful to his
country, when he was unfortunately thrown
from his carriage, and he died on the spot,
July 13, 1842, aged 32, leaving a widow
and two sons.

ORLEANS, MARIE, Princess of, daughter
of Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French,
was born at Palermo, 1813. From her earliest
years she evinced a remarkable love of the
fine arts, and more especially of sculpture,
which she cultivated with a zeal and as-
siduity that soon gave her a prominent
place among the most distinguished artists
of her time. Her marvellous statue of Joan
of Arc, in the museum of Versailles, was
finished before she had reached her 20th
year; and besides this she produced nu-
merous bas reliefs, busts, and statuettes, of
rare beauty and excellence. In 1837, she
married Alexander, duke of Württemberg;
a union rich in promises of earthly happi-
ness; but she was prematurely cut off by
consumption in 1839, to the inexpressible
grief of her family and the friends of art.

ORLOFF, GREGORY, a favourite of Ca-
tharine II. of Russia. He had a principal
share in the revolution that placed his mis-
tress on the throne of Russia; after which
he was made grand-master of the artillery,
and raised to the first dignities in the state,
and was allowed to wear the picture of the

empress in his button-hole. His ambition prompted him to aim at sharing the throne with the empress, who would have submitted to a private marriage. This he imprudently refused to accept, and he was supplanted by a new favourite. He was then ordered to travel, but was gratified with magnificent presents, and received the title of prince of the German empire, which Catharine procured for him. Died, 1783.

ORLOFF, ALEXIS, brother of the preceding, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He was one of the chief instruments in effecting the revolution that ended in the murder of Peter III., and is said to have been the person who strangled him in prison. He rose to high dignities in the army; and, in 1768, was made admiral of the Russian fleet in the Archipelago, with unlimited power, against the Turks, whom he defeated off Tchesme; for which exploit he was called *Tchesmenskoi*. On the accession of Paul I. he was disgraced, and banished from Russia; but, after the death of that emperor, he returned to Moscow, and died there in 1808.

ORLOFF, GREGORY VLADIMIROVITZ, a Russian nobleman, distinguished by his attachment to literature and the sciences, was born in 1777, and died in 1826. His chief works are, "*Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires sur le Royaume de Naples*," 5 vols.; and "*Histoire des Arts en Italie*."

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, was born in 1728, at Anjengo, in the East Indies, where his father was a physician in the company's service. He was educated at Harrow, obtained a civil appointment in India, became a member of the council at Fort St. George, and was a commissary and accountant-general. In 1758 he returned to England, and employed himself in writing "*The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan*," the first volume of which was published in 1763, and the second in 1778. The author compiled also a work, entitled "*Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas*," &c. Died, 1801.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, Duke of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1610, in London, and succeeded to the earldom of Ormond in 1632. During the wars between Charles I. and the parliament he strenuously laboured, though with very inadequate force, to uphold the king's authority in Ireland; and on the ruin of the royal cause, he retired to the Continent, and exerted himself to promote the re-establishment of monarchy in England. After the restoration of Charles II. he was created a duke, and was twice appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1670 he narrowly escaped with his life from a plot formed against him by the desperado Colonel Blood. Died, 1688.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jew, who became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca, and afterwards a physician at Seville, where his family were nominally Christians. Orobio at last fell under the suspicion of the holy office, and was tortured and imprisoned. At the expiration of three years he obtained his release, and then

went to Toulouse; from which place he removed to Amsterdam, where he made an open profession of Judaism, submitted to the rite of circumcision, took the name of Isaac, and practised as a physician. He wrote a book against Spinoza, entitled "*Certamen Philosophicum*." Limboreh had a conference with him on the subject of the Christian religion, of which he published a celebrated book, entitled "*Amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo*."

ORTE, Viscount d', whose name deserves to be recorded as an instance of manly integrity and true honour, was governor of Bayonne at the time of the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. Having received an order from Charles IX. to put to death all the Protestants in his government, he replied in the following words, "Sire, I have communicated your majesty's letter to the garrison and inhabitants of this city. I have found only brave soldiers and good citizens, and not a single executioner."

ORTELL, or ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a learned geographer, born at Antwerp, in 1527. After travelling on the Continent and in Great Britain, he published an Atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His principal works are, "*Thesaurus Geographicus*" and "*Theatri Orbis Terrarum*." Died, 1598.

ORTON, Jos, an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1717. He was the author of a "*Life of Dr. Doddridge*," "*Sacramental Meditations*," "*Discourses on Christian Worship*," "*Discourses on Practical Subjects*," &c. After his death, which happened in 1783, was printed his "*Practical Exposition of the Old Testament*," 6 vols. 8vo.

ORVILLE, JAMES PHILIP D', an eminent writer on classical literature, was born at Amsterdam, in 1696. He travelled in England, Italy, France, and Germany, visiting every where the public libraries, and forming an acquaintance with the most celebrated classical scholars of the age. He occupied the chair of history, rhetoric, and Greek literature at Amsterdam, from 1730 to 1742, published several critical works, and died, in 1751.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, an English gentleman, was born in Bedfordshire, about 1588. He became master of the horse to the Earl of Pembroke, and in the civil wars he joined the parliament. Mr. Osborne wrote, "*Advice to a Son*," and "*Letters and Poems*," 2 vols.; "*Historical Memoirs on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James*," "*Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy*," &c. Died, 1658.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, a celebrated German Protestant theologian, was born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, in 1498. He early adopted the opinions of Luther, and took an active part in forming the Confession of Augsburg; became minister and professor at Königsberg, in Prussia; and died in 1552. He was the author of "*Harmonia Evangelica*."—There were several others of this family, all Protestant divines, and similarly distinguished.

OSMAN BEY, NEMSEY, a colonel in the Austrian service, who having been accused

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of robbing the regimental chest, and received for it a year's imprisonment, determined to go to Constantinople, and turn Mahometan. He accordingly arrived there in 1779, made profession of the Moslem faith, and received from the grand seignor a handsome pension, with an estate in Magnesia, in Asia Minor. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and for the study of archaeology and numismatics; and he amused himself in adding to his collection all the scarce coins and medals he could collect. He had continued thus to employ himself for some years, when he was murdered by two of his servants, who were tempted to the deed by the hope of obtaining a large booty, a considerable sum of money being in his possession at the time. This happened in 1785.

OSMOND, Str., bishop of Salisbury in the 11th century, accompanied William the Norman to England, and was not less distinguished for military renown in the early part of his life, than for his learning and piety at a subsequent period. He erected a cathedral at Old Sarum, in which he was interred, but his ashes were afterwards taken up and enshrined. He wrote a "Missal," or service book, which became the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy, and has principally contributed to hand down his name to posterity.

OSSIAN, an ancient Gaelic bard, is supposed to have lived in the 3rd century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, which comprise a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, king of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their successful delineation of the passionate, picturesque expressions, bold but lovely images and comparisons, deep pathos, and tender melancholy tone.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Lubeck, in 1619, and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are characterised by an exact imitation of nature, and usually consist of alehouse interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His colouring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. Died, 1685.

OSTERVALL, JOHN FREDERIC, a Swiss Protestant divine, was born at Neuchâtel, in 1663; became pastor of the church in that place in 1699; and died in 1747. His chief works are, "A Catechism of the Christian Religion," "Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible," 2 vols.; "Treatise against Uncleaness," "Treatise on the Sources of Corruption," and "Sermons."

OSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, who is ranked among the most celebrated flower painters, was born at Nootdorp, near Delft, in 1630, and died in 1693. She was patronised by the emperor Leopold, William III., and Louis XIV.; and her pictures were eagerly sought after, and admitted into the choicest collections.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, was

obliged, after the death of Ethelred his father, to take refuge in Ireland; his uncle, Edwin, having usurped the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat; and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdwalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, in 643.

OSYMANDYAS, an ancient king of Egypt, who flourished about 1500 years B.C., or, as some authors conjecture, 2300 years. He erected the gigantic works of Thebes, built the Memnonium in the city of the hundred gates, and, according to Diodorus, inscribed on his colossus, "I am Osymandyas, king of kings; if any man will know my greatness and my resting-place, let him destroy one of my works."

OTHO, MARCUS SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32, of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated, on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned in 936, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards leagued with Berenger, on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he severely exercised his vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and, after cutting off their noses, sent the prisoners to Constantinople. John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho, who died in 973.

OTHO, VENIUS, a painter and the instructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden, in 1536. After residing at Rome several years, he went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. Died, 1634.

OTTLEY, WM. YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., and keeper of the prints in the British Museum. During the whole of his life, Mr. Ottley devoted himself to the fine arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age he proceeded to Italy; where, wrapt in admiration of the endless treasures of art, he not only employed his own talents, but the talents of others, in taking copies of the most esteemed paintings, and in collecting whatever appeared most interesting and valuable. There he remained about 10 years; and on his return to England he produced a series of facsimiles of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the "Italian School of Design," a magnificent work, consisting of 84 plates. His other prin-

cipal works are, "The Florentine School," the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," 2 vols.; "The Stafford Gallery," and "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery." Born, 1772; died, 1836.

OTTO, LOUIS WILLIAM, comte de Mosloy, an eminent French diplomatist, was born in Baden, in 1754, and educated in the university of Strasbourg. He was employed in 1779, secretary and *chargé d'affaires* to the United States in America, where he remained till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state; but, on the fall of the Girondists, shortly after, he was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and he remained there, as minister-plenipotentiary, till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by General Andreossy. In 1809 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with Maria Louisa, the archduchess; and remained there till 1813, when, on his return to Paris, he became minister of state. At the restoration, in 1814, he was unemployed; and in 1815, during the hundred days, was made secretary for foreign affairs. He was, after the battle of Waterloo, employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the object failed, through not receiving passports.

OTWAY, THOMAS, an English dramatic writer, was born in 1651, at Trotting, in Sussex; was educated at Winchester, and Christchurch College, Oxford; and after having made some attempts as an actor, he became a writer for the stage. In 1675 he produced his first tragedy of "Alcibiades," and the following year appeared his "Don Carlos," which proved extremely successful. His theatrical reputation introduced him to the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, a natural son of Charles II., who procured him a cornetcy in a regiment of cavalry, destined for Flanders, in which country he served for a short time, and then returned, pursued by habitual poverty. He continued to write for the stage, but found it a very scanty means of subsistence, and died, during 1685, in his 34th year, at a public-house on Tower Hill, where he had secreted himself from his creditors, in a state of great destitution. As a tragic writer he stands high, and no one has touched scenes of domestic distress with more force and feeling.

OUDET, JAMES JOSEPH, a French republican officer, of distinguished merit, who was supposed to have been concerned in the formation of a secret society, directed against the imperial power of Napoleon. His movements were accordingly watched by the government with great suspicion; and, after having been alternately employed and exiled, he had the command of a division at the battle of Wagram, where he highly signalled himself, and soon after died of the wounds he received on that occasion.

OUDIN, CASIMIR, a French monk, was born at Mezieres, in 1638. He entered among the Premonstrés, and, while in the abbey of Bucilly, in Champagne, attracted the notice of Louis XIV. so much by his talents and

genius, that his superiors employed him to make collections for a history of their order. He afterwards embraced the Protestant religion at Leyden, and was made librarian of the university. His works are, "History of Ecclesiastical Writers," "Commentarius de Scriptioribus Ecclesie Antiquis, illorumque scriptis," &c., 3 vols.; "Veterum aliquot Gallie et Belgie Scriptorum Opuscula Sacra."

OUDINET, MARC ANTHONY, a learned French Jesuit; professor of law in the university of Rheims, and author of several esteemed works on medallist history and antiquities. Born, 1643; died, 1712.

OUDINOT, CHARLES NICHOLAS, Duke of Reggio, marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and born in 1767. He entered the army early, and in 1791 was captain of the 3rd battalion of volunteers who served in the department of the Meuse. Distinguishing himself by his courage and military skill, he attained the rank of general of division, and was placed on the staff in Massena's army, whom he accompanied into Italy in 1796, and by his courageous conduct during the siege of Genoa, in going twice through the English fleet to communicate with General Suchet, saved the French troops from becoming the victims of famine. In 1800 he joined General Brune's army in Italy, where he gained fresh laurels in forcing the Austrians to repossess the Adige; and when war again broke out between France and Austria, in 1805, Napoleon confided an honourable station to General Oudinot, who appeared covered with glory in the field of Austerlitz. In 1806 he was sent to take possession of Neufchatel, where Oudinot conducted himself with so much disinterestedness, as to gain the esteem of its inhabitants, who, in token thereof, presented him with the freedom of their city. He assisted at the siege of Dantzic; and after the battle of Wagram, Napoleon made him marshal of the empire, and created him duke of Reggio. In 1810 he went to Holland to take possession of the throne, which Louis Buonaparte had quitted in disgust. He afterwards shared in the disastrous invasion of Russia, and was there seriously wounded. In 1814 he was again called into action, and again was distinguished for his courage, his great military talents, and a conduct that was never tarnished by the slightest accusation of inhumanity. On the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, the duke agreed to the determination of the provisional government, and did not see Napoleon after that day. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he placed himself at the head of the grenadiers; but finding it impossible to secure their fidelity to the cause of Louis XVIII., he retired to his seat at Montmorency. He subsequently received the command of the national guard at Paris; was made a peer of France and a minister of state; and during the war with Spain, in 1823, he entered Madrid, of which he retained the situation of governor a few months, and then returned to Paris. In 1830 he adhered to the new dynasty; and in 1842 succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the "Invalides." Died, 1847.

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ter of portraits and historical subjects. His
skill in animals, particularly dogs, was such,
that Louis XV. is said to have recognised
his favourite ones whenever he saw them in
the groups of Oudry, who was pensioned by
that monarch, and had apartments in the
Tuilleries. Born, 1685, became a member
of the academy in 1717, and died in 1755.

UGHTRED, WILLIAM, an English di-
vine and mathematician, was born in 1574,
at Eton; was educated there, and at King's
College, Cambridge; obtained the living of
Shaftord, in Surrey, which he exchanged
for that of Albury; and died in 1690, as it
is said, of joy, at hearing of Charles's re-
storation. Though a profound mathema-
tician, his method of treating his subjects
was both dry and obscure. He wrote treat-
ises on trigonometry, arithmetic, conic
sections, &c.

OUVILLE, ANTHONY LE METEL D' the
brother of Boisrobert, the favourite of Car-
dinal Richelieu. He was the author of some
dramas and tales, the latter of which rivalled
those of La Fontaine in licentiousness, but
were far inferior to them in wit and humour.
Died, 1657.

OUVRARD, JULIAN, was born at Nantes,
in 1772, and was a grocer at the era of the
revolution. Being an excellent calculator,
and of great address and boldness, he soon
made a rapid fortune. He was a contractor
under the republican, the imperial, and the
restored Bourbon regime; he had the pro-
visioning of the foreign armies during their
occupation of France by the allied troops in
1810, and of the French army in Spain during
the war in 1823. He was often denounced
for his contracts during the revolution, and
escaped the guillotine in 1794, by General
Boivin concealing him in his house at
Nantes. Under the successive regimes, he
owed many an escape to the influence of a
friend Fouché. In 1810 he was sent on a
secret mission by the latter to England, while
Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a
peace. The two ambassadors counteracted
each other—the British government evaded
what it considered as a trap—they were
dismissed; and, on their return, Fouché was
disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Na-
poleon. He subsequently became bankrupt,
but he lived in such extraordinary luxury
in prison, that his creditors held him con-
fined there for a long time. Great complaints
were made in the chamber of deputies in
1824, of the intrigues, extravagance, and ma-
terial deficiencies of his contract for supply-
ing the French army in Spain; but it was
supposed he was protected by the strong arm
of authority, as no inquiry into these financial
operations was made. He subsequently re-
sided in England, where he died, 1847.

OUVRARD, RENÉ, a French divine, poet,
musician, and mathematician, was born at
Chinon in Touraine. He published several
works in each capacity, became music-master
of the Holy Chapel at Paris, and afterwards
canon of Tours, where he died in 1694.

OVERALL, JOHN, an English prelate,
was born in 1559; and, after taking his de-
grees, became master of Catherine Hall.
Through the patronage of queen Elizabeth
he was made dean of St. Paul's, afterwards

bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and, in
1618, he was translated to the see of Norwich.
He compiled a work, called "The Convoca-
tion Book," in which he maintained the
divine origin of government. He had also
some concern in the present translation of
the Bible, and wrote the sacramental part of
the Church Catechism.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, an English
gentleman, principally known by the tragic
circumstance of his death, was born at Il-
mington, in Warwickshire, in 1581, and
educated at Queen's College, Oxford, after
which he became a student of the Middle
Temple. The intimacy which he formed
with Robert Carr, the worthless favourite
brought from Scotland by James I., and who
was afterwards earl of Somerset, proved his
ruin. In 1608 he was knighted, and his
father was made one of the judges for Wales;
but at length Overbury, by venturing to
dissuade his friend from marrying the di-
vorced Countess of Essex, provoked the
anger of both, and through their contrivance
he was sent to the Tower, where he was
poisoned, Sept. 15. 1613. This iniquitous
deed was not discovered until two years
afterwards, when Sir Gervase Elways, lieu-
tenant of the Tower, and some others, were
tried and executed; but the principals, to
the eternal disgrace of the king, were par-
doned, from no assignable cause that will
not add to the ignominy of the proceeding.
Sir Thomas Overbury wrote a poem, entitled
"The Wife," which, with his piece called
"Characters," went through many editions.

—His nephew, SIR THOMAS OVERBURY,
published "An Account of the Trial of Joan
Perry and her two Sons for the Murder of
William Harrison;" a most remarkable case,
the parties who were executed having con-
fessed themselves guilty of the murder,
although innocent; "Queries on Persecution
in Religion," &c.

OVID or OVIDIUS, PUBLIUS NASO, a ce-
lebrated Latin poet of the Augustan age,
was of the equestrian order, and born at
Sulmo, now called Albruzzo, B.C. 43. He
studied the law, and pleaded with eloquence
in the court of the centumviri; he was also
constituted one of the triumviri, whose au-
thority extended to the trial of capital
cases; but his decided predilection for
polite literature, and particularly poetry,
led him to neglect severer studies; and on
succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted
the bar for poetry and pleasure. His writ-
ings and his morals, however, appear to
have coincided, for he indulged in a prurient
fancy, and repudiated two of his wives soon
after marriage. Virgil, Horace, Tibullus,
and Propertius were his friends, and Au-
gustus was a liberal patron to him; but he
at length fell under the displeasure of the
emperor, who, for some cause never ex-
plained, banished him from Rome, and sent
him to live among the Getae, or Goths, on
the Euxine. It is probable that the political
intrigues of the empress Livia and her son
Tiberius contributed to the removal of the
poet; while the licentiousness of his writ-
ings, and the irregularities of his life, af-
forded plausible pretexts for the infliction of
this punishment. His chief works consist of

"De Arte Amandi," "Heroic Epistles," the "Faeti," and "Metamorphoses." He in vain solicited his recall to Rome, and died at Tuml, A. D. 17.

OVIEDO, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Illesca. In 1554 he was consecrated bishop of Heliopolis, and went to Abyssinia, where he obtained the title of patriarch; translated several works into Ethiopic, and died there in 1557.

OVIEDO, JOHN GONZALEZ, a Spaniard, who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches; and, according to Fallopius, was the first who discovered the virtues of gualacum in the cure of syphilis. Died, 1540.

OVIEDO Y VALDES, GONZALVO HERNADEZ D', a Spanish military officer, who was intendant or inspector general of commerce in America, in the reign of the emperor Charles V. He wrote a complete "History of the Indies;" from which succeeding writers have drawn much of their information relative to the intercourse of the Spaniards with America.

OWEN, HENRY, a learned divine of the Church of England, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin School, and next at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D., but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart Street. He died in 1795, aged 80. His chief works are, "Observations on the Scripture Miracles," "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "An Inquiry into the Septuagint Version," "Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," 2 vols.; and "An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism."

OWEN, JOHN, an epigrammatist, was born in Caernarvonshire; was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford; after which he became master of Warwick School, and died in 1622. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and several of them are inferior only to those of Martial.

OWEN, JOHN, D. D., a learned independent divine, was born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, in 1616, and educated at Queen's College. In the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the parliament against the king; and the very day after the murder of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, making himself so acceptable to those in power, that Cromwell made him his chaplain, and gave him the deanery of Christchurch, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652. At the Restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. He died in 1683. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His principal works are, "An Exposition of the Hebrews," 4 vols.; a "Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit," a "Treatise on Original Sin," "Vindictive Evangelicæ," "Tracts and Sermons," &c.

OWEN, JOHN, a divine of the Church of England, was born in London, about 1765, and received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became a popular preacher at

Fulham, and obtained from Bishop Porteus the living of Paglesham, in Essex. Dr. Randolph, the successor of the bishop in the see of London, insisting upon Mr. Owen's residence at his rectory, he was obliged to relinquish the curacy of Fulham, the inhabitants of which parish presented him with a purse of near 700*l*. He was one of the earliest members of the Bible Society, of which institution he continued to be the principal secretary till his death in 1822.

Besides various tracts and sermons, he was the author of "The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days," "Vindication of the Bible Society," its "History," &c.

OWEN, THOMAS, a learned judge, was born at Conover, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became Lent reader to the Society, in 1583. In 1590 he was made serjeant-at-law, and afterwards a judge of the common pleas. Died, 1598.

OWEN, WILLIAM, an eminent English artist, was a native of Shropshire. After studying under Charles Catton, and receiving considerable attention from Sir Joshua Reynolds, he made great progress in the art, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait painter to the prince regent, who offered to knight him, but he modestly declined the honour. He executed some admirable portraits of distinguished statesmen, &c., and also employed himself occasionally on historical subjects, some of which were of a first-rate character. Born, 1769; died, 1824.

OWTRAM, WILLIAM, a learned English divine. He was prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II., and wrote an excellent treatise "De Sacrificiis." He died in 1679.

OXENSTIERN, AXEL, an eminent Swedish statesman, distinguished for profound sagacity, patriotism, and political honesty, was born in 1583. He was the favourite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. Died, 1654. His sons JOHN and ERIC both distinguished themselves as diplomatists.

OZANAM, JAMES, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Boligneux, in Brescia, in 1640. He was educated for the church; but on the death of his father he relinquished that pursuit, and applying to the study of the sciences, was for many years in high repute as a mathematical teacher. Died, 1717. He wrote a great number of useful works, the principal of which are, "Dictionnaire des Mathématiques," "Cours des Mathématiques," 5 vols.; "Récréations Mathématiques et Physiques," 4 vols.; "La Perspective Théorique et Pratique," &c.

OZAROUSKI, PETER, born in 1769, hetman of the crown of Poland; was one of the most zealous of the partisans of Russia in destroying the new constitution of 1792. In the insurrection at Warsaw in 1794, his hotel was plundered, and himself hung before his door by the people. His two sons remained faithful to the patriot cause, and served in the Polish army.

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OZELL, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in England, of a French family, and was intended for the church, which profession he declined, and obtained the offices of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, of the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of St. Thomas's Hospital. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are *Rabelais*, *Don Quixote*, and *Moliere*. He is described by Pope, in his *Dunciad*, as a man of consummate vanity; which he resented by an extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name, in a paper, called "The Weekly Medley," wherein he drew a comparison between Pope and himself, of course very unfavourable to the former, with regard to their general learning and poetical genius. Died, 1743.

OZERETSKOFFSKY, NICHOLAS YAKOVLEVICH, one of the earliest members of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg; author of "Memoirs of the Progress of the Sciences in Russia, from 1803 to 1810," "Elements of Natural History," and various other publications serviceable to the advancement of science and literature. Born, 1751; died, 1837.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAV ALEXANDROVITSCH, a celebrated Russian tragic poet, was born in 1707; entered the army, in which he attained the rank of major-general, and afterwards obtained a civil appointment. He wrote the tragedies of "Fingal," "Demetrius Donskoi," "Edipus," and "Polyxena," which exhibit beauties of a high order; he also wrote some lyric poems. Died, 1816.

P.

PAAW, PETER, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, born at Amsterdam, in 1564. He was appointed professor of medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanical garden, and published several works on anatomical and botanical subjects, which, though surpassed by subsequent productions, are still esteemed. Died, 1617.

PACATIANUS, TITUS JULIUS MARINUS, an usurper, who excited the Gauls to revolt in his favour in the reign of the emperor Philip; but he was defeated and put to death by the troops which raised Decius to the throne, A.D. 249.

PACATUS, LATINUS DREPANUS, a Latin poet and orator of the 4th century, who was sent from Gaul to offer congratulations to Theodosius the Great after the defeat of Maximus, for which he was rewarded with a procuratorship in Africa, and in 393 with the office of superintendent of the imperial lands. His poems are lost, but his panegyric on Theodosius was printed at Amsterdam, in 1753.

PACCA, Cardinal, was born at Benevento, 1736. After rising through the usual ecclesiastical degrees, and discharging the office of nuncio at various courts, he received from pope Pius VII. the cardinal's hat in 1801, drew up the famous bull which excommunicated Napoleon in 1809, and was in consequence imprisoned at Fenestrella. In 1815 he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau, where he induced him to withdraw the concessions a short time previously established with Napoleon by a concordat, returned to Rome with the pope in 1814, and finally retired from office in 1816, after having re-established the order of the Jesuits. Died, 1844. His interesting "Memoirs" have been translated into English by Sir G. Head.

PACE, RICHARD, a learned and eloquent divine and statesman, was born in Hampshire, in 1482, studied at Padua, and on his return became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon afterwards accompanied Cardinal Bambridge to Rome. In 1515 he

was sent to the court of Vienna, and in 1522 was made dean of Exeter. He was also dean of St. Paul's; but, falling under the displeasure of Wolsey, he lost his preferments, and retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532. He wrote a book on the lawfulness of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, "De Fructu Selementium," &c.; and he enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole.

PACHYMER, GEORGE, a Greek historian of the 14th century, was born at Nice, of a noble family, and rose to high offices in church and state. He died in 1310. He wrote a "History of Michael Palaeologus and Andronicus," published in Greek and Latin, at Rome, in 1606, in 2 vols. folio; and a compendium of Aristotelic philosophy was published from his MSS. at Oxford in 1606.

PACIANDI, PAUL MARIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, antiquary, and historian, was born at Turin, in 1710. He studied at Bologna, became professor of philosophy at Genoa, and in 1761 he settled at Parma as librarian to the grand-duke, who also appointed him his antiquary and director of some public works; besides which he was historiographer of the order of Malta. He died in 1785. His principal works are, "A Series of Medals representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta," "Monumenta Peloponnesiæ," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," 3 vols. 4to.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a tragic Latin poet, was a native of Brundisium, and flourished at Rome about 154 B.C. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies, and was much esteemed by Lælius and Cicero, who placed him above Sophocles; but we have nothing of his left by which to judge of his merits, except a few fragments in the "Corpus Poetarum." He died, aged 89, at Tarentum.

PADILLA, DON JOHN DE, a noble Spaniard, who espoused the cause of the people

during their arduous struggle for liberty, from 1420 to 1422. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with the heroism of a true patriot.

—DONNA MARIA, his heroic wife, participated in all his labours, and after his death gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and defended Toledo for several months. She was at length deserted by the citizens, and retired to Portugal, where she died.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Count de, an eminent French military engineer, was born at Avignon, in 1604. He entered into the army at an early age, and lost an eye, in 1621, at the siege of Montauban. After this he distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the passage of the Alps and the barricade of Suza, where he was the first to lead the way over a dangerous height. In 1642 he lost his sight entirely; notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies, and in 1645 published an excellent work, entitled "Traité de Fortification." Died, 1665.

PAGANACCI, JEAN, born at Lyons, in 1729; died in 1797. His great work, the "Manuel des Négocians," a commercial encyclopedia, is justly esteemed in France.

PAGANEL, PETER, a member of the French Legislative Assembly and Convention, was born in 1745. He was chosen a deputy in 1791; and when, on the 10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, he was one of the first to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence; yet he afterwards voted for the king's death. He was consequently obliged to quit France in 1816, and he died at Brussels in 1826. Paganel was the author of "Essai Historique et Critique sur la Révolution Française," 3 vols., and some other works of minor importance.

PAGANINI, NICOLÒ, the inimitable violinist, was born at Genoa, 1781. His father, who was a commission-broker by trade, but a great musical amateur, initiated him in the principles of music from his earliest years; and the progress thus made under parental care was still further increased by subsequent instructions from Costa, Rolla, and Paer. His first public engagement was at Lucca. Here he found a zealous patroness in the Princess Bacchiocchi, sister of Napoleon; but in 1813 he left Lucca for Milan, and three years later his reputation had so spread abroad, that the *Lipsic Musical Gazette*, no mean authority at that time, pronounced him the first violinist in the world. From this epoch dates his wondrous performance on a single string, which at a later period called forth such bursts of applause from innumerable audiences in Germany, France, and England. In 1828 he visited Vienna, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. Thence he visited the chief cities of Germany; and in 1831 he made a musical tour through France and England, where he realised enormous sums, which, however, the gambling table swallowed up, frequently even with greater rapidity than he gained them. His last years

were spent at his villa Gajona near Parma; and he died at Nice, 1840. The most absurd stories were circulated regarding Paganini during his lifetime; nor did they cease even with his death. Crimes of the deepest dye were imputed to him without a vestige of foundation; though it must be admitted that the singular cast of his countenance, his reserved character, his sudden bursts of passion, and the mysterious veil which he was fond of throwing around all his proceedings, were well fitted to awaken public curiosity, with its usual adjunct, excessive credulity.

PAGES, FRANCIS XAVIER, an indefatigable French romance writer, &c., was born at Aurillac in 1745, and died at Paris in 1802. Among his numerous works are, "Histoire secrète de la Révolution Française," 6 vols. 8vo., and "Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, en Asie, en Amérique, et en Afrique, précédé d'un Voyage en Italie."

PAGES, PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS, Viscount de, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Toulouse, in 1748. He sailed from Cape François, in St. Domingo, in 1797, with a view to explore the Indian Seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean; but on arriving at the Philippine Islands in October, 1768, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassora, and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December, 1771. He afterwards sailed in Kerguelen's expedition to the south pole, and on his return proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. He served in the American war, after which he retired to his estate in St. Domingo, where he was murdered during a revolt of the negroes in 1793.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a famous Cordelier, who was four times provincial of his order. Born, 1624; died, 1699. He was the author of a "Critique on Baronius's Annals," 4 vols. folio, and a "Dissertation on the Consulates."—His nephew, FRANCIS PAGI, also a Cordelier, assisted his uncle in his great work on Baronius, and was the author of "Breviarium Historico chronologico-criticum," 4 vols. Died, 1721.

PAGNINUS, SANTES, a Dominican friar, born at Lucca, in 1466. He was an able classic and oriental scholar, and was employed 25 years in translating the Scriptures, Leo X. furnishing him with all necessary expenses. He was also the author of a "Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar."

PAHLEN, PETER, Count, descended from a noble Livonian family, was born, 1744. He was appointed military governor of Petersburg by the emperor Paul; but fearing to fall a victim to the capricious disposition of that despot, he formed a conspiracy against him, caused him to be strangled in 1801, and proclaimed his son Alexander emperor. Soon afterwards he withdrew from public life. Died, 1828.

PAINE, THOMAS, a deistical and political writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father, who was a Quaker, carried on the business of a staymaker, and brought up his son to it. He, however, subsequently became an exciseman, and was living at Lewes, in Sussex, when he lost his

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situation in consequence of keeping a to-
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compatible with his duties. His literary
abilities having appeared in a pamphlet com-
posed by him in order to show the necessity
of advancing the salaries of excisemen, he
was introduced to Dr. Franklin, who urged
him to go to America, and use his pen in be-
half of the colonies. He accordingly went
there, and reached Philadelphia in 1774. At
first he conducted the Pennsylvania Gazette,
which from the boldness of its arguments
attracted considerable notice. He then pub-
lished his celebrated pamphlet, entitled
"Common Sense," which being written with
great vigour, and addressed to a highly ex-
cited population, had a prodigious sale, and
undoubtedly accelerated the famous De-
claration of Independence. For this pro-
duction the legislature of Pennsylvania
voted him 500*l*. He was afterwards also re-
warded with a grant of 500 acres of well cul-
tivated land from the state of New York,
and made clerk to the committee for foreign
affairs. While in this office he published a
series of political pamphlets on what he
termed the "Crisis." In 1787 he embarked
for France, and, after visiting Paris, went to
England, with a view to the prosecution of a
project relative to the construction of an iron
bridge, of his own invention, at Rotherham,
in Yorkshire. This scheme involved him in
considerable difficulties; but his writings, in
which he foretold, or rather recommended,
the change that was approaching in France,
brought him a supply of money. On the ap-
pearance of Burke's Reflections on the French
Revolution, he wrote the first part of his
celebrated "Rights of Man," in answer to
that work. The second part was published
early in 1792; and, May the 21st, in that
year, a proclamation was issued against
wicked and seditious publications, evidently
alluding to, though it did not name, the
"Rights of Man." On the same day, the
attorney-general commenced a prosecution
against Paine as the author of that work.
While the trial was pending, he was chosen
member of the National Convention for the
department of Calais; and, making his es-
cape, he set off for France, and arrived there
in September, 1792. The garrison at Calais
were under arms to receive this "friend of
liberty," the tri-coloured cockade was pre-
sented to him by the mayor, and the hand-
somest woman in the town was selected to
place it in his hat. Meantime Paine had
been declared in Paris worthy of the honours
of citizenship, and he proceeded thither,
where he was received with every demonstra-
tion of extravagant joy. On the trial of
Louis XVI., he voted against the sentence of
death, proposing his imprisonment during
the war, and his banishment afterwards.
This conduct offended the Jacobins, and,
towards the close of 1793, he was excluded
from the convention, on the ground of his
being a foreigner (though naturalised); and,
immediately after, he was arrested, and com-
mitted to the Luxembourg. Just before his
confinement, he had finished the first part
of his work, entitled the "Age of Reason";
and, having confided it to the care
of his friend Joel Barlow, it was published.

On the fall of Robespierre he was released;
in 1795 he published the second part of his
"Age of Reason;" and, in May 1796, he ad-
dressed to the council of five hundred a
work, entitled the "Decline and Fall of the
System of Finance in England," and also
published his pamphlet, entitled "Agrarian
Justice." Fearful of being captured by
English cruisers, he remained in France till
August, 1802, when he embarked for America,
and reached Baltimore the following Octo-
ber. His subsequent life was by no means
happy; for, although occupied in various
mechanical speculations, and other engross-
ing pursuits, and possessed of decent com-
petence, his attacks upon religion had ex-
ceedingly narrowed his circle of acquain-
tance; and his habitual intemperance tended
to the injury of his health, and the ultimate
production of a complication of disorders, to
which he fell a victim in 1809. The Quakers
refused to admit his remains among their
dead, and he was buried on his own farm.
Cobbett boasted of having disinterred him in
1817, and brought his body to England;
many, however, assert that Cobbett did not
take that trouble, but brought over from
America the remains of a criminal, who had
been executed.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, a celebrated
singer and composer, was the son of a veteri-
nary surgeon of Tarento, in Italy, and
born in 1741. He was put under the care of
the celebrated Durante, and, in 1763, pro-
duced his first opera, "La Papilla," with
great applause, at the Marsigli Theatre, in
Bologna. From this period commenced a
long career of success; and his works were
not only applauded in Italy, but extended
his fame over the whole Continent. In 1796
he was induced to enter the service of
Catharine II. of Russia, who settled upon
him a pension of 4000 roubles, and he re-
mained there nine years. He next settled
at Naples; and, on the French revolution
extending to that country, he received
from the republican government the appoint-
ment of composer to the nation. In 1801
he went to Paris at the request of Buona-
parte; but, after having been there three
years, he returned to Naples, where he
died in 1816. His operas, serious and comic,
exceed 70, besides a great variety of ballets,
cantatas, &c. Simplicity, elegance, and
correctness are the characteristics of his
style.

PAJOL, PIERRE, a distinguished soldier,
was born at Besançon, 1772. Entering the
army in 1791, he served in all the campaigns
of the Republic, and gradually rose to the
highest military honours. Nominated gen-
eral of division in 1812, he commanded the
vanguard in the Russian campaign, when
he took Minsk and some other towns; was
left for dead at the battle of Leipzig in 1813,
recaptured Montereau from the allies in
1814, and had gained possession of Namur,
at the moment when the battle of Water-
loo decided the fate of France. He then
retired from the service of his country,
but re-entered it in 1830, when the revolu-
tion of July broke out, and directed the
attack of the Parisians upon Rambouillet,
which led to the flight of Charles X. For

these services he was made a peer of France. Died, 1844.

PAJOU, AUGUSTIN, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1730; gained the prize at the academy when 18 years of age; studied at Rome, where he remained for 12 years; and obtained on his return a first-rate reputation from his countrymen, who called him the restorer of the art. Died, 1809.

PALÆMON, QUINTUS RHEMIUS, a grammarian, who lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was the son of a slave at Vicenza, and acquired his learning by attending on the son of his master at school, in consequence of which he was rewarded with his freedom, and became a teacher at Rome. There are extant, under his name, "Ars Grammatica" and "De Ponderibus et Mensuris."

PALAFÖX, DON JOSEPH, immortalised by his heroic defence of Saragossa in 1808-9, was sprung from an old Arragonese family, and having entered the military service of Spain at an early age, accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne; but, on the resignation of that monarch, he returned to Arragon, and lived in retirement at a short distance from Saragossa. Proclaimed governor of Saragossa by the people who saw themselves menaced on all sides by the armies of France, he took instant measures to sustain a siege; and such was the effect of his combined intelligence and determination, that with a comparative handful of men, the city manfully resisted an overwhelming force, and at length compelled the French general to retreat after a siege of 61 days and the loss of thousands of his men. But the reduction of Saragossa was of too great importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it; and Marshals Mortier and Moncey marched in November of the same year, at the head of a large army, to recommence the siege. After suffering two defeats before Saragossa, Palafox once more retired within its walls, and commenced the same vigorous course of action which had been already crowned with success; but on this occasion all his efforts were in vain; the besiegers were backed by a force more terrible than themselves: an epidemic fever was raging in the garrison; and Palafox who was attacked by it, was obliged to resign the command on the 20th February, to General St. Marc, who signed the capitulation on the following day. Palafox was now sent into France, and remained a close prisoner at Vincennes, till the restoration of Ferdinand, by whom he was sent on a secret mission to Madrid. In June, 1814, he was appointed captain general of Arragon; but, for nearly 30 years before his death, he took no part in public affairs. Born, 1780. Died at Madrid, 1847.

PALAFÖX Y MENDOZA, JUAN DE, bishop of Angelopolis, in New Spain, where he became viceroy in the absence of the Duke de Escalona. His principal work is a "History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars." Died, 1699.

PALAPRAT, JOHN DE BIGOT, a French dramatist, was born in 1650, at Toulouse; of which city he became chief magistrate, and head of the consistory. Died, 1721. Many

of his comedies were written in conjunction with the Abbé Brueys.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRO ALOISIO, the most celebrated master of the old Roman school of music, was born at Palestrina, the ancient Preneste, about the beginning of the 16th century. He died in 1594. Some of his pieces are still performed in the Sistine chapel at Rome.

PALEY, WILLIAM, an eminent divine of the English church, was born at Peterborough, in 1743; and was educated as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1766. For ten subsequent years he resided at the university; but in 1776 he obtained the vicarages of Dalston, in Cumberland, and Appleby, in Westmoreland. In 1780 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle, of which diocese he became archdeacon in 1782, and in 1785 he was appointed chancellor. In that year he published his great work, "The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy," in 1 vol. 4to. His next publication was entitled "Horæ Paulinæ." In 1793 he vacated Dalston, on being presented to the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle; and the year following he printed "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," 2 vols. 8vo. The same year he was instituted to the prebend of St. Pancras in the diocese of London, and soon afterwards was promoted to the sub-deanery of Lincoln. In 1795 he took his doctor's degree on being presented to the living of Bishops Wearmouth, where he wrote his last work, entitled "Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity." Besides the above excellent productions, Dr. Paley published some smaller works; and a volume of sermons appeared after his death, which took place in 1805.

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French potter and chemist, was born at Agen, and for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works was patronised by Henry III. He made considerable discoveries in natural history, and is said to have been the first who gave a true theory of fountains. Palissy was a zealous Calvinist; and, during the fury of the league under Henry III. in 1584, he was committed to the Bastille. Died, 1590.

PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, an eminent naturalist, was born at Arras, in the French Netherlands, in 1732. After studying at the college of Harcourt, at Paris, he was, in 1772, admitted a counsel of the parliament of that city; and subsequently became receiver-general of territorial imposts, till the suppression of that office in 1777. He then devoted himself to the study of natural history, and he undertook a voyage to the coast of Guinea, with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt; but being unable to execute that design, he sailed for St. Domingo, in 1788, and there occupied some official situations. Having opposed the revolutionary attempts of the negroes, he with difficulty effected his escape to America, purposing to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He occupied himself while

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in America as a teacher of languages and as a musician, but he did not neglect his favourite pursuits; and on hearing that his name had been erased from the proscribed list, he returned to his native country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. He died in 1820.

PALISSOT DE MONTENOY, CHARLES, a French dramatist, born at Nancy, in 1730. Having given great offence to the philosophical party of the French literati, by ridiculing Rousseau, he was engaged in a series of controversies, and in 1764 he published his "Dunciade," in imitation of the satire of Pope. He wrote "Le Cercle," "Les Philosophes," and some other comedies; besides "Mémoires sur la Littérature Française," &c., and died in 1814.

PALLADINO, JAMES, an Italian prelate, who was also called James de Teramo, from the place of his birth. He became successively archbishop of Tarento, Florence, and Spoleto; and in 1417 was sent legate to Poland, where he died the same year. He wrote a religious romance, entitled "Consolatio Peccatorum."

PALLADIO, ANDREA, one of the greatest classical architects of modern Italy, was born at Vicenza, in 1518, and learnt the principles of his art from Trissino. He went to Rome, where he acquired a maturity of skill and science from an examination of the productions of ancient and modern art which that capital afforded. Returning to his native country, he established his fame by his designs for many noble edifices both there and in other parts of Italy, which have afforded models for many beautiful structures in most parts of Europe. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," which has been many times reprinted. He was likewise the author of a work, entitled "Le Antichità di Roma," and an illustration of Caesar's Commentaries. Died, 1580.

PALLAS, the freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Nero caused him to be put to death secretly, but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, was born at Berlin, in 1741; and studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Leyden. The empress Catharine, seeking for a naturalist to explore her immense empire, invited Pallas to Petersburg, and, in 1777, he became a member of the committee for the measurement and topography of Russia. As it was his desire to reside in the Crimea, the empress gave him several estates in the most fertile part of it. There he remained 15 years; but at length he quitted Russia, and settled at Berlin, where he died in 1811. Among his numerous works are his "Travels," which Saussure denominated an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman; "Historical Documents on the Mongols," and a "Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida."

PALLAVICINO, SPORZA, a learned and pious cardinal, was born at Rome, in 1647. He was employed by pope Innocent X. in various important affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657. He wrote a "History of the Council of Trent," 2 vols.; and died, 1667.

PALLISER, Sir HUGH, an English admiral, was born in 1721. He entered into the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to Admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, July 27, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence, however, was considered as more the effect of party than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died in 1793.

PALM, JAMES PHILIP, a citizen and bookseller of Nuremberg, who, in 1806, being accused of having distributed a pamphlet against Buonaparte, entitled "Germany in her deepest Humiliation," was arbitrarily arrested, by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Brenau, where he was arraigned before a military commission, pronounced guilty, and shot. This act of tyranny was everywhere regarded with horror. Palm was considered throughout Germany as a martyr, and public subscriptions were entered into for his widow and children.

PALMA, JACOB, a painter, was a native of Serinalto, in the territory of Bergamo, and the disciple of Titian, to whose style he also added that of Giorgione. His pictures are very fine and rare. Died, 1588. — His great nephew, JACOB PALMA, who resided at Venice, and whose paintings are also much admired, was born in 1544, and died in 1628.

PALMEIRA, Duke of, a distinguished Portuguese statesman, was born in 1781. He took an active part in all the political troubles of his country during the last 30 or 40 years; and it was owing to his aid and counsels that the queen of Portugal was indebted, in a great measure, for her establishment on the throne of her ancestors. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of his country, which he represented at the congress of Vienna and in London. In 1820 he made a fruitless voyage to Brazil, to pacify the revolution which had burst forth. He was also selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie on that occasion with the representatives of the other courts of Europe. He was several times called on to offer advice to his sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Died, 1850.

PALMER, JOHN, an eminent English actor, was born in London, about 1742, and made his first appearance in the metropolis at the Haymarket Theatre. He was afterwards engaged by Garrick at Drury Lane, and gradually rose to eminence in his profession, both in comedy and tragedy. He unfortunately involved himself in great

pecuniary difficulties, by engaging in the building of a new theatre near Welclose Square, for which a licence could not be obtained; and his career was closed by a truly tragic catastrophe. While performing the principal character in "The Stranger," at Liverpool, Aug. 2. 1798, he fell on the stage in a state of exhaustion, and almost immediately expired, having just exclaimed, in the words of the drama, "There is another and a better world!"

PALMER, JOHN, the first projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, for the purpose of securing rising performers, the idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with guards, now superseded by the railway. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of 1500*l.* a year. Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792; and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the per centage he was to have received, in case his plan succeeded. Died, 1818.

PALMER, SAMUEL, an English printer of considerable eminence; author of a "General History of Printing" and a "Printer's Grammar." Died, 1732.

PALOMINO DE VELASCO, ACISCLES ANTONIO, an eminent Spanish painter, was born near Cordova, in 1653, and was a pupil of Valdes. He was appointed royal painter, with a pension; and he distinguished himself also as an author, having written a work on the theory and practice of painting, with the lives of the most celebrated artists, &c. Died, 1723.

PAMPHILIUS, an ancient painter, who flourished in the time of Philip, king of Macedon. He was the first who taught the art on mathematical principles, in his school at Sicyon; and Apelles was one of his scholars.

PANARD, CHARLES FRANCIS, a French poet and dramatist, born at Courville, near Chartres, in 1691; died, at Paris, in 1764. He was the author of numerous comedies, operas, and songs.

PANCIROLUS, GUY, an eminent Italian civilian, was born, at Reggio, in 1523. He became professor of the Institutes at Padua; and, after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of the Roman law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of civil law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, where he died, in 1590; having given to the world several excellent works on jurisprudence, besides a curious treatise on the ancient inventions which are lost, and on those inventions which belong to the moderns.

PANCOUCKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, an

eminent bookseller, and also a man of literary talent, was born, in 1736, at Lisle, where his father had carried on a highly respectable business, and likewise distinguished himself as an author. He settled at Paris, became connected with the most able writers, and published many magnificent works. He established the *Moniteur*, projected the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and was himself the author of "De l'Homme et de la Reproduction des Différents Individus," and other works. Died, 1798.

PANETIUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Rhodes, and flourished 150 B.C. He studied at Athens with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "a modest man is content with one country."

PANIN, NAKITA IVANOWITZ, Count de, a Russian statesman, was born in 1718. His father, who was a lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., was originally of Lucca, in Italy. Young Panin, by his artful address, gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand-duke, and, lastly, prime minister to Catharine II. Died, 1783.

PANTZENUS, a Christian philosopher of the stoic sect, in the 2nd century. He is supposed to have been a native of Alexandria, and to have taught philosophy there about A.D. 180. He went on a mission to Ethiopia, from whence he is said to have brought the gospel of St. Matthew, written in Hebrew. Died, 213.

PAOLI, HYACINTH, a native of Corsica, who was elected one of the chief magistrates of the island in 1735. On account of the revolutions which distracted his country, and the oppressions of the Genoese, he retired to Naples, where he died.

PAOLI, PASCAL, a Corsican patriot and general, son of the preceding, was born in 1726, at Stretta, in Corsica; followed his father into exile; and was educated at the Jesuits' College, at Naples. In 1775, his countrymen having elected him their generalissimo, he returned to Corsica, where he acted with such vigour against the Genoese, that he confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports, while he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli again to be an exile; and, embarking on board an English vessel, went to England, where he obtained from the government a pension of 1200*l.* a year. In 1789 the island was recognised, by a decree of the National Assembly, as a department of France; and Paoli, being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension, took his departure from England, and, in 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly at Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm, and took the oath of fidelity to the French government. The

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progress of the revolution disappointed the hopes which he had conceived; but he continued the connection with France till after the execution of Louis XVI., when he abandoned his allegiance, and was invested with his original dignities of the president of the national council, and commander-in-chief of the island. He was encouraged to adopt these measures by the promise of assistance from Great Britain; and in February, 1794, an English army landed in Corsica. On the 14th of June following, a meeting took place of deputies from the different parts of the island, when, through the influence of Paoli, a decree was made declaring the separation of Corsica from France, and its union to the British empire. Shortly after, Paoli revisited London; and, being in embarrassed circumstances, owing to a commercial failure at Leghorn, the English government restored his pension; and he continued to reside in the metropolis till his death, in 1807.

PAPIN, DENYS, an eminent natural philosopher and physician, was born at Blois, in France. After taking the degree of M.D., he visited England; and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While here he made many attempts to bring the steam-engine to perfection, and published an account of an invention, which still bears his name. His work is entitled "The New Digester, or Engine for the Softening of Bones," 4to. Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments; and, on leaving England, he went to Marburg, where he was made mathematical professor in 1687, and died in 1710.

PAPINIAN, ÆMILIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born in the year 175; and became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian prefect under the emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, he ordered Papinian to justify the deed, which he not only refused, but nobly observed, that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. He was accordingly soon after put to death, A. D. 212.

PAPON, JOHN PETER, an ingenious writer, was born in Puget, near Nice, in 1738. He was a priest of the congregation of the Oratory, but he quitted that society to become keeper of the library at Marseilles. During the stormy era of the revolution, he removed to the Puy de Dôme; and, after remaining there some years, he returned to Paris, where he died in 1803. His principal works are, "Histoire générale de Provence," 4 vols., for which he obtained a pension; and "Histoire de la Révolution de France," 6 vols., a posthumous publication.

PARACELSUS, PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Swiss empiric and alchemist, was born at Einsiedeln, near Zurich, in 1493. He travelled through France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, with a view to improvement in medicine, and the arts and sciences connected with it, especially chemistry. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with some remedies not in common use among the faculty, by means

of which he performed extraordinary cures, and obtained great reputation. Yet it is evident that he was an impudent charlatan; for, not contented with the fame he had acquired by the boldness of his practice, he boasted of an intercourse with spirits, the possession of the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, &c. He died, at Salzburg, in 1541.

PARADISI, Count JOHN, born in Modena, in 1760. He was a director of the Cisalpine republic, and president of the senate of Napoleon's kingdom of Italy. Author of "Ricerche sulla Vibrazione delle Lamine Elastiche," "Il Vitalizzio, Commedia," &c.

PARE, AMBROSE, called the father of French surgery, was born at Laval, about the beginning of the 16th century. He was a bold and successful operator, particularly in the practice of tying divided arteries, and in his treatment of gun-shot wounds. He was successively surgeon to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and died in 1580.

PAREJA, JUAN DE, a painter, was born in the West Indies, in 1610, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja amused himself in drawing and copying his works, but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place one of his own pictures in his way, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty; but the faithful Pareja would not quit Velasquez till his death. His portraits are very fine. He died in 1670.

PARINI, JOSEPH, an eminent Italian poet, was born in 1729, at Basiglio, in the Milanese. He raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirising the vices and follies of the age. He first exerted his poetical abilities to procure the means of support for himself and his widowed mother; but he was obliged to struggle through nearly 20 years of obscurity and indigence, ere he emerged into reputation and competence. He was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts, at Milan; and died in 1799. His works form 6 vols. 8vo.

PARIS, FELIX, born in 1769; notary to the revolutionary tribunal. When La Pelletier was assassinated by Paris, he took the name of Fabricius, and attached himself to Danton. When Robespierre wanted to destroy the latter, Paris exerted every effort to save him, by giving timely warning to the latter's naturally bold insouciance. He told him that he would be arrested in the night, and even went to meet him at the opera, to prevent his going home; but Danton's fate prevailed. Paris was directly after sentenced to the guillotine, but escaped.

PARIS, FRANCIS, commonly called the Abbé Paris, was born in the French capital, where his father was counsellor to the parliament; but the son embraced the ecclesiastical life, and devoted himself to devotion and charity. He died in 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Medard, where the Jan-

senists pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb; in consequence of which such crowds resorted to the place, that the government caused the churchyard to be walled up in 1732.

PARIS, MATTHEW, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was a mathematician, poet, divine, and historian; and is said to have been a man of great accomplishments and of rare integrity. His principal work is "A History of the World, from the Creation to the Conquest," which he afterwards continued to 1259, the year in which he died.

PARISEAU, N. DE, born in 1753; a celebrated victim of the "mistakes" of the guillotine. Pariseau was director of the opera ballets at Paris, and ardently espoused the cause of the revolution in "La Feuille du Jour." He was arrested by the revolutionary tribunal in 1793, and beheaded by mistake, instead of Parisot, a captain of the king's guard.

PARISOT, or NORBERT, PETER, a Capuchin, was born at Bar-le-Duc, in 1697. In 1738 he went as a missionary to the East Indies; but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they had him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1744; and soon after published a work, entitled "Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies," which giving offence to his own order, as well as the Jesuits, he withdrew to England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. After visiting part of Germany and the Peninsula, he at length returned to his native country, became reconciled to his order, and again abjured it. His most important work is a "History of the Society of Jesus, from its first foundation by Ignatius Loyola." Died, 1770.

PARK, Sir JAMES ALLAN, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Newington, Surrey, and was educated at the free grammar school at Northampton. He was called to the bar in 1784, and speedily brought himself into notice by the profound knowledge he displayed in mercantile law and marine insurance. A work which he published on this latter subject rapidly became the complete text book of the profession, and continues so to this day. At the bar he was an admirable speaker; and when raised to the bench in 1816, as one of the justices of the court of common pleas, he proved himself a no less admirable judge. In addition to the legal work of which we have made mention, he published, in 1801, "An Earnest Exhortation to a Frequent Reception of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, addressed to Young Persons, by a Layman." Died, 1839.

PARK, MUNGO, the celebrated African traveller, was born in 1771, at Fowlshields, near Selkirk, Scotland, and brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to the East Indies, as a ship's surgeon, he was engaged, in 1793, by the African Society, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived on the coasts of Senegal in June, 1795, and in December proceeded from Pisanla on his adventurous journey. On the 20th of July following, he came in sight of the long sought river; but after

tracing it for a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise, owing to the state of destitution to which he had been reduced. He accordingly returned towards the coast, and arrived in England at the end of the year 1797. Of his interesting discoveries he published an account in his "Travels in the Interior of Africa." He then returned to Scotland, married, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Peebles; nor would he in all probability have again exposed himself to fresh perils, but for the extraordinary inducement held out to him by government to take the command of a second expedition. He took with him 30 Europeans, of whom 30 were soldiers, and the rest mechanics; and he was liberally provided with presents and merchandise. Some time having elapsed without any intelligence being received of him, Isaaco his interpreter (who had been sent back with communications from the Niger) was despatched to procure information. He succeeded in finding the person who had taken his place as interpreter, and from him received a journal, containing an account of the voyage, from which it appeared that the party was attacked by the natives at Boussa, and all killed with the exception of one slave. This account has been subsequently confirmed by Clapperton and the Landers. The journal of Park's second expedition was published in 1815.

PARK, THOMAS, a celebrated bibliographer, who, after having published many works, and been admitted a fellow of the society of antiquaries, withdrew his name from its roll, and retired to Hampstead; where he devoted his latter days to affairs of a purely local nature. He died in 1834, aged 75.

PARKE, JOHN, a celebrated musician, born in 1745, was the best hautboy player of his time, and succeeded Fischer at Vauxhall, in 1770. About the same time Garrick engaged him, on very liberal terms, to play at Drury Lane, and in 1783 he was attached to the Carlton House band at a yearly salary of 100*l*. He was now in the highest reputation; he performed at the concert of ancient music, at the best private concerts, and was also regularly engaged at the great provincial music meetings. Died, 1829.

PARKER, HENRY, lord Morley, a nobleman of the 16th century, was one of the barons who signed the declaration to pope Clement VII., threatening him with the loss of his supremacy if he refused his consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. He wrote "A Declaration of the 94th Psalm," and is said to have been the author of several tragedies and comedies, but not even the names of them are on record.

PARKER, MATTHEW, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, in 1504, and received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was a prelate of great learning and accomplishments, and was zealous in promoting the Reformation, and in restraining the encroachments of the puritans. During the reign of Mary he narrowly escaped being burnt; but when Elizabeth came to the throne he was con-

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secrated archbishop of Canterbury; in which high station he conducted himself with great prudence and firmness. He died May 17. 1575, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth; but during the Cromwellian usurpation his tomb was demolished, and his bones lay scattered about, till Dugdale deposited them in the midst of the chapel. The archbishop published a sermon preached at the funeral of Bucer; and besides his share in the reformed liturgy, he was principally concerned in the Bishops' Bible. He was also an eminent antiquary, as appears in his editions of the old English historians, and his work, "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ."

PARKER, RICHARD, an English sailor, notorious as the ringleader of the mutineers on board Admiral Bridport's squadron, lying at the Nore, in 1797. He was born at Exeter about 1750, received a decent education, and entered into the navy. Being on board the fleet at the Nore at the time of the mutiny, he took a very active part in it, was made principal of the delegates, and so far acquired the confidence of the men by his boldness and talent, that they appointed him admiral of the fleet. He ruled with great authority for some time; but the revolt having at length been suppressed, through the prudent management and firmness of Lord Howe, Parker was tried at Sheerness, condemned, and hanged on board the Sandwich, to which ship he had belonged, June 30. 1797.

PARKER, SAMUEL, bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., was born at Northampton, in 1640. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College. In 1665 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a work in Latin, entitled "Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;" for which Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments; in return for which he displayed his zeal by writing against the Nonconformists, in a "Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity." At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen College, Oxford. He wrote many works, among others a "Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion;" but though he was a prelate of considerable learning, he was contemptible from his versatility and time-serving disposition. Died, 1687.

PARKES, SAMUEL, an ingenious and scientific chemist, was born in 1759, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; and was educated at Market Harborough, under Dr. Addington. He was an eminent experimental chemist, belonged to several literary and philosophical institutions, and was the author of some very useful works, viz. a "Chemical Catechism," "Rudiments of Chemistry," an "Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures," and "Chemical Essays." He died in 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, a learned divine, was born at Catesby, in Northamptonshire,

and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He published a "Greek and English Lexicon," also a "Hebrew and English Lexicon," and a tract in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ. Though he was in holy orders, he held no preferment; and being possessed of an independent fortune, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. He died at Epsom, in Surrey, in 1797.

PARKINSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Kirkham, in Lancashire, in 1745, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, archdeacon of Leicester, chancellor of Chester, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, London. In 1789 he published "A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics," a work of great value; and, while at college, he was employed by the board of longitude in the laborious calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. Died, 1830.

PARMENIDES, a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, in the 5th century B.C. He was highly esteemed by the ancients, not merely as a speculative philosopher, but as the wise lawgiver of Elea.

PARNELL, THOMAS, a poet and divine, was born in Dublin, in 1679; educated at Trinity College; and, in 1703, presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was connected with Addison, Congreve, Steele, and other Whigs in power; but later in life he was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press. His poems are pleasing, sprightly, and harmonious; while in sentiment they are elegant and pure in morals. He obtained a prebend in Dublin cathedral and the vicarage of Finglass. Died, 1717.

PARR, THOMAS, an extraordinary instance of longevity, was born in Shropshire in 1483. He was bred to husbandry, in which he laboured after he was 130 years old. Ten years before this he married a widow; and he exhibited every sign of health, when, in 1635, the Earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I., where he died through the change of air and mode of living, at the age of 152 years and 9 months. His body was opened by Dr. Harvey, who discovered no internal marks of decay. — A grandson of Parr died in Shropshire, at the age of 120.

PARR, CATHARINE, the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill that she died of it the year following. She wrote "Prayers," "Meditations," and other religious pieces.

PARR, SAMUEL, a learned divine and a profound scholar, was born in 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He accepted the situation of usher at Harrow, under Dr. Sumner; at whose death he offered himself as a candidate for the mastership, but without success. He first opened an academy at Stanmore, which commenced under very promising appearances, but which, ultimately failing, he gave up in 1776, and then became master of the grammar school at Colchester; whence, in 1778, he

removed to that of Norwich. In 1763 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1790 he exchanged Hatton for the rectory of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire, though he still continued to live at the former place, to which he was much attached, and the parish church of which he greatly ornamented. In 1802, Sir Francis Burdett gave him the rectory of Graffham, in the county of Huntingdon, and this completed the course of his church preferment. As an elegant classical scholar Dr. Parr stood pre-eminent among his contemporaries; his prodigious memory and extent of research rendered him astonishingly powerful in conversation; and it is to be regretted that the greater part of his labours as an author had reference to topics which were of a temporary nature, and therefore, though written with vigour, are fast sinking into oblivion. He died in 1825.

PARRHASIUS, a painter of antiquity, who was a native of Ephesus, though others say he was an Athenian, where he flourished in the time of Socrates, and was the rival of Zeuxis. He was so excessively vain as to wear a crown of gold, and to carry a staff studded with gold nails, to indicate that he was the prince of painters.

PARRY, CALEB HILLIER, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and naturalist, was born in 1756, and after graduating in the university of Edinburgh, settled for some time at Norwich, and there married a sister of Dr. Rigby. From thence he removed to Bath, and resided there above 40 years, with great reputation, as one of the physicians of the hospital. He was the author of a "Treatise on Angina Pectoris," another upon "Wool," and a work on "Hydrophobia;" but his greatest performance is entitled "The Elements of Pathology," published in 1816. He died in 1822, leaving two sons; the eldest, a physician at Bath, and the other, Sir Edward Parry, the distinguished commander of the arctic expedition.

PARSONS, JAMES, an eminent English physician and medical writer, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1705. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, &c., are indebted to his skill and industry for many important discoveries. His most remarkable production is his "Remains of Japhet," being historical inquiries into the affinities and origin of the European languages. Died, 1770.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, an eminent English comic actor, was born in 1736, and made his first appearance at Edinburgh, where he soon established a high reputation as a representative of old men. In 1763 he made his debut at Drury Lane, and was a great favourite with the public, particularly in low comedy. To his theatrical talents he added considerable skill as a painter. Died, 1795.

PAS, ANTHONY DE, marquis de Feuquieres, one of the greatest generals of his age. He was so severe a disciplinarian, that it was usually said, "He must be the bravest man living, since he slept every night in the midst of 100,000 enemies." He died in 1711.

PASCAL, BLAISE, one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers

that ever lived, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, June 19th, 1623. His family was one of considerable distinction, his grandfather having been a treasurer of France at Blois, and his father president of the court of aïde, in Auvergne. From his earliest childhood he exhibited the most precocious proofs of inventive genius, especially in the department of mathematics. Having been purposely kept in ignorance of geometry, lest his propensity in that direction should interfere with the prosecution of other branches of knowledge, his self-prompted genius discovered for itself the elementary truths of the forbidden science. At 12 years of age he was surprised by his father, in the act of demonstrating, on the pavement of an old hall where he used to play, and by means of a rude diagram traced by a piece of coal, a proposition which corresponded to the 32nd of the first book of Euclid. At the age of 16 he composed a little tractate on conic sections, which excited the mingled incredulity and admiration of Descartes. At 19 he invented his celebrated arithmetical machine, and at the age of 20 he had composed the greater part of his mathematical works, and made those brilliant experiments in hydrostatics and pneumatics, which have associated his name with those of Torricelli and Boyle, and ranked him amongst the first philosophers of his age. But a strong religious impulse having been imparted to his mind at this period, deepened no doubt by the attacks of disease, which he had suffered uninterruptedly from his 18th year, he suddenly renounced the career to which his genius so unequivocally invited him, and thenceforward devoted himself to theology and polemics, and to the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow man. After a short interval spent at Paris, he retired to Port Royal in 1654, where he spent the remainder of his days in the practice of every Christian duty, accompanied, however, by ascetic observances, for which many sincere believers find no warrant, either in the doctrines or the precepts of Christianity. The two works for which he is best known in England are, his "Provincial Letters," a caustic satire upon the Jesuits, published in 1656, under the name Louis de Montalte; and his posthumous "Pensées," which have always been regarded as among the richest repositories of eloquent thought and profound theology. Died, 1662. An excellent translation of nearly the whole of Pascal's works (exclusive of those strictly scientific) has recently been published by Mr. Pearce.

PASCHAL, CHARLES, an eminent writer on ethics, antiquities, and jurisprudence, in the 17th century, was a native of France. He was the author of an elaborate work, in 10 books, entitled "De Corona," and another, called "Virtutum et Vitiurum Characteres." Died, 1625.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent French civilian, born at Paris, in 1529, who first rose into reputation, as an advocate, by pleading against the Jesuits before the parliament. In his writings also he proved himself a formidable adversary of that dangerous and encroaching order. Died, 1616.

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PASSEMANT, CLAUDE SIMEON, a mathematician, was born in Paris in 1702. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope made by him in 1738. He also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. Died, 1769.

PASSERI, JOHN BAPTIST, a painter and poet, was the disciple of Domenichino. He wrote "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time. Died, 1679.

PASSIONEI, DOMINIC, a cardinal, was born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682; and studied in the Clementine College at Rome. In 1700 he went with Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and in 1708, he became a secret agent for the pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled "Acta Legationis Helvetica," folio. Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus. Clement XII. raised him to the purple, and Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican; in which situation he promoted Dr. Kennicott's great undertaking, by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. Died, 1781.

PASSWAN OGLOU, OSMAN, a celebrated Turkish rebel, was born in 1758, at Widdin, in Bulgaria. His father having been put to death by the Porte, Passwan took refuge in the mountains, and gathered round him a considerable body of partisans; and having seized upon Widdin, he held the fortress for several years, in spite of all the efforts which were made to dispossess him, so that the sultan at length felt it necessary to confirm him in the government. Died, 1807.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIUS, an ancient historian, was born in the year of Rome, 735; served under Tiberius in Germany, as commander of the cavalry; and, in the first year of that emperor's reign, was nominated prætor. He died in his 50th year, leaving an abridgment of Roman history in 10 books, of which the greater part is lost.

PATERSON, SAMUEL, a bibliographer, was born in London, in 1728. He became an orphan at the age of 12 years, and was sent, by a dishonest guardian, to France, where he acquired such a knowledge of books as induced him to open a shop in the Strand, but without success. He next turned auctioneer; and, in 1757, sold the manuscript collections of Sir Julius Cæsar, which circumstance brought his talents into notice, and he was employed in the formation of catalogues and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the "Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta." He also wrote "Cursory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands, by Coriat, junior," 8 vols. Died, 1802.

PATIN, GUY, a French physician, memorable for the inveterate hatred he professed for all antimonial preparations, was born near Beauvois, in 1601; chosen dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, in 1650; and died in 1672. His works, which form seven volumes, chiefly consist of "Letters," and are remarkable for their caustic satire. — His son CHARLES, who was also a physician,

wrote some clever treatises on medals, and died in 1693.

PATKUL, JOHN REINHOLD, Count, a Livonian who endeavoured to shake off the Swedish yoke; but, being unsuccessful, went to Saxony, where he resided as agent for Peter the Great. On being delivered up to Charles XII., he was executed on the charge of treason, in 1706.

PATRICK, ST., the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, is supposed by some to have been a native of Cornwall, whose zeal prompted him to cross the Channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. By others, however, he is said to have been a native of Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde; and that his name was Succuthus, until changed by pope Celestine. Others again assert, that he was born in Brittany, and carried by some freebooters to Ireland, where he was at first employed in keeping sheep. Be this as it may, it is allowed by all that his endeavours were crowned with great success, and that he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued 40 years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the often-repeated assertion of the absence of all venomous creatures from Ireland, ascribed by the superstitious to his holy benediction. We can no more reconcile the conflicting testimonies relative to the place of his birth, than we could determine the validity of his miraculous powers; and perhaps, for the sake of truth, the least that is said of either the better. It would seem that the latter years of his life were devoted to acts of piety and religious meditation; and that he died, at an advanced age, about the year 483. His works, or at least those ascribed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658.

PATRICK, SAMUEL, a learned critic, editor of a number of useful works relating to classical literature, viz. "Planti Comediarum Quatuor, cum Notis Operarii," "Hederici Lexicon Manuale Græcum," "Clavis Homerica," &c. Died, 1748.

PATRICK, SIMON, an English prelate, born in 1626, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; became vicar of Battersea, in 1658; obtained the living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1662; and endeared himself much to his parishioners by remaining with them during the plague. He was afterwards, successively, a prebendary of Westminster, dean of Peterborough, bishop of Chichester, and, lastly, bishop of Ely, where he died, in 1707, in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. During the reign of James II. he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion; and among his works are "Christian Sacrifice," "The Devout Christian," "Jesus and the Resurrection Justified," a "History of the Church of Peterborough," "Commentaries" and "Paraphrases" on the principal books of the Old Testament; and some others of less note.

PATRIN, EUGENE LOUIS MELCHIOR, a celebrated French geologist, was born at Lyons, in 1742. After ten years' travelling through the north of Europe, for the purpose

of forming a collection of mineral specimens, he revisited France, and was chosen a member of the National Convention for his native city. Having voted for the banishment of Louis XVI. he was proscribed, and obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. On the creation of the School of Mines, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made librarian. His principal work, "*Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux*," in 5 vols., forms a sequel to the works of Buffon. Died, 1815.

PATTISON, JAMES, a member of a family that has for generations held a high commercial rank in the city of London, was born, 1786. In 1833 he was chosen one of the members of parliament for London. In 1841 he again contested the city, though unsuccessfully, on the "liberal" interest, but was returned in 1843, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir M. Wood, and was again chosen at the general election of 1847. He had been governor of the Bank of England. Died, 1849.

PATTISON, WILLIAM, born at Pease-marsh, in Sussex, in 1706, was an English poet of great genius, but whose imprudence made his life miserable and his death premature. Having quarrelled with his tutor at Sydney College, Cambridge, and fearing an expulsion, he came to London, where he plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis, was soon reduced to indigence, and died of the small-pox in his 21st year.

PAUL OF BURGOS, a converted Jew, who became patriarch of Aquileia, and died in 1435. He wrote "*Scrutinium Scripturarum*" and other works. — His son ALPHONSO was bishop of Burgos, and wrote an abridgment of the Spanish history.

PAUL THE DEACON, or PAULUS DIACONUS, was a native of Friuli, and a monk in the abbey of Monte Cassino, where he wrote a "*History of the Lombards*." Died, 743.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, so named from the place of his birth, flourished in the third century. In 260 he was chosen bishop of Antioch; but having preached against the divinity of Christ, he was deposed in 270. The queen Zenobia took his part, but the emperor Aurelian expelled him from Antioch in 273, and what became of him afterwards is unknown. His followers were called Paulinists for a long time after his death.

PAUL, ST. VINCENT DE, an ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome, was born in 1578. In a voyage which he made from Marseilles, his ship was taken by the Turks, and he remained in slavery some years; but having made a convert of his master, he obtained his liberty, and returned to France. Louis XIII. made him abbot of St. Leonard de Chalmes, and he also had the living of Clichy, where he built a church at his own expense. He was next placed at the head of the council of conscience, and chief of the house of St. Lazare, in which situations his zeal and charity knew no bounds. He projected missions into all parts of the world, and instituted a number of benevolent establishments. He died in 1660, and was afterwards canonised.

PAULIAN, AIMÉ HENRI, a French Je-

suit, was born, in 1722, at Nismes, and was distinguished as the author of several works on natural philosophy. Died, 1802.

PAULIN DE ST. BARTHELEMI, or JOHN PHILIP WERDIN, was a monk of the Carmelite order, born in Austria, in 1748, and having studied the oriental languages, went as a missionary to the East Indies, where he passed 14 years, and was honoured with the title of apostolic visitor. He was then recalled to Rome, to give an account of the eastern missions, and to correct the catechisms, &c., then printing for the use of the missionaries. When the French invaded Italy in 1798, he removed to Vienna; but he returned to Rome in 1800; was patronised by Pius VII.; wrote an account of his travels, and the state of Christianity in India; and died in 1806.

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquileia, in the 8th century, was born near Friuli, in 726. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, and died in 804. — Another PAULINUS, born at Bordeaux, in 333, having married a Spanish lady, who converted him, settled at Nola, of which he became bishop, and died in 439. He was a learned and liberal prelate, much esteemed by his contemporaries.

PAULLI, SIMON, a physician and naturalist, was born at Rostock, in 1603, and died at Copenhagen, in 1680. He wrote "*Quadrupartitum Botanicum*," "*Flora Danica*," "*A Treatise against Tobacco and Tea*," translated into English by Dr. James.

PAULMY, MARK ANTONY RENÉ DE VOYER, Marquis de, minister of state, and a member of the French academy, was born at Valenciennes, in 1722. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "*Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque*," 69 vols. 8vo., and a work entitled "*Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne*," 9 vols. 8vo. Died, 1787.

PAULUS, JULIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, of the 3d century, who, being made an imperial counsellor under Severus and Caracalla, distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Heliogabalus he was banished; but the emperor Alexander Severus recalled him, raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him prætorian prefect, after the death of Ulpian.

PAULUS, PETER, grand pensionary of Holland, was born in 1754. As a minister of the marine department he displayed great activity and intelligence; but having offended the stadtholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787, and retired into France. He afterwards returned, and held very important offices in the state. Died, 1796. Paulus was the author of a "*Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht*," 3 vols., a "*Memoir on the Equality of Mankind*," and other works.

PAUSANIAS, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his nephew during his minority. Being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia; but this being discovered by the ephori, to avoid

Nismes, and was of several works d. 1802.

THELEMI, or was a monk of Austria, in 1748, ental languages, ental Indies, where He was then re- account of the correct the cate- for the use of the French invaded Vienna; but he was patronised account of his Christianity in

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TONY RENE DE er of state, and a demy, was born at e collected one of ries in Europe, d'Artois, brother aulmy published Bibliothèque," 69 titled "Essays in igne," 9 vols. 8vo.

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of Cleombrotus, the kingdom for rity. Being dis- , he entered into ng of Persia; but e ephori, to avoid

the punishment due to his treason, he fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedæmonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by Pausanias's mother. He was there starved to death, B. C. 474.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek topographical writer, who flourished during the reigns of Adrian and the Antonines. He taught at Athens, and afterwards at Rome, where he died. His "Descriptio Græciæ," a kind of journal of his travels, in which he describes every thing remarkable in Greece, is still extant, and is a valuable work for the antiquarian.

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicily, and the disciple of Pamphilus, flourished about 332 a. c. He was the first who applied colours to wood and ivory by fire, now called encaustic painting.

PAUW, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam, in 1739. He was an ecclesiastic, and had a canonry in Germany, where he died in 1790. He was uncle to Anacharsis Cloots, who figured at the French revolution, and his opinions were in some respects as singular. His principal work is entitled "Recherches Philosophiques, sur les Grecs, les Américains, les Egyptiens, et les Chinois," 7 vols. 8vo., a work of talent, but full of paradoxes and free opinions.

PEACHAM, HENRY, an ingenious writer of the 17th century, was born at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards went to Italy, and while in that country studied painting, music, and the fine arts generally. His principal work, entitled "The Complete Gentleman," was once extremely popular. Besides this, he published "Minerva Britannica," "Thalia's Banquet," "The Valley of Variety," "The Worth of a Penny," and the "Gentleman's Exercise." Died, about 1640.

PEACOCK, REGINALD, a learned and worthy prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the favour of Humphry, the good duke of Gloucester. But he was deposed for resisting the papal authority and denying transubstantiation, with other articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his notions, and his books were publicly burnt; after which he was confined in Thorney Abbey, where he died, in 1460.

PEARCE, NATHANIEL, a sailor, was born in 1780, at Acton, near London. In 1805 he accompanied Lord Valentia to Abyssinia; and being, by his own desire, left there, married, and enjoyed for many years the favour of the king. He died, on his journey to England, in 1820, at Alexandria. Though an uneducated man, Pearce was a shrewd observer, and has contributed much to our knowledge of the present state of the country in which he was domiciled.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, bishop of Rochester, a prelate of great learning and piety, was born in London, in 1690; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; became, successively, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, dean of Winchester, bishop of Bangor and bishop of

Rochester. His principal works are, erudite editions of Longinus and Cicero, a "Review of Paradise Lost," a "Commentary on the Four Evangelists," &c., 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 4 vols. He left, among other charitable bequests, 5000*l.* to the college for clergymen's widows at Bromley.

PEARSON, GEORGE, M. D., F. R. S., was a native of Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was one of the physicians of St. George's Hospital; and rendered essential benefit to the lovers of chemistry by his experimental knowledge of the science. The component parts of Dr. James's febrifuge powders having been kept a profound secret, Dr. Pearson analysed the composition, and proved them to be composed solely of antimony and phosphate of lime. Died, 1828.

PEARSON, JOHN, an eminent English prelate, was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612, and died bishop of Chester, in 1686. He is principally known by his valuable "Exposition of the Creed." He also wrote "Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works.

PEARSON, MARGARET ELLINGTON, a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass, was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the bibliographer, and married an artist named Pearson, with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Some of her productions have scarcely ever been equalled, particularly her copies of Raphael's cartoons. Died, 1823.

PECK, FRANCIS, a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford, in 1692. He took his several degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Godeby, in Lincolnshire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and died in 1743. His principal publications are, "The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford," "Desiderata Curiosa," "Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell," and "Memoirs of John Milton."

PECQUET, JOSEPH, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Dieppe, and died at Paris in 1674. He discovered the thoracic duct and the receptacle of the chyle, and traced the progress of the chyle into the left subclavian vein. He wrote "Experimenta Nova Anatomica" and other works.

PEDRO I., ANTONIO JOSE D'ALCANTARA, Don, ex-emperor of Brazil, was the eldest son of John VI. king of Portugal, elder brother of Don Miguel, and nephew to Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. He was born in 1798, and was taken in 1808, with the rest of the royal family, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children, among whom was the present queen, Donna Maria. Leopoldine died in 1826; and in 1829 he married Amelia, princess of Leuchtenberg, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favour of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe, in the spring of 1831, and arrived in London in July, as a private gentleman, bearing the title of the Duke of Braganza. Operations immediately com-

menced for displacing his brother, Don Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts took place; at length, in July 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, signally defeated that of Miguel; which event, with other successes of the Pedroite party, led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession of Donna Maria. Don Pedro died in 1834.

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, bart., third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel Cross, Lancashire, and father of the celebrated statesman who inherited his name and title, was born in 1750. This gentleman evinced, at a very early age, a quickness of perception and a spirit of enterprise which led to distinguished acts in the course of his useful life. In 1770 he devoted a great portion of his time to the improvement of machinery, and succeeded in the application of mechanical power to an extent which caused the abridgment of human labour, and added greatly to the facilities of commerce. He embarked in the cotton trade in 1773, and carried on a manufactory at Bury with great success. From his earliest years he had encouraged a belief that a person had it in his power to attain eminence by industry and perseverance, and he spent many of his youthful nights in reading and study, so that he acquired a thorough knowledge of commercial and manufacturing subjects. In politics he adopted the sentiments of Mr. Pitt, and was a strenuous supporter of every measure which had for its object the commercial prosperity, or the internal peace, of the country. He was created a baronet in 1801. In the following year he brought a bill into parliament for ameliorating the condition of apprentices employed in the cotton and woollen trades. Sir Robert filled the office of vice-president of the Literary Fund, and was a governor of Christ's Hospital. He died at his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, in 1830.

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, bart., the eldest son of the preceding, and the most distinguished English statesman of his age, was born, Feb. 5, 1788. Destined by his father for a political life, he was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Oxford, at both of which places he distinguished himself by his patient diligence, his correct taste, and his scholarly achievements. At Oxford he took a first class degree both in classics and mathematics. No sooner was this accomplished, than his father, in 1809, had him brought into parliament as member for Cashel, whilst he was little more than 21 years of age; and the House of Commons became thenceforward the arena of his life. He had not sat long in it until he proved himself an able speaker, and a laborious and sagacious worker. This led to his speedily finding his way to office. In 1811 he was appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, under the Percival administration. In 1812 he was made chief secretary for Ireland—an office which he held with much advantage to the country till 1818. In 1817 he was elected one of the members for the university of Oxford. After remaining out of office for nearly 4 years, which, however, were signalled by his

carrying through his famous currency measure, and many other useful acts, he in 1822 became secretary of state for the home department. Among many other useful measures identified with his name, during this period of his career, may be mentioned his admirable plan for the reform of the criminal code, which he brought forward and carried in 1823. On the accession of Canning to the premiership in 1827, he refused to take office under that distinguished statesman; but he returned in 1828 to the office of home secretary under the Duke of Wellington, and held that post during the difficult times which preceded the dissolution of the Tory government in 1830. Hitherto, his political career had borne the aspect of devoted adherence to Toryism; but, on accepting office under the Duke of Wellington, he entered upon a course in which the influence of a different set of principles came to be apparent; for he but feebly opposed the bill of Lord John Russell for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and himself introduced, and carried through, in 1829, the bill for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, to which he had previously been opposed. The change in his opinions upon Catholic emancipation having excited great dissatisfaction among his constituents, he resolved to give them an opportunity of recording their sentiments, by resigning his seat; but he was opposed and beaten by Sir Robert H. Inglis, finding his way back to parliament for the small borough of Westbury. On May 8, 1830, he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent till his death. The accession of William IV., who was known to be attached to "liberal" opinions, together with the almost simultaneous outbreak of the French revolution, having given an irresistible impulse to the cause of reform in England, the Wellington administration resigned in November 1830, after its defeat on the civil list; and Sir Robert Peel offered to the reform bill of the Grey administration a persevering and able, though not factious, opposition. On the passing of that bill, however, he immediately accepted it as irrevocable, and set himself to reconstruct his party on the basis of the altered constitution of the House of Commons. The death of Earl Spencer, in 1834, having afforded the king a pretext for dismissing his Whig ministers, Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Rome, whither he had gone with his family, in the course of a continental tour, and requested to form an administration. He had now reached the summit of political power, and the same abilities which had displayed themselves whilst he was in subordinate offices, shone forth with increasing brilliancy now that he had the chief control of affairs. But his position in the house was not yet sufficiently strong to enable him to retain his place, and the government being beaten on more than one question, on the 8th of April, 1835, they resigned, and the Whigs once more returned to office. In 1839 he was again prime minister for a still shorter period, the famous "Bedchamber plot," as it was called, having compelled him to relin-

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quish the reins almost as soon as he had grasped them. In the meantime, however, circumstances were gradually ripening to render his accession to power inevitable. Justly or unjustly, a general impression had gone abroad unfavourable to the Whig administration; it was accused of administrative incapacity; and, in the summer of 1841, Sir Robert Peel led on an attack which ended in the resignation of Lord Melbourne, and placed him once more at the head of affairs. Meanwhile, too, the conservative party had been busy in the registration courts; and, on the dissolution of parliament in the autumn of that year, a new election returned to the house a large majority prepared to support the Peel administration. Sir Robert's power was now as real as his position was dignified. In 1842 he proposed one of the most extensive alterations in the tariff of the country that had ever been effected. Hundreds of imposts—many of them insignificant, but all of them vexatious—were swept away. The confidence of the protectionist party in their leader was grievously shaken, and their complaints of being duped by him were loud and clamorous. But in losing their confidence, he gained that of the opposite party, who began to look upon him as the man destined to realise all their hopes. In the autumn of 1845, the famine which then threatened to sweep over the country roused a universal agitation, free from all party strife; and meetings were held in all the large towns, praying for the immediate opening of the ports, to relieve the people from their sufferings. The Peel cabinet split upon this question—Lord Stanley leading the opposition—and resigned in December. Lord John Russell attempted to form a government, but was prevented by personal disputes, and after some vain efforts, he abandoned the task, and Sir Robert Peel was again reinstated. Shortly after the opening of the session of 1846, he formally announced, to the surprise of all, the hope of thousands, and the rage and dismay of his party, his intention, not of modifying, but of entirely repealing, the corn laws. Instantly he became the object of the most unsparing invective, unceasing attack, and bitter reproach from those who accused him of having deceived them. All this he bore with firmness and equanimity. He was convinced that no other plan would meet the wants of the country, and he persevered against an opposition strong, bitter, and powerful, but ultimately unavailing, his policy triumphing in both houses of parliament. The corn laws were abolished in June 1846, and free trade proclaimed as the commercial policy of the country. Simultaneously with the passing of this measure, Sir Robert Peel resigned office, a coalition of Whigs and Protectionists having defeated him on the Irish coercion bill. From that period he gave a general support to the Whigs, declaring that he had no wish to resume office. But though destitute of office, he was not destitute of power; for never, perhaps, was his influence over the destinies of this country more felt than during the four years which followed his retirement. The last time he spoke in the house was on

Friday the 28th of June, 1850, on the discussion of the foreign policy of the government. On the afternoon of the following day, while riding up Constitution Hill, his horse started and threw him over its head, falling heavily upon him. He was conveyed home, and medical attendance was instantly with him, but he grew gradually worse, and expired July 2, to the great regret of all classes of the community, who mourned his loss as that of a statesman of the highest order, a great financier, an excellent administrator, and an upright and truth-loving man. A national monument was decreed to his memory. Her Majesty herself hastened to evince her sympathy in the loss which the nation had sustained, by offering to confer on his family the honours of the peerage; and the popular feeling in regard to him was still further increased, when it became known that the great statesman had interdicted his family from accepting any honours for any services which he might have been supposed to have rendered to his country. The time has not arrived to judge Sir Robert Peel with impartiality. But even at this short interval since his death, we believe that in avowing the conviction, that this country owes to him as deep a debt of gratitude as to any statesman that has ever presided over her destinies, we are only giving utterance to an opinion which posterity, a tribunal to which Sir Robert Peel was fond of appealing, will amply confirm. The reformer of the criminal code, the introducer of an effective system of police, the founder of a system of monetary affairs, which has been lauded by the most eminent financiers, the restorer of civil equality to Christians of all denominations, and his last and greatest achievement,—the introduction into British policy of the principles of free trade,—might well be entitled to the highest honours that could be rendered to his memory. But besides his devotion to politics, Sir Robert Peel found leisure to attend to the pursuits of literature, and the promotion of science and art. His own literary attainments were extensive; and his taste in the fine arts was attested by the magnificent gallery which he had collected, and of which all the world has heard. From the resources of his own wealth he munificently encouraged the exertions of all those engaged in the pursuits of literature and art; as the dispenser of the public bounty, he caused it to flow liberally in their direction; and not a few of the families of men of genius were rescued from poverty by his prompt and judicious aid. In private life his character was "without a flaw;" and the reserve which perhaps not unnaturally marked his intercourse with strangers, is said to have had no existence within the domestic and social circle.

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatist and poet of the Elizabethan age, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1579. On coming to London he formed an acquaintance with Shakspeare, Jonson, and other dramatic writers, and wrote for the stage. He wrote five plays, which were well received; also, some pastoral and other poems. There

is a scarce book still extant, entitled "The Merry conceited Jestes of George Peele," &c. He died abou. 1598.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, LL.D., an eminent divine and antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, in 1704, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Besides other church preferment, he obtained two prebends, one in Lichfield cathedral and the other in Lincoln. His principal works are, "Disertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains," "The Life of Robert Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln," "Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observations." He also contributed numerous papers to the *Archæologia* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Died, 1796. — His son **SAMUEL**, a barrister, was born in 1731, and died in 1800, groom of the king's bedchamber. He was the author of "Curialia" and "Anecdotes of the English Language." — Sir **CHRISTOPHER PEGGE**, the son of the last-mentioned, practised with great success as a physician at Oxford, where he held the regius professorship in medicine. Died, 1825.

PEIRESC, NICHOLAS CLAUDE FABRI, a learned Frenchman, was born at Beaugensier, in 1580, and distinguished himself by his application to the study of antiquities, and by his extraordinary abilities, while at the Jesuit's college, at Avignon. He afterwards fixed his residence at Padua, and made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. In 1605 he visited England, and became acquainted with Camden and other English literati. In 1607 he was admitted a senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guistres, in Guienne, where he employed himself in literary and scientific pursuits till his death, in 1637.

PELAGIUS, a British ecclesiastic of the 5th century, whose real name was **MORGAN**, which he changed for the corresponding Greek term, signifying "born of the sea." He is said to have been abbot of Bangor; and, about the year 400, he went to Rome, where he opposed the doctrines of St. Augustine respecting original sin, irresistible grace, and eternal election, asserting the possibility of man's being saved by his own merits. Accompanied by his countryman Celestius, he went to Palestine, and met with a kind reception from the bishop of Jerusalem. In the meantime, Augustine and Jerome attacked his tenets with great severity, and the council of Carthage condemned his opinions as heretical. At the accession of pope Zosimus he took Pelagius and Celestius under his protection, but he afterwards turned against them, and instigated the emperor to persecute their followers. The time and place of his death are alike uncertain.

PELL, JOHN, an English divine and very eminent mathematician; born, 1610; died, 1685; leaving very numerous and valuable treatises on the mathematics.

PELLEGRIN, SIMON JOSEPH, a French poet and ecclesiastic, was born at Marseilles, in 1663, and died in 1745. He wrote several pieces for the stage, and some poems.

PELLERIN, JOSEPH, a French antiquary, who was commissary-general and clerk of the marine, at Paris, where he died at the

age of 99, in 1782. He published 10 volumes in quarto on the subject of medals; and his cabinet, which was one of the richest in Europe, was purchased by the king of France.

PELLETIER, BERNARD, an ingenious French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died of a consumption, brought on by inhaling oxy muriatic acid gas, in 1797. He made a number of discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the *Journal of Natural History*, of which he was the principal conductor.

PELLETIER, CLAUDE LE, a French financier, was born at Paris, in 1680. He succeeded Colbert as comptroller of the finances in 1683. Six years afterwards he resigned his place, and in 1697 he retired from court to lead a life of study and devotion. The quay at Paris which bears his name was built by him. Died, 1711.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, an eminent French writer, was born at Beziers, in 1624. He was bred to the law, and, at the age of 21, published "A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian." In 1652 he became secretary to the king, and in the same year he published the "History of the French Academy," which procured him the extraordinary honour of being admitted a member of that learned body, though at the time there was no vacancy. The minister Fouquet appointed him master of the accounts at Montpellier; but when that statesman was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he remained four years. On recovering his liberty, he attended the king as historiographer, in his expedition against Holland. After this he abjured the Protestant religion, entered into orders, and obtained several benefices. He was the author of "Réflexions sur les différends en Matière de Religion," and other works. Died, 1693.

PELOUTIER, SIMON, an historian, was born at Leipsic, in 1694. He became pastor of the French church at Berlin, counsellor to the consistory, and librarian of the academy. He wrote a work replete with research, entitled "Histoire des Celtes."

PELOPIDAS, a valiant and patriotic Theban general, was the friend of Epaminondas and the associate of his victories. When the Spartans conquered Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled his exiled countrymen; with whom he returned, seized upon Thebes, and expelled the invaders. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. Pelopidas being sent ambassador to Alexander, the tyrant of Phæra, was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia; and, after his return, commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, where he fell, B.C. 364.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, a learned physician and mathematician, was born in London, in 1694; studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden; became intimately acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton and other eminent men, and was himself much distinguished for his scientific acquirements. He became professor of medicine in Gresham College, and an active member of the Royal Society.

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His principal works are, "A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," "Lectures on Chemistry," and "Observations on Poetry." Died, 1771.

PENN, WILLIAM, an English admiral, was born at Bristol, in 1621. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica in 1655. After the Restoration he served under the Duke of York, in the successful battle with the Dutch fleet in 1664, for which he was knighted. He died at Wanstead, in Essex, in 1670.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding, and born in London, in 1644. He was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford, and there imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which he afterwards publicly professed. This was considered by Sir William as a heinous offence; and finding his son inflexibly adhered to that plainness of speech and deportment which are the distinguishing characteristics of the sect, he on two occasions drove him from his family; yet, after awhile, becoming convinced of his integrity, he permitted him to return, though he never openly countenanced him, neither would he use his interest to get him released when imprisoned for his attendance at religious meetings. In the 24th year of his age, Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and it was on account of his second essay, entitled the "Sandy Foundation Shaken," that he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained 7 months, during which time he wrote his most celebrated work, "No Cross, no Crown;" and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open Face." In 1670 Sir William died, fully reconciled to his son, and leaving him a plentiful estate. Penn now devoted himself to a steady perseverance in the propagation of his opinions; and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681 Charles II., in consideration of the services of his father, and sundry debts due to him from the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. The name, too, was changed in honour of Penn, from the New Netherlands to Pennsylvania. Upon this he published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; nor did he cease to watch over its interests with a paternal eye till his death, which happened in 1718.

PENNANT, THOMAS, an eminent naturalist and antiquary, was born at Downing, the family seat in Flintshire, in 1726. After travelling over England, he went abroad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnaeus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published the "British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his

"Tour in Scotland," which was followed, at different periods, by a great number of ingenious performances, as, "Arctic Zoology," "A View of Hindostan," "An Account of London," various Tours, &c. He also published his "Literary Memoirs;" and, at the time of his death, in 1798, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed.

PENRY, or AP HENRY, JOHN, a violent Puritan, better known by his assumed name, Martin Marprelate, was born in Wales in 1559, and educated at Peter House, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts, and entered into orders. In the controversy between the Puritans and the hierarchy, he wrote some scandalous libels against the church, under the assumed name of Martin Marprelate, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1583.

PEPUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a musician, was born at Berlin, in 1667, and gave early proofs of his genius for the science. After obtaining considerable reputation in his native place, he came to England, took his doctor's degree in music at Oxford, and was very successful as a composer for the stage. Though he had the good fortune to acquire a handsome competency by marrying Signora de l'Epine, an opera singer, he continued to follow music as a profession till his death, in 1752. He was the author of a very valuable treatise "On Harmony."

PEPYS, SAMUEL, secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was born at Bampton, in Huntingdonshire; received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; and being patronised by Montagu, afterwards the Earl of Sandwich, accompanied him as secretary, in the fleet that was sent to bring back Charles II. He was in high favour with the monarch, and introduced many important improvements into the navy. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his "Memoirs" relating to the navy, which is a very valuable work. But, independent of his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was well informed in history, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.; such indeed was his reputation, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. But that which has most contributed to give an interest to the name of Pepys of late years, is the publication of his very amusing and instructive "Diary," which, besides illustrating his own prudent and wary character with extreme fidelity and naïveté, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the court of Charles II., and the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. He died in 1703.

PERCEVAL, JOHN, first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, in 1683. At the accession of George I. he was created baron Perceval, and in 1733 was made earl of Egmont. He was a principal promoter of the settlement of Georgia in America, and died in 1748. — His son, JOHN, second Earl of Egmont, was born at Westminster, in 1711; filled a situation in the household of the Prince of Wales, and that of joint post-

master-general; was in 1762 created an English peer by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland; was made first lord of the admiralty in 1763; and died in 1770.

PERCEVAL, the Right Hon. SPENCER, second son of the preceding, was born in 1762, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, practised as a chancery barrister, and attached himself at his onset in political life to the system of Mr. Pitt, who brought him into parliament for Northampton. Mr. Perceval's knowledge of finance opened to him a field for promotion; he was appointed one of the counsellors for the crown, and soon became solicitor-general, and, in 1802, attorney-general. He advocated the union of England with Ireland, but was against concession to the Catholics; in short, he was a firm supporter of the measures of ministers during the life of Pitt, and sat on the opposition side during the administration of Fox; at whose decease, in 1807, he obtained a place in the cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer, and also that of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was supposed to have the lead in the cabinet, although he did not then hold the office of first lord of the treasury, but to this he succeeded at the death of the Duke of Portland in 1809. It was very generally considered that he held the office *pro tempore*, until the Marquis Wellesley should return from his embassy to Spain; but when the latter did return, Mr. Perceval still managed to retain his place. When the prince regent took the reins of government into his own hands, he confirmed Mr. Perceval in his office, and the Marquis Wellesley resigned that of minister for foreign affairs, telling the prince he would willingly act *with* Perceval, but not *under* him. Mr. Perceval kept his exalted station only a short period, for on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot on entering the lobby of the House of Commons, by a person named Bellingham, who avowed that he had been waiting with the view of destroying Lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Thus the unfortunate minister fell a victim to the misdirected vengeance of a man who conceived himself injured by the conduct of another member of the government, for whom he had mistaken him. The assassin was found guilty, and executed on the 18th of the same month.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1740. After studying at Edinburgh and Leyden, he settled at Manchester, and there founded a literary and philosophical society, of which he was chosen president. Among his works are, "Medical Ethics," "Moral and Literary Dissertations," and "A Father's Instructions to his Children." Died, 1804.

PERCY, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, related to the Northumberland family, was born in 1728, at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire; was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford; became chaplain in ordinary to the king; was next promoted to the deanery of Carlisle; and, in 1782, advanced to the bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he died in 1811. His principal works are, "The Hermit of Warkworth," a poem; "The Re-

liques of English Poetry," some translations from the Chinese, a translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, &c.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he divorced his wife, and espoused Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Craterus and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdicas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers, B. C. 322.

PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT, a French historian and divine, was born at Paris, in 1605; studied at Poitiers and his native city; acquired great popularity as a preacher; and was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. In 1648 he was raised to the see of Rhodes, in 1662 he was made archbishop of Paris, and he died in 1670. His "Life of Henry IV." is a work of great merit.

PEREIRE, JACON RODRIGUEZ, a native of Estremadura, in Spain, was the first who practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. His method of instruction was quite different to that of the abbé l'Epée; but it was considered so good, that Louis XV. bestowed on him a pension of 500 francs. He wrote several treatises on the subject, and died in 1780.

PERGOLESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a distinguished musician, was born at Casoria, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1704, and died in 1737. He is called the Domenichino of music, and, according to the opinion of his countrymen, no one ever excelled him in musical expression. Among his most celebrated works are, the "Stabat Mater," "Olimpiade," an opera; "Orfeo e Euridice," and "Salva Regina."

PERICLES, one of the most illustrious statesmen of Greece, was a native of Athens, who flourished about five centuries before Christ. Having gained the confidence of the people, he effected a revolution in the state, by reducing the authority of the Areopagus, and banishing Climon, with some other powerful men of the republic. He then led the Athenians against the Sicyonians, the Samians, and Lacedæmonians; but at last the people, forgetful of their obligations to Pericles, condemned him to pay an exorbitant fine, for having advised the war in which they had gained so much glory. He was, however, soon reinstated, and maintained himself at the head of public affairs till his death, B. C. 429.

PERIER, CASIMIR, a celebrated French banker, and subsequently a statesman, was born at Grenoble in 1777. He at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a respectable merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial business. In 1802 he established a banking-house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties, was

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cabinet of the new king, without holding
the portfolio of any department. In March,
1831, he succeeded Lafitte as president of
the council; and died, of cholera, in May,
1832.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE and
CHARLES, brothers, two eminent French
mechanics. They were natives of Paris;
and being engaged in hydraulic inventions,
the former made repeated visits to England
to examine the steam engines, and other
important machines invented or improved
in this country. During the revolutionary
war, 1200 pieces of cannon were cast at their
establishment at Chaillet, under the direc-
tion of Mongé; they also erected a foundry
of cannon for the navy, at Liège; and at
one period no less than 93 establishments
were owned by them. They were, in fact,
the greatest manufacturers in France, par-
ticularly of steam-engines; and J. C. Perier,
who was a member of the academy, wrote
an "Essay on Steam Engines." He died
in 1818.

PERIGNON, DOMINIQUE CATHELINE DE,
a peer and marshal of France, was born
at Grenoble, in 1754. He succeeded Du-
gommier as commander of the army of the
Eastern Pyrenees; and, on the conclusion
of the peace with Spain, he was nominated
ambassador at Madrid, where he signed an
offensive and defensive treaty of alliance
between France and Spain in 1796. He sub-
sequently distinguished himself in the army
of Italy, and in 1808 he replaced Jourdan
as commander of the French at Naples.
After the second restoration of Louis XVIII.
he was appointed to the first military divi-
sion, and was made a peer of France. Died,
1819.

PERON, FRANCIS, a French voyager and
naturalist, was born in 1775, at Cerilly;
entered the army in 1792, but having lost
an eye in the service, quitted it in 1795;
studied natural history after his discharge;
was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the
expedition which was sent to the Austra-
lian ocean; and died in 1810. He was the
author of "Observations sur l'Anthropo-
logie" and "Voyage de Decouvertes aux
Terres Australes."

PEROUSE, JOHN FRANCIS GALAUP DE
LA, a French circumnavigator, was born in
1741, at Albi, in Languedoc, and entered at
an early age into the naval service of his
country. In 1782 he commanded an ex-
pedition against the British settlements in
Hudson's Bay, and destroyed the trading
establishments there. The French govern-
ment having resolved on the prosecution of a
voyage of discovery, fitted out two vessels for
that purpose, and, in 1785, M. de la Perouse
proceeded with them to the South Sea; and
in March, 1788, he sent home an account
of his progress. From that period, however,
nothing more was heard of him, though every
pains was taken to gain some clue relative
to the course they had taken, and, if possible,
what catastrophe had befallen the ships and
their crews. Till within these few years
the whole was a perfect mystery; but it is
now known that both vessels were lost on

different islands of the New Hebrides, and
that every soul on board perished.

PERRAULT, CLAUDE, a celebrated
French architect, was born at Paris in 1613.
He forsook the practice of physic to study
the fine arts, particularly architecture, in
which he rose to great eminence, and con-
structed many noble works, the principal
of which is the façade of the Louvre. He
published a translation of Vitruvius, with
notes; a work "On the five Orders of Archi-
tecture," "Medical Essays," and "Memoirs
of the Natural History of Animals." Died,
1688.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, brother of the
preceding, was born in 1623. He for some
time practised as a barrister, but afterwards
became comptroller-general of the royal
buildings, in which situation he contributed
to the foundation of the Academy of Paint-
ing, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was
admitted into the French academy in 1671;
soon after which he had a famous contro-
versy with Boileau, respecting the compa-
rative merits of the ancients and moderns;
Perrault maintaining the superiority of the
latter, and Boileau as vigorously asserting
that of the former. This dispute was car-
ried on with great asperity and personal
rudeness on both sides. The work by which
Perrault is best known, is entitled "The
History of Illustrious Men of the Age of
Louis XIV." Died, 1703.

PERRIER, FRANCIS, a French painter
and engraver, celebrated for his antique
statues and bas-reliefs. Died, 1680.

PERRIN, P. N., an eminent merchant
of Troyes, born in 1751. In 1789 he was
member for De l'Aube to the National Con-
vention, where he exhibited a true but
moderated love of liberty. He contracted
to supply the republic with five millions of
francs' worth of cotton cloth. Being accused,
in 1793, of jobbing, he was condemned to be
exposed publicly for six hours, and finally
to the galleys for 12 years. This unjust sen-
tence (reversed with reparation to his sur-
viving family, after the fall of Robespierre)
caused him to die with grief.

PERRONET, JOHN RODOLPHUS, director
of the bridges and roads of France, was born
in 1708, and died at Paris in 1794. To him
France is indebted for the construction of
many noble bridges, particularly those of
Neuilly, Nemours, Pont St. Mayence, and
Louis XVI. at Paris; and, while under his
management, the roads and canals of France
were also greatly improved.

PERROT, NICHOLAS, sieur d' Ablancourt,
celebrated for his excellent translations into
French of the Greek and Latin classics.
Born, 1606; died, 1664.

PERRY, JAMES, an able political writer,
known for many years as the editor and
proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, was
born at Aberdeen, in 1756, and educated at
the high-school and university of that city.
He came to London in 1777, and was en-
gaged as a writer in the General Advertiser
and London Evening Post. In 1782 he pro-
jected, and for a time edited, the European
Magazine; but this he quitted for the Ga-
zetteer, with an express stipulation that he
was to be left to the free exercise of his own

judgment and political opinions in the conducting of it. Up to this period it had been the custom for a single person to furnish an abstract of the nightly parliamentary debates; but Mr. Perry employed a succession of reporters for that purpose, and thus introduced the practice which is at present adopted. He subsequently became sole editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which he conducted in such a manner, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Shelburne, in order to make use of his influence, offered him a seat in parliament. This, however, he refused; and continued to edit his paper (which was regarded as a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition) till the illness which preceded his death, in 1821.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer, who, after having been in the navy, went to Russia on the invitation of Peter the Great, but in 1712 returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham Breach in Essex; of which he published an account. He was also the author of the "*Present State of Russia*." Died, 1733.

PERSEUS or PERSES, son of Philip, king of Macedon. He declared war against the Romans, but was defeated, near Padua, by Paulus Æmilius, in 168 B.C. From thence he fled to Samothracia, where he was taken prisoner, and brought to Rome in triumph.

PERSIUS, FLACCUS AULUS, a Roman satirical poet, was born A. D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria, and died in 62, aged 28. His six "*Satires*," which present a picture of prevailing corruption, are distinguished for vigour, conciseness, and austerity of tone. They have been frequently translated into English.

PERUGINO, PIETRO VANUCCI, founder of the Roman school of painting, was born in 1446, and received the rights of citizenship in Perugia, whence his surname. He was the pupil of Andrea Verocchio, and the master of Raphael. His pictures have much grace, and are particularly successful in female and youthful figures, but his outlines are often incorrect. Died, 1524.

PERUZZI, BALTHASAR, an eminent painter and architect, born in 1481, at Accajano. He went to Rome, was patronised by Alexander VI., and particularly distinguished himself by his able management of the chiaroscuro, and his imitations of basso-relievo, in his architectural views. He died, by poison, in 1536.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CAIUS, a Roman emperor, was a native of Aquino. He was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus; and on the death of Pertinax, in 193, the troops of Pescennius appointed him emperor. He was defeated at Issus, in 195, and was killed by some soldiers, while on his flight to the Parthian dominions.

PESSELIER, CHARLES STEPHEN, a French writer, was born at Paris in 1712. He was bred to the law, and became assistant to a farmer-general; notwithstanding which he found time to compose some pieces of poetry, particularly fables, and comedies. He was also the author of "*Letters on Education*," &c. Died, 1763.

PESTALOZZI, HENRY, a practical philosopher, celebrated for having introduced a new method of education, was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1745. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, and adopted from inclination the employment of a teacher. Having become acquainted with the moral wretchedness of the lowest classes, he began a career of instruction by the admission of the children of paupers into his house; and, in 1798, the directory of Switzerland invited him to establish a house of education at Stanz, where he became the kind and attentive instructor of 80 poor children. War destroyed this establishment, and Pestalozzi then took charge of a school at Burgdorf, where he also received pupils, who paid for their instruction, so that he was enabled to employ able assistants. This institution flourished, and, in 1804, he removed it to Yverdon, where he occupied the castle given to him by government. Pestalozzi's method turns on the idea of communicating all instruction by immediate address to the sensations or conceptions, and effecting the formation of the child by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. He composed several works illustrative of his plans, and closed a long life of labours for the benefit of society, in 1827.

PETAVIUS, DIONYSIUS, or DENIS PETAU, a French Jesuit of great erudition, born at Orleans, in 1583; died, 1652. He published, "*The Works of Synesius*" and of "*Chrysostom*;" but is most highly celebrated, even at the present day, for an excellent work, entitled "*Rationarium Temporum*," which is an abridgment of universal history, from the earliest times down to 1632, digested in a chronological order, and supported throughout by reference to proper authorities.

PETER III., king of Arragon, succeeded his father, James I., in 1276. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and, to effect his purpose, contrived the horrid massacre of the "*Sicilian vespers*," or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, in 1282. For this crime, pope Martin IV. excommunicated Peter and the Sicilians, and laid Arragon under an interdict. He died in 1285.

PETER THE CRUEL, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonso XI., in 1350, at the age of 16. He commenced his reign by several wanton acts of barbarity. Having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her three days after, and sent her to prison, that he might renew his connection with Maria de Padilla his former mistress. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and they placed at their head Henry of Transtamare, his natural brother, who slew Philip in battle, in 1369.

PETER ALEXIEVITSCH, usually styled **PETER THE GREAT**, czar of Russia, was born in 1672; and in 1690 he obtained the sole authority, on the death of his brother Ivan, with whom he had been before associated in the government of the empire. After having

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ITSCH, usually styled , ar of Russia, was born , he obtained the sole , h of his brother Ivan, , en before associated in , empire. After having

suppressed a conspiracy of the Strelitzes against his life, in which he displayed much personal courage, he travelled in foreign countries, setting out on this celebrated journey, not in the character of czar, but as a member of an embassy, which was to visit foreign courts, according to the old Russian custom. At Amsterdam he worked, *incognito*, in a Dutch shipyard, went to the village of Saardam, where he appeared in the dress of his own country, and caused himself to be enrolled among the workmen, under the name of Peter Michaeloff. Here he lived in a little hut for 7 weeks, made his own bed, and prepared his own food, corresponded with his ministers at home, and laboured at the same time in ship-building. Induced, by his love for the sea, to accept the invitation of king William III. to visit London, he resided there in the royal shipyard, and often declared that, if he were not czar of Russia, he would be an English admiral. Having proceeded to Vienna, he there received intelligence of a new rebellion of the Strelitzes, on which he returned home, crushed the insurrection, and visited the rebels with all the severity that a despotic tribunal could suggest. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. At the commencement of it he was repeatedly defeated, at Narva and other places; but he at length acquired the ascendancy, gained a decisive victory at Pultowa, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. The history of his life and reign, however, is so eventful as to defy abridgment into any reasonable limits. The most striking passages of it are his travels, studies, and personal fatigues, for the attaining of knowledge in civil and military affairs, and the improvement of his subjects; his introduction of arts and sciences, a naval force and commerce with foreign nations; his many reformations in church and state, the army, and the customs and manners of his people; his wars with the Swedes, Turks, Tartars, and Persians; victories by sea and land, acquisitions of territory, and increase of power; his regard to genius and merit, and his severe justice on offenders against the laws. All these very justly entitle him to the appellation he obtained of "Father of his Country," which he left to lament his death, Jan. 28. 1725. It has been truly remarked, that Peter was a man of powerful and original genius, who did everything himself, and was never the instrument of others. His ardour was joined with prudence, resolution, and a generous humanity; and if he suffered himself to be swayed, as he often did, by passion and prejudice, it may fairly be attributed to his defective education, and the position in which he was placed.

PETER OF BLOIS, so named from the place of his birth, was a learned ecclesiastic of the 12th century, who, settling in England in the reign of Henry II., obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards that of London. He wrote "De Officio Episcopi," "De Studio Sapientie," &c. Died, 1200.

PETER DE CLUGNY, sometimes styled PETER THE VENERABLE, from the gravity of his deportment, was a French monk, who in 1123 became abbot of Clugny. In 1140 he

afforded shelter to the unfortunate Abelard, and by his interposition at Rome he prevented the execution of the unjust sentence which had been pronounced against him. Died, 1156.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French officer, of Amiens, who, quitting the military profession, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land about 1093. Being instigated by the difficulties and dangers he had undergone in his progress, and witnessing the deplorable situation of the few Christians residing in that country, he preached up that crusade for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels, which precipitated the whole strength of Christendom into the plains of Syria, there to fall by the sword of the Saracen, or to perish with hunger and disease. Peter himself led the 1st irregular band of crusaders, amounting to about 300,000 men, and displayed great personal courage at the storming of Jerusalem; and having so far witnessed the accomplishment of his undertaking, returned to his native country, where he founded the abbey of Noir-moutier, and died in 1115.

PETERKIN, ALEXANDER, an able and miscellaneous writer, was born at Macduff, Banffshire, of which parish his father was minister, in 1781. By profession a solicitor, he acted, from 1814 to 1823, as sheriff-substitute of Orkney. In the ecclesiastical struggles, which terminated in the "disruption" of the Scottish National Church in 1843, he took an active part as agent for the seven Strathbogie clergymen. He was long connected with the public press in Scotland, advocating the views of a "Whig of 1688" and his clear-sightedness, rectitude, and kindness of heart gave him great weight with his contemporaries. The works which bear his name as author in some cases, and as editor in others, are, "A Review of the Life of Burns," prefixed to an edition of the works of Burns; "Notes on Orkney," "Rentals of Orkney," "Compendium of the Laws of the Church of Scotland," "Records of the Kirk," "Constitution of the Church of Scotland," and the "Universal Booke of the Kirke." Died, 1846.

PETERS, HUGH, an English fanatic, was born at Fovey, in Cornwall, in 1599, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that buffoonery which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but afterwards joined the Independents, and went to America. At the beginning of the rebellion he returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament, and an active promoter of the king's death. For this he was tried and executed, with the regicides, in 1660. Some of his Discourses, and his "Last Legacy to his Daughter," have been printed.

PETHION, DE VILLENEUVE, JE-ROME, a French revolutionary statesman, originally an advocate at Chartres, was chosen deputy, by the tiers état of that city, to the states-general, and, December 1790, was elected president of the National Assembly. In June following he became president

of the criminal tribunal of Paris, and was made mayor, November, 1791. He became the first president of the National Convention, but excited the jealousy of Robespierre, and was included in the proscription of the Girondists, May, 1793. He escaped to the department of Calvados, but, some time after, his body was found in a field, half devoured by wolves, and it was supposed that he had perished from hunger.

PETION, ALEXANDRE, president of the southern parts of the island of Hayti, was a mulatto, and received his education in the military school of Paris. Being a man of cultivated understanding and attractive manners, and, moreover, well instructed in the art of war, he served in the French, and afterwards in the Haytian, armies, with success and reputation. He was in high credit as a skilful engineer, in which capacity he rendered the most essential services to Toussaint and Dessalines; and, assisted by the English, they at length, in 1804, expelled the French from the island. After a variety of struggles for superiority between Christophe, the lieutenant and successor of Dessalines, Petion was elected president in 1807, and retained his office, in spite of all opposition, till his death, in 1818, when he was succeeded by General Boyer.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANCIS, a French scholar, was born in 1654. He became secretary, and interpreter of the oriental languages, to the king of France, in which offices he succeeded his father. He also undertook several voyages into the East, and in 1692 was made Arabic professor in the royal college. He died in 1713. His "Persian Tales" were first published in 1722, in 5 vols. His other works are, "The History of Timur Bec," 4 vols. 12mo.; "The State of the Ottoman Empire," 3 vols. 12mo.; and "The History of Genghis Khan."

PETIT, LOUIS HAYES, F.R.S., descended from one of the French families who came to England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born in London, 1774. His actual achievements in the field of literature or science were not considerable; but his extensive patronage of the arts and sciences, and the zeal with which he contributed to carry out any benevolent or literary scheme, will make his name long remembered. He sat in parliament for Ripon, from 1827 to 1832. Died, 1849.

PETIT, PETER, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Montlucon, in 1596, and died in 1677. He wrote treatises "On the Compass of Proportion," "On the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery," "On Sight," "On Comets," &c.

PETIT-THOUARS, ALBERT DU, a distinguished French botanist, who was for more than 20 years director of the royal nursery of Roule, and a member of the Institute, &c. He was the author of "Mélange des Botanique," "Dialogues sur l'Histoire Naturelle," &c. Died, 1831.

PETITOT, CLAUDE BERNARD, director-general of the university of Paris, was born at Dijon, in 1772. He was appointed chief of the bureau of public instruction of the prefecture of the Seine, in 1800; became a member of the royal council of the univer-

sity in 1821, and died in 1825. He was the author of three tragedies, and the translator of the tragedies of Alfieri, the novels of Cervantes, &c.

PETITOT, JOHN, an unrivalled painter in enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607. He visited England, where he was greatly patronised by Charles I.; after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands, and his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the drapery. Died, 1691.

PETIVER, JAMES, an English botanist, who was apothecary to the Charter House, and died in 1718. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and made so great a collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchased it, offered him in his lifetime 4000*l.* for his collection. He was the author of several botanical works.

PETRARCH, or PETRARCA, FRANCESCO, one of the most celebrated Italian poets, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch received his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law, but Cicero and Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he enrolled himself in the clerical order, but not being much confined by the duties of his several benefices, he followed the impulse of his genius, which led him to literary pursuits. Having brought to light Cicero's "Epistolæ Familiæ," and formed a collection of manuscripts with great labour, one of the first places is due to him among the restorers of ancient literature. Having settled at Avignon, he became inspired with a lasting passion for the beautiful Laura de Noves; but though he poured forth his tributary odes and sonnets to her charms, he failed to gain the object of his affections. After having travelled in the vain hope of moderating his love, he settled at Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he wrote some of his finest works. His literary reputation attracted the regard of princes; he was invited to Paris, to Naples, and to Rome; and received the laureate crown in the latter city, wherein the title and prerogatives of poet-laureate were revived, after a lapse of 1300 years. In 1348 his feelings were deeply wounded by the death of Laura, who appears to have fallen a sacrifice to the pestilence, then raging throughout Europe, and which also deprived him of his great patron, Cardinal Colonna. He survived the idol of his soul, however, nearly 30 years; during all which period he was admired and honoured by his countrymen. Petrarch was undoubtedly one of the most memorable characters of his age and nation; and although his countrymen may have estimated his genius at too high a rate, he merits the applause and admiration of posterity. He died, near Padua, in 1374.

PETRE, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Devonshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; elected fellow of All Souls in 1524, and became principal of Peckwater Inn. He was employed by Thomas, lord Crom-

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[PET]

A New Universal Biography.

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well, in a visitation of the monasteries ; be-
came master of the requests, was knighted,
made one of the secretaries of state, and was
appointed treasurer of the court of first-fruits.
He was a liberal benefactor to Exeter and
All Souls' Colleges, and died in 1572.

PETROF, BASIL PETROVITSCH, a Russian
poet and philologist, was born in 1736, at
Moscow ; became reader to the empress Ca-
tharine, and held a place under government ;
but he resigned his offices in 1780, and de-
voted the remainder of his life to literary
pursuits. Died, 1799.

PETRONIUS, TITUS, surnamed ARBITER,
a Roman author, notorious for his licentious-
ness and obscenity, was born at Marseilles,
and lived in the court of Nero. He was, for
a time, the favourite of the emperor, who
made him master of his voluptuous banquets
and revelries. But he finally fell a victim
to the suspicions of the tyrant, and was
condemned to death, but he avoided the
ignominy of a public execution by opening
his veins. A. D. 60.

PETTY, Sir WILLIAM, the founder of the
Lansdowne family, was born in 1623, at
Romsey, in Hampshire, where, and at Caen,
in Normandy, he was educated. Having
studied medicine and anatomy at Leyden
and Paris, he took his degree, and was sub-
sequently made professor of anatomy, and
Gresham professor of music. In 1652 he
was appointed physician to the army in
Ireland, and secretary to Henry Cromwell,
by whom he was employed in surveying the
forfeited lands ; for which charges were
alleged against him in the House of Com-
mons, and he was dismissed from his places.
At the Restoration he was knighted, and
made surveyor-general of Ireland. He was
one of the first fellows of the Royal Society ;
to which he presented the model of a double-
bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide.
He suffered much by the fire of London ;
but by marriage, and various speculations,
he recovered his loss, and died very rich, in
1687. Of his works, the "Political Arith-
metic" is the most important.

PETTY, WILLIAM, the first marquis of
LANDSDOWNE, was a descendant of the pre-
ceding, and born in 1737. He succeeded his
father as earl of Shelburne in 1761, and in
1763 was placed at the head of the board of
trade, which he soon quitted to join Lord
Chatham, with whom he came into power,
in 1766 ; but on the change of ministry, in
1768, he became a zealous oppositionist, and
so continued till 1782, when he was appointed
secretary of state for the foreign department.
When the Marquis of Rockingham died, his
lordship became the head of the ministry,
but was forced to yield to the coalition of
Lord North and Mr. Fox ; after which he
was created marquis of Lansdowne. He died
in 1805.

PEUTINGER, CONRAD, a celebrated
scholar, was born in 1465, at Augsburg. He
was one of the first Germans that employed
himself in collecting antiquities, and he
was the author of several erudite works.
Died, 1547.

PEYRE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French
painter and architect, born in 1739. He be-
came a pensionary student at Rome in 1763,

and executed some very beautiful designs.
After his return he was made comptroller of
the royal buildings at Fontainebleau, and
then at St. Germain. During the reign of
terror he was imprisoned ; but being liber-
ated on the death of Robespierre, he was
admitted a member of the Institute, of the
council of civil architecture, &c. Died, 1823.

PEYRERE, ISAAC DE LA, was born in
1592, at Bourdeaux ; was for many years in
the service of the Prince of Condé, and ob-
tained considerable notoriety by a work
which he wrote to support a favourite theory
he entertained respecting the existence of a
race of men previous to Adam. Died, 1676.

PEYRON, JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE, a
French historical painter, was born at Aix,
in 1744. He was a member of the royal
academy, and director of the royal manu-
facture of the Gobelins, of which situation
he was deprived by the revolution. Died,
1820.

PEYSSONNEL, CHARLES DE, an ingenious
antiquary, was born in 1700, at Marseilles.
He was secretary to the French embassy at
Constantinople, and afterwards consul at
Smyrna. He travelled over the greater part
of Asia Minor, collecting rare coins and
medals ; and published the result of his ob-
servations on the topography and antiquities
of the countries he visited. Died, 1757. —
His son (born at Marseilles, in 1727, suc-
ceeded him as consul, and died in 1790) was
a sensible writer, and published, among other
works, an " Historical Account of the An-
cient Inhabitants of the Banks of the Danube
and the Borders of the Black Sea," " On the
Commerce of the Euxine," 2 vols. ; " Les
Numeros," " Political Situation of France,"
2 vols., &c.

PEZAY, MASSON, Marquis of, a native of
Paris, who was a captain in the dragoons.
He instructed Louis XVI. in military tac-
tics, for which he was appointed inspector-
general of the coasts ; but complaints being
preferred against him, he was exiled to his
estate, where he died, in 1778. He wrote
some elegant poems, and translated Catullus
and Tibullus into French. He was also the
author of the " Campaigns of Maillebois," 3
vols. 4to. ; " Les Soirées Helvétiques," and
other works.

PEZRON, PAUL, a Bernardin, and doctor
of the Sorbonne, born at Hennebion, in 1639.
For a time he held the abbey of Charinoy,
which he resigned to pursue his studies, and
died in 1706. He was the author of several
able works on theological and antiquarian
subjects, in one of which he endeavoured
to support the chronology of the Septuagint
against that of the Hebrew Bible.

PFEFFEL, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a juris-
consult and diplomatist, was born at Colmar,
in 1726. Becoming the friend of the Count
de Bruhl, he was employed on various diplo-
matic missions, and was made jurisconsult
to the king ; but during the revolution his
property was confiscated, and he was placed
on the list of emigrants. He was the author
of several excellent works, among which is
" Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire, et du
Droit publique d'Allemagne." Died, 1807.

PFEFFERCORN, JOHN, a converted Jew,
who endeavoured to persuade the emperor

Maximilian to burn all the Hebrew books except the Bible, as blasphemous; but this was prevented by Reuchlin. He wrote "Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Paschæ apud Judæos" and "De abolendis Judæorum scriptis."

PFEIFFER, AUGUSTUS, a learned orientalist, was born at Lauenbourg, in 1640. He professed the eastern languages at Leipzig, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, where he died in 1698. Among his works are, "Pansophia Mosalica," "Critica Sacra," "Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquitatum Hebræorum," &c.

PFEIFFER, FRANCIS LOUIS, a Swiss general in the French service, was born at Lucerne, in 1716. After being 50 years in the army, he retired to his native country, and devoted his leisure hours to the construction of a model of the cantons of Unterwalden, Schwitz, and Uri, 22 feet by 12, in which every object was laid down with the greatest precision. Died, 1802.

PIÆDON, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about 400 B.C., was originally a slave, but obtained his freedom by the interest of Socrates, whose disciple he became, and remained with him till his death. After this he settled at his native place, where he founded a school called the Eleatic.

PHÆDRUS, LUCIUS, an elegant Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freed-man of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus; to which circumstance he has alluded in his fables, which are written with great purity of style.

PHALARIS, a native of Crete, whose cruelty, and the horrid instrument with which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure, have become proverbial. In 571 B.C. he made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, so contrived, that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus, the artist, to be the first to make trial of it. After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length seized the tyrant, and with a severe but just retaliation consumed him by a slow fire in his own bull, B.C. 563.

PHARAMOND, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of France, who reigned at Treves about A.D. 420. To him is attributed the celebrated *Salique law*, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.

PHÉLIPPEAUX, A. LE PICARD DE, a French officer of artillery, the fellow-pupil and rival of Buonaparte, was born in 1768. Having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1795 he re-entered France to organise a royalist insurrection in the central provinces, when he took Sancerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. He afterwards went to Paris, where he effected the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith from the

prison of the Temple, and, accompanying him to England, obtained the rank of colonel in the English service. He assisted Sir Sidney in the defence of Acre against Buonaparte; but died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege, in May, 1799.

PIERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes, some fragments of whose plays only have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius.

PIERECYDES, a philosopher of the Isle of Seyrus, who flourished about 600 B.C. He was the disciple of Pittacus, and the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father, and derived from him the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated Athenian sculptor, supposed to have been born about 498 B.C., and to have died 432 B.C. His Olympian Jupiter represented the serene majesty of the king of heaven, and was ranked, for its beauty, among the wonders of the world. Phidias received great honours from the Athenians, while Pericles had the sovereign power; but he was subjected to a change of fortune when the popularity of his patron declined, and died in prison.

PHILIDOR, ANDREW, a musician of some reputation, and celebrated as the best chess-player of his age, was born at Dreux in France, in 1726; became a page in the king's band; and, before his 12th year, made much proficiency in music. As he grew up his fondness for the game of chess increased into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players. He continued in England some time, during which he printed his "Analysis of Chess." He was a member of the chess-club 30 years; and of his skill in that game, a stronger proof could not be given than that of his defeating blindfold two of the best players a short time before his death, in 1795.

PHILIP II., king of Macedon and father of Alexander the Great, equally renowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. After having conquered Greece, he meditated the conquest of Persia; but while he was preparing for this expedition, he was assassinated at a banquet by Pausanias, a captain of his guards, 336 B.C.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, called the *Arab*, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the rank of captain of the imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor Gordian the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and gave toleration to the Christians. Philip was slain by his soldiers, near Verona, in 249, after having been defeated by Decius. His son Philip, aged 12 years, was assassinated in the arms of his mother.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, and died in 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed the *August*, was born in 1165, and succeeded his father Louis VII. in 1180, at the age of 15. Died, 1223.

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PHILIP III. surnamed the *Hardy*, was proclaimed king of France on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. Peter of Arragon having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily, called the "*Sicilian Vespers*," Philip marched against him, and took Gironne; but died on his return, at Perpignan, in 1285.

PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 17, and died in 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the *Long*, was the younger son of the last mentioned, and succeeded his younger brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the Salique law, in 1316. Died, 1321.

PHILIP DE VALOIS, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. In 1329, Edward III., king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he assumed the title of king of France on the pretence of being a grandson of Philip the Fair, by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intervals, many years. In 1346, Edward gained the great battle of Crecy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. Philip died in 1350.

PHILIP II., king of Spain, was the son of the emperor Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily, and the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin, where it is said he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in any engagement, the other to build a monastery by the name of St. Laurence. This last he executed at Escorial, near Madrid. In 1559 he made peace with France, and on his return to his own country he caused an *auto da fe* to be celebrated. In 1588, Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the "*Invincible Armada*," for the invasion of England. This fleet was nearly all destroyed by the storm or the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements; God's will be done." He died in 1598, aged 72.

PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20. This prince was the victim of etiquette. Being at a council, he complained of the fume arising from a pan of charcoal which was burning in the room. The proper person who had the charge of the fire was not present, and no one would undertake the office of removing it; which piece of ridiculous etiquette cost the monarch his life, in 1621.

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Mary Anne of Bavaria, assumed the title of king of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of

the Archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Arragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. The victories of the Duke de Vendome, and those of Marshal Villars in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Died, 1746.

PHILIPPON, Baron, a French lieutenant-general, distinguished for his defence of Badajoz, in 1811. He was taken prisoner, and in 1812 made his escape from Oswestry. Died, aged 76, in 1836.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, a poet and dramatist, was a native of Leicestershire. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, on coming to London, associated with Steele, Addison, and the literary wits of the day. He was the author of the tragedies of the "*Distrest Mother*," "*The Briton*," and "*Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*," some pastoral poems; a "*Life of Archbishop Williams*;" and was also a contributor to a periodical paper called the *Freethinker*, through his connection with which he was made registrar of the Irish prerogative court. Died, 1749.

PHILIPS, FABIAN, an English lawyer, was born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1601. He was a zealous partizan of Charles I., and wrote several political pamphlets in his favour. Died, 1690.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, in 1676; was educated at Winchester School, and Christchurch, Oxford; and was the author of "*The Splendid Shilling*," "*Blenheim*," a poem in praise of Marlborough's victory; and one on "*Cyder*," formed on the Georgics of Virgil. Died, 1708.

PHILIPS, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire, and received his education at St. Omer's. He entered into orders, and became a Jesuit, but quitted that society, and obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Tongre. He was the author of "*The Study of Sacred Literature, stated and considered*," and "*The Life of Cardinal Pole*," 2 vols. Died, 1774.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, one of the nephews of Milton, was born in London, in 1630, and was educated by his celebrated uncle. He was the author and compiler of several works; but that by which he is best known is the "*Theatrum Poetarum*, or a complete Collection of the Poets."—JOHN PHILLIPS, the brother of Edward, was also educated under his uncle, whose political opinions he espoused and defended till the Restoration, and then he became a writer on the side of royalty.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R. A., a portrait painter of considerable merit, was born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. Having had some initiatory practice in the country, he came to London when he was about 20, and found employment at Windsor, under Benjamin West, who was at that time en-

gaged in decorating St. George's chapel. He was devotedly attached to his profession, but for many years he had to contend with the superior talents of West, Lawrence, Hoppner, &c., who were in their zenith; but by unceasing application, and a laudable emulation which never forsook him, he gained so much celebrity, as to number among his sitters some of the most eminent men in the kingdom. He also wrote many occasional essays on the fine arts; and, in co-operation with Turner, Chantrey, Robertson, and others, he planned and successfully matured the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. He died, April 20, 1845, aged 74.

PHILO, JUDÆUS, a learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, who was one of the deputations sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A. D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled, "Of the Contemplative Life."

PHILO, of Byzantium, an architect, who flourished 300 B.C. He wrote a treatise on the machines used in war; and there is also attributed to him a piece, entitled "De Septem Orbis Spectacula."

PHILOLAUS, of Crotona, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished B.C. 375. He belonged to the Pythagorean school, and by some is supposed to have written the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras." He is also said to have first taught the true system of the universe, revived by Copernicus, but this supposition is erroneous.

PHILOPEMEN, a celebrated general, and the last great commander among the ancient Greeks, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, B.C. 253; became generalissimo of the Achaean League; reduced the Spartans to a tributary state, dismantled Sparta, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus, which had lasted 700 years. He was at length, however, taken prisoner by the Messenians, and was put to death by poison, B.C. 183. The unworthy fate of this great man excited general resentment throughout the League; and when the Achæans took Messene, the perpetrators of his death were immolated on his tomb, and a yearly sacrifice was instituted to commemorate his heroism.

PHILPOT, JOHN, an English divine, who in the reign of Mary was brought before Bishop Gardiner, convicted of heresy, and burnt in Smithfield, in 1555.

PHOCION, a renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Plato. After having resisted all the offers of Alexander the Great and Antipater, his successor, to desert the Athenian service, he was at last condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, and put to death, B.C. 318.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 9th century, was a native of that city. He rose to the highest offices of the state, before he entered into orders, which took place on the deposition of Ignatius in 858. Photius was deprived in his turn by Basilus in 867, but after living in exile 11 years, he forcibly regained his seat, which he kept till

886, and was then deprived by the emperor Leo, who sent him into Armenia, where he died. His "Bibliotheca" contains the substance of near 300 ancient authors. He had great talents, but was intriguing, and it was principally through his conduct that the separation of the eastern and western churches took place.

PHRYNICUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who first introduced female parts into the drama, and the wearing of masks by the actors. He wrote nine tragedies, and gained the prize, B.C. 511.

PIAZETTA, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated painter of Venice, was born in 1682, and died in 1754. His figures are well designed and executed, and are much in the style of Michael Angelo Buonarroti.

PIAZZA, JEROME BARTHOLOMEW, a native of Alexandria, in Italy, who had been a judge in the Inquisition, but on embracing the Protestant religion he quitted Italy and settled in England. He taught the Italian and French at Cambridge, where he died about 1745. He wrote a curious account of the Inquisition.

PIAZZI, a celebrated Italian astronomer, was born in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astronomers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named Ceres Ferdinandea, and in 1805 he made a new catalogue of 7046 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance to the science, and was a member of many learned institutions. Died, 1826.

PICARD, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and prior of Rille in Anjou, was a native of La Fleche. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France; was the first who applied the telescope to quadrants, and the first who observed the mercurial phosphorus in the barometer. Died, 1685.

PICART, BERNARD, an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in 1673, and died in 1733.

PICCINI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated musician, was born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. From Italy he went to Paris, but in the revolution Piccini returned to Naples, where he was described as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France, and died at Passy, in 1800, aged 72. His principal operas are, "Roland," "Atys," "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Dido." Piccini was a most industrious and original composer; more than 300 operas, besides numerous oratorios, cantatas, &c. having been produced by him. When Gluck was in the zenith of his reputation, a spirited contest was maintained between Piccini and him respecting the comparative excellencies of the German and Italian schools, and all Paris was for a time interested in the question.

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LES, a celebrated ge-

neral of the French republic, was born, 1761, of poor parents, at Arbois, in Franche-Comté; was educated in a monastery, and afterwards studied at the college of Brienne, where he distinguished himself by his progress in mathematical science. At an early age, he enlisted as a private soldier, and went with his regiment to America. After his return, he was made serjeant-major; and soon after the commencement of the revolution, he attained the rank of general of division. In 1794 he took the command of the army of the North, where he was embarrassed by many difficulties arising from the flight of generals Dumouriez and Lafayette. He, however, restored order and discipline; and undertook the conquest of Holland, the most brilliant of all his exploits. The Convention now conferred on him the chief command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; but he retained at the same time the command of the army of the North, under Moreau, and of the army of the Meuse, under Jourdan. In April, 1795, he was recalled, to take command of the capital, where the terrorists were making efforts to recover their power. Having suppressed the insurrection of the faubourgs, for which he was called in the Convention "the saviour of the country," he returned to the army of the Rhine, where, however, his career, hitherto so brilliant, now took another turn. He entered into negotiations with the Prince of Condé, to co-operate in the restoration of the Bourbons; but the secret was soon revealed to the French government, who, however, being too weak at the moment to bring him to an account, he was recalled, in 1796, under pretence of going ambassador to Sweden. Pichegru declined the post, but was blind enough not to perceive the storm which threatened him; and, instead of saving himself while it was still time, retired to an estate near Arbois. In March, 1797, he was chosen deputy from the department of Jura to the council of five hundred. He only retained his office till the 4th of September, when a new revolution taking place, he was one of the sixty-five deputies, who, together with Carnot and Barthélemy, two of the directors, were declared by their coadjutors guilty of a royalist conspiracy, and condemned to deportation. Pichegru with others was sent to Cayenne, whence he made his escape to England; and while there he became acquainted with Georges Cadoudal, the Chouan chief, and readily entered into the plans of the emigrants to effect the overthrow of Buonaparte's government. Having been landed on the French coast by Captain Wright, in January, 1804, with several of the old Vendean leaders, they repaired in disguise to Paris, hoping to find a party favourable to their views; but the police (under Fouché) discovered the plot, and both Georges and Pichegru were arrested. The latter was confined in the Temple, and a process commenced against him; but he was found one morning strangled in prison, April the 6th, 1804. In this country it was believed that his death proceeded from the direct command of Buonaparte; but there is no positive evidence to support the accusation.

PICHLER, CAROLINE, one of the most prolific writers that Germany has produced, was born at Vienna, 1785. Her maiden name was Greiner. Her father held a high position at the court of Vienna; and his house was long celebrated for its reunions of all that was most distinguished in that metropolis for rank, fashion, and genius. She received a first-rate education, and showed an early predilection for literary pursuits; but it was not till after she had attained her 30th year that she appeared as an authoress, her first work, called the "Gleichnisse," being published in 1799. This was followed from time to time by various other works of considerable merit; but these were all thrown into the shade by her "Agathocles," which appeared in 1806, and was written with the view of counteracting Gibbon's attacks upon the Christian faith. Her works amount to more than 60 volumes, consisting chiefly of dramas and historical romances; of which may be mentioned the "Grafen von Hohenberg," "Die Belagerung Wien's von 1683," "Die Schweden in Prag," "Die Wiedereroberung von Ofen," "Henriette von England," "Die Frauenwürde," and the "Nebenbuhler," &c. Died, 1843.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1788. After some unsuccessful attempts of a commercial nature, he entered on a literary career, by publishing a volume, entitled "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland." This was followed by "The Sectarian" and "The Dominie's Legacy;" the latter of which established his fame as the delineator of Scottish humble life. He subsequently engaged in writing tales, &c. for the periodical press; and a short time previous to his death appeared his "Traditional Stories of Old Families," in 2 vols., designed as the first part of a series, which was intended to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place in November, 1833; and a novel, entitled "The Black Watch," which he had just completed, was afterwards published.

PICTET, BENEDICT, a divine and historian, was born at Geneva, in 1655. He became professor of theology in his native city, and died there in 1724. His principal works are, "Theologia Christiana," 3 vols. 4to.; "Christian Morality," 8 vols. 12mo.; and a "History of the 12th and 13th Centuries," 2 vols. 4to.

PICTET, MARK AUGUSTUS, a natural philosopher, was born in 1752, at Geneva, where he succeeded Saussure as professor. Among his works is a "Three Months' Journey in England, Scotland, and Ireland." Died, 1825.

PICTET DE RICHEMONT, CHARLES, a brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1755. After several years spent in the military service, he retired to his estate; and occupied himself in agricultural and literary pursuits, but was subsequently called on to fill a public situation, and in 1815 he appeared as negotiator for Switzerland at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He translated various works from the English; conducted, in conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice, the Britannic Library; and wrote "A

Course of Agriculture," and other works on the same subject. Died, 1824.

PICTON, Sir THOMAS, K.C.B., &c., a gallant British officer, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraltar station till 1778, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 73th. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and, after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, named Louisa Calderon; and on being told it was a customary practice, he signed it without inquiry. The girl, who was only 14 years of age, was accordingly picketed, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the governor was, in 1807, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career. However, in 1809, he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid, but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo, General Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in a moment of glory, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by the parliament, and erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

PICUS, JOHN, of Mirandola, was the youngest son of John Francis Picus, prince of Mirandola, and born in 1463. He is said to have been acquainted with 22 languages when he was but 18, and was accounted a prodigy of erudition and accomplishment. In 1486 he went to Rome, where he published a challenge, offering to dispute on 900 propositions on different subjects. Instead, however, of being answered as he expected, a charge of heresy was brought against him; he was accordingly compelled to leave Rome; and settling at Florence, on an estate given to him by Lorenzo de Medici, he gave up his latter years to the study of theology; and died in 1496.

PICUS, JOHN FRANCIS, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. He wrote several theological works, poems, &c.; and was assassinated in his castle, together with his son, by his nephew, in 1533.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but as his works chiefly consisted of altar-pieces and ceilings of churches, there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the fire of London.—One of his sons was an excellent sculptor, and

executed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III., which ornamented the Royal Exchange before it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10. 1838.

PIGALLE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1714. He studied in Italy, and on his return to France became sculptor to the king, chancellor of the academy of painting, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. Died, 1785.

PIGNOTTI, LAURENCE, an Italian poet and historian, was born at Figliena, in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was created historiographer of the court, and became rector of the university of Pisa. His "Fables" have acquired an extensive popularity, but his great fame was acquired by his "History of Tuscany." Died, 1812.

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of Calabria in the 14th century. He was the master of Petrarch and Boccaccio; and on his return from Greece, where he had been in search of MSS., he was killed by lightning.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French painter and a writer on painting, was born in 1635, at Clameci. In 1692 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland as a secret negotiator, or spy, but being discovered by the Dutch, they imprisoned him for five years, during which period he wrote his "Lives of the Painters." He was also the author of "Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting," "A Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters," "Elements of practical Painting," &c. Died, 1700.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an English bishop, was born at Rivington, in Lancashire, in 1620, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became master. During the persecution under Mary, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Durham, and died in 1575. He wrote some valuable "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, was born in 1712. She became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this she settled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her friends. She wrote "The Roman Father," a tragedy; and "The Turkish Count, or London Apprentice," a comedy; "Memoirs of her Life;" and various poems, &c. Died, 1750.

PILPAY, an oriental fabulist, was a Brahmin of Hindoostan, and counsellor to one of the rajahs. He is said to have flourished 2000 years before the Christian era. His fables were translated from the Persian into French, by Galland, in 1714.

PINDAR, the most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece, was born at Thebes, in Boeotia, about 540 B.C. He quitted his native country, which was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, and went to Athens, where the greatest honours were bestowed upon him. But his principal patron was Hiero, king of Syracuse, at whose court he is supposed to have resided the

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latter part of his life. He expired in the public theatre, in his 55th year. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that when the Lacedæmonians took Thebes, they spared his house, as also did Alexander the Great. Of his works, which were numerous, and in various kinds of composition, there are now extant only four books of Odes; but they are amply sufficient to vindicate his claim to be ranked among the most illustrious of the ancient bards.

PINDEMONTE, HIPPOLITO, Count, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Verona, in 1733, and distinguished himself at a very early age by the beauty of his lyrical compositions. He travelled in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c., forming acquaintance with men of worth and ability, and obtaining the esteem of all who knew him. Died, 1828.

PINE, JOHN, an eminent engraver, was born in 1690, and died in 1756. He executed some large plates of the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, which were so approved, that the parliament passed an act to secure to him the emolument arising from them. He also engraved the text of Horace, and the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil, illustrated with gems and bas-reliefs.

PINEAU, GABRIEL DU, a lawyer, was born at Angers, in 1573. He distinguished himself by his pleadings, and was appointed counsellor to the presidial of Angers, where his reputation was such as to procure him the appellation of "Father of the People." Died, 1644.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, particularly distinguished for the important improvements he introduced in the treatment of patients labouring under insanity. Among his works are, "A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation," "Philosophical Nosography," and "Clinical Medicine." He practised with great success at Paris, where he also acquired much popularity by his lectures. Born, 1742; died, 1826.

PINGERON, JEAN CLAUDE, a French writer, born at Lyons, in 1730. He was a captain of artillery in the Polish service, and afterwards travelled a great deal. When he settled, he devoted his attention to literature, and published a number of works, chiefly translations from the Italian. Died, 1795.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, a French astronomer, was born at Paris, in 1711. He was originally an ecclesiastic; and though he began the study of astronomy at a late period, he distinguished himself by the zeal and success with which he followed it. In 1760 he made a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, to observe the transit of Venus; and undertook three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is his "Cometographie," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a prolific but eccentric author, was born at Edinburgh, in 1753. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served 5 years with a writer of the signet; after which he settled in London, and devoted the remainder of his life to litera-

ture. He began his career by a volume of miscellaneous poetry, unassumingly entitled "Rhymes." This work was followed by two others, one containing "Dithyrambic Odes," &c., the other entitled "Tales in Verse." He also produced two volumes of pretended "Ancient Scottish Poems," a forgery after the manner of Chatterton; and "Letters on Literature," under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of impudent pedantry almost unparalleled. It, however, obtained him the patronage of Horace Walpole; of whose witticisms, &c. he published a collection after his decease, under the title of "Walpoiana." A bare catalogue of the works of this indefatigable writer would fill a considerable space. Among them are, an excellent "Essay on Medals," "Modern Geography," 3 vols.; "The Treasury of Wit," 2 vols.; "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," 19 vols.; "Iconographia Scotica," 2 vols.; "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols.; and "Petrology, or a Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. For many years Mr. Pinkerton resided at Paris, and there died in 1825.

PINSON, RICHARD, printer to Henry VII. and VIII., was a native of Normandy, and became servant to William Caxton. He printed Magna Charta, and several books which are now scarce and valuable. He died about 1530.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, an eminent painter, born at Venice, in 1485. He renounced music, of which he was very fond, for painting, and studied under Bellini, but afterwards took the fine colouring of Giorgione as a model. The delicacy of his penell was much admired, and Michael Angelo encouraged him to enter into competition with Raphael, and even supplied him with designs, which Piombo often executed very happily, although by no means capable of lofty conceptions or sublime inventions. His greatest work is his "Resurrection of Lazarus," now in our National Gallery. Died, 1547.

PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH, born in 1730, was the daughter of John Salisbury, esq., a gentleman of Carnarvonshire. Early in life she was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments, and, in 1763, married Mr. Thrale, a brewer of great opulence in Southwark, which borough he then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with Doctor Johnson, of whom, in 1786, she published "Anecdotes," in one 8vo. volume. On the death of Mr. Thrale, in 1781, she retired to Bath, where she married Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad. At Florence she formed one of the associated English, who conducted a kind of poetical magazine there, in which the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi figured conspicuously. Her subsequent publications are, "Observations and Reflections made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Florence Miscellany," 8vo.; "British Synonymy," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "The Retrospect," 2 vols. 4to. But she is now chiefly remembered as an authoress by her ingenious tale of "The Three Warnings." On

the death of her second husband, Mrs. Piozzi returned to England, and died at Clifton in 1821.

PIPER, CHARLES. Count, chief minister of Charles XII. of Sweden. He was born of obscure parents, and by his talents raised himself to the eminent station he occupied. He accompanied Charles in all his campaigns, was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and died a prisoner in the fortress of Schlüsselburg, in 1716.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE. an English comic painter, was born in Kent, where he inherited a handsome estate. He painted only for amusement, and chiefly such subjects as afforded him an opportunity for indulging in caricature; his talent for drawing faces remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of feature, being unrivalled. Died, 1740.

PIRANESI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent engraver, architect, and antiquary, was born at Venice, about 1711, but lived principally at Rome, of which city, with its models of ancient and modern art, he was an enthusiastic admirer. He was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his talents were equal to his industry; his works form 16 atlas fol. vols., and delineate, in the most spirited manner, most of the remarkable ancient edifices and objects of antiquity in the papal states, together with numerous views and modern buildings. Died, 1778.

PIRANESI, FRANCIS, a son of the preceding, and, like him, an artist of great talent, was born at Rome, in 1748. He completed many of the magnificent works begun by his father, and executed many others of equal magnitude; in which he was assisted by his brother Peter and his sister Laura. Having taken an active part in the revolution, he ultimately found it necessary to quit his native country; and he continued to reside at Paris from that time till his death, in 1810.

PIRON, ALEXIS, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Dijon, in 1689. Having for a while earned a scanty subsistence at Paris as a copyist, he turned his thoughts to dramatic composition, and produced a piece for the comic opera, entitled "Arlequin Deucalion." This succeeding, he was encouraged to persevere, and "L'Ecole des Peres," a comedy; and the tragedies of "Callisthene" and "Gustave Vasa" followed. It was not, however, till 1738 that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of "Metromanie," which Lesclapart characterises as excelling in plot, style, humour, and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. His "Bon Mots," "Poesies Diverses," and "Plays," form 7 vols. Died, 1773.

PISTRATUS, an Athenian citizen, who usurped the sovereignty of his country, was a descendant of Codrus, and inherited from his father, Hippocrates, a large fortune. He was ambitious, eloquent, and courageous; and, pursuing the policy which has so often succeeded in democracies, he gained over the lower classes of the citizens by his affability and unbounded liberality. He made no

attempt to abolish the wise laws of Solon, but confirmed and extended their authority; and though he was twice expelled, he regained the sovereignty, and continued to exercise it, not as the oppressor, but as the father of his country. He died 527 B.C., leaving his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, to inherit his power. He established a public library at Athens, and collected and arranged the poems of Homer.

PISTORIUS, a polemic of the 16th century, was born at Nidda, in 1546. He was at first a physician, then a lawyer, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden Dourlach; but his religious opinions undergoing a change, he took orders, and, as a Romish priest, wrote violently against Lutheranism and its professors. He finally became prelate of the abbey of Fulda, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau, with the rank of imperial counsellor. Died, 1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh, in 1652. After receiving his education in his native city and at Paris, he was for a short time professor of medicine at Leyden, and eventually settled at Edinburgh. Among his works are, "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus," "Disputationes Medice," "Elementa Medicinæ Physico-mathematica," and "Dissertatio de Legibus Naturæ." Died, 1713.

PITHOU, PETER, an eminent French writer on jurisprudence and philology, was born at Troyes, in 1539. Being a Calvinist, and at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, he narrowly escaped becoming one of the victims. He afterwards conformed to the Catholic church, was employed in many public affairs, and used all his influence to promote the submission of the city of Paris to the authority of Henry IV. Died, 1596.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a divine and mathematician, was born in Silesia, in 1561, and died at Heidelberg, where he was first preacher to the court, in 1613. He wrote "Synopsis Theologicæ Methodicæ," "Thesaurus Mathematicus," "Liber pro Reformatione Ecclesiæ Anhaltinæ."

PITOT, HENRY, a mathematician, was born in Languedoc, in 1695; and in 1740 was appointed engineer to his native province, and inspector-general of the canal which forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. One of his principal works was that of supplying Montpellier with water, for which he received the order of St. Michael. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1771.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman and an elegant poet, was born in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; and having obtained the family living of Pimperne, he there passed his life, in the performance of his clerical duties and the cultivation of literature, beloved and respected for his suavity of manners and general benevolence. His poems have considerable merit, and his translations of the

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"Æneid" and "Vida's Art of Poetry" are both tasteful and harmonious. He died in 1748.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, in 1653. Towards the end of that century he went to the East Indies, as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realised a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for 20,400*l.*, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England, that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having most unwarrantably given the slender currency, by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,"

he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny. In 1716, Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk; died in 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory.—His eldest son, ROBERT PITT, of Boconnoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.

PITT, WILLIAM, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the Earl of Chatham, and born May 23. 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, under the watchful superintendence of his father, he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. Prettyman; and on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. But he was destined shortly to move in a higher sphere. In 1780 he stood candidate for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, and he immediately became one of the most distinguished opponents of the ministry. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the treasury; and Mr. Pitt, then only 23 years of age, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. A general peace soon followed, which being made the ground of censure by a strong opposition, the cabinet was dissolved, and the Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr. Pitt resumed his efforts for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which, although supported by Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, were rejected. On the failure of the India bill of the latter, which produced the dismissal of the coalition, Mr. Pitt, although at that time only in his 24th year, assumed the station of prime minister, by accepting the united posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Although strongly supported by the sovereign, he stood opposed to a large majority of the House of Commons, and a dissolution took place in March, 1786. At the general election which followed, the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour, and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were defeated, Mr. Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India bill, establishing the board of control, which was followed by much of that fiscal and financial regulation, which gave *éclat* to the early period of his administration. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French revolution broke out, and produced a vibration in every neighbouring state. War against free principles was declared on the one side, by which all amelioration was opposed; while, on the other, the friends of rational reformation found themselves confounded with ignorant and heated men, who espoused some of the wildest and most visionary innovations. Under this state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary to steer the vessel of state; and whatever opinions may be formed by different parties, in respect to the necessity of our interference, or the measures adopted by the minister—whether he deserved the censures which were so lavishly heaped upon him, or whether he was entitled to the gratitude of his country, as "the pilot that weathered the storm,"—certain it is, that he displayed talents, energy, and perseverance, almost unparalleled in the world's history. At length he acceded to the wish that an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt once more resumed his post at the treasury. Returning to power as a war minister, he exerted all the energy of his character to render the contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new coalition, which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares, and a too liberal use of wine, by way of stimulant, completely undermined his constitution; and he died Jan. 23. 1806. Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, both as a financier and an orator; his eloquence, though not so imaginative as that of Burke, or so captivating as that of his father, was more uniformly just and impressive than either; while the indignant severity and keenness of his sarcasm were unequalled. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, as also a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts; for although his whole life was devoted to the service of his country, such was his disinterestedness in pecuniary matters, that he never received one shilling of the public money beyond his fair emoluments of office, to supply the occasional great expenses to which he was put as prime minister.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island

of Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He was a warrior as well as a philosopher; expelled the tyrant Melancthus from Lesbos; and on becoming its sovereign, he discharged the duties of his station in the most exemplary manner; and died, after a reign of 10 years, B.C. 570.

PIUS VI., whose secular name was **JOHN ANGELO BRASCHI**, was born at Cesena, in 1717, and succeeded pope Clement XIV. in 1775. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes, — a project which baffled several of the emperors, and many of the popes. When the emperor Joseph II. decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. The pope having favoured the allies, Buonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace by the contribution of several millions, and delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Basseville was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence, that the people assassinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troops to restore order, but the papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this, Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in the capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of excessive fatigue and ill-usage, Aug. 29, 1799.

PIUS VII., or **GREGORY BARNABAS CHIARAMONTI**, the successor of the preceding pontiff, was born at Cesena, in 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785; and when Buonaparte entered Imola, in 1796, the cardinal, who was also bishop of that see, found means to conciliate the favour of the French general, and thereby paved the way for his elevation to the papacy in 1800. In July, 1801, he signed the concordat; and in 1804 he crowned Napoleon at Paris, but refused to perform the same office for Louis XVIII. Notwithstanding the courtesy which he showed to Buonaparte, the latter seized the pope in 1809, and imprisoned him at Fontainebleau, where he remained till the downfall of his oppressor in 1814, when he returned to Rome to resume his authority. He died in 1823, and was succeeded in the pontificate by Cardinal Bello Genga, who assumed the appellation of Leo XII.

PIUS VIII., by name **FRANCIS XAVIER CASTIGLIONI**, was born at Cingolia in 1761, was made bishop of Montalto in 1800, created cardinal in 1816, was elected pope on the death of Leo XII. in 1829, and died in the following year. He was distinguished for his industry, talents, and learning; spared no expense to preserve the remains of ancient architecture in Rome, and was a sincere patron of the fine arts. Gregory XVI. was his successor.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother, a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years, employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahualpa, or Atabalpa, as he is variously called, the reigning inca. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court; then extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burnt, allowing him first to be strangled, as a reward for becoming a Christian. In 1535 the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but, in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, Pizarro met with the fate he so richly deserved, being assassinated in his palace at Lima.

PLACE, FRANCIS, a native of Dinsdale, in the county of Durham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards expended considerable sums in an attempt to make porcelain. He was an excellent painter as well as engraver, but executed all his works for amusement; and he refused a pension of 500*l.* to draw the royal navy. His etchings of landscapes and birds are admirable; and his portraits in mezzotinto also prove that he possessed great abilities. Died, 1728.

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO, an historian, whose real name was Sacchi, was born in 1421. Having fallen under the displeasure of pope Pius II., he was imprisoned and put to the rack, on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy against him. His sufferings, however, were afterwards recompensed by Sixtus IV., who, in 1474, made him keeper of the Vatican library. His principal work, composed in elegant Latin, is a history of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs." He also wrote, in Latin, a "History of Mantua." Died, 1481.

PLATO, one of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of the academic sect, was born in the island of Egina, in the 88th Olympiad, or B.C. 430. In his youth he applied to poetry and painting, both which pursuits he relinquished to become a disciple of Socrates. During the imprisonment of his master, Plato

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attended him and committed to writing his last discourses upon the Immortality of the Soul. He then retired to Megara; after which he extended his travels to Magna Græcia and Egypt. On his return to Athens, he formed his school in a grove, called the Academy, over the door of which seminary was this inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." He was soon attended by a crowd of hearers of every description; and among other illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples, are those of Dion, Aristotle, Hyperides, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, and Isocrates. The ancients thought more highly of him than of all their philosophers, and always called him the Divine Plato. Tully, whose regard and veneration for him were boundless, observes that he was justly called by Panæus, the divine, the most wise, the most sacred, the Homer of philosophers; and made him so implicitly his guide in wisdom and philosophy as to declare, that he had rather err with Plato, than be right with any one else. He thrice visited the court of Sicily; once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home, and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Anicercis of Cyrene. On his return to Athens, Plato resumed his school, and no persuasion could afterwards induce him to quit his peaceful retirement. At his death, which happened in his 79th year, B. C. 348, statues and altars were erected to his memory; and the day of his birth was long celebrated as a festival.

PLATOFF, Count, a celebrated hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young into the military service, distinguished himself against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia in 1812, Platoff, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. He came with the emperor Alexander to England, and, at London, was the object of popular admiration. He retired to the river Don, and died in 1818.

PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, a comic writer of ancient Rome, who acquired the surname of Plautus from the ill shape of his feet. He died B. C. 184.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1749. He received his education at St. Andrew's; and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. In his latter years he applied to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour; and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. Among his works are, "Elements of Geometry," "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," "System of Geography," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Outlines of Philosophy." Died, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, born in 1759, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On coming to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations, became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects, and died in 1823. His most important publications are, "A Commercial and Political Atlas," "An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations," "France as it is," "History of Jacobinism," and "British Family Antiquity."

PLAYFORD, JOHN, a writer on music, was born in 1613, and published "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," often reprinted; "Court Ayres," and "Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music." — His son, HENRY PLAYFORD, was the publisher of "Orpheus Britannicus."

PLINIUS, SECUNDUS CAIUS, or PLINY THE ELDER, one of the most celebrated writers of ancient Rome, was born A. D. 23, at Verona, or, as some say, at Como, served in the army in Germany, afterwards became an advocate, and was ultimately procurator in Spain and Africa. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable, and he lost his life by his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A. D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rock and lava. Pliny and his companions landed at Stabie, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger was equally great, from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore, but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated by the noxious vapours. The eruption which caused his death appears to have been that in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed, in the first year of the emperor Titus. He wrote the "History of his own Time," in 31 books, which is lost, and his "Natural History," in 37 books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant.

PLINIUS, CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS CAIUS, or PLINY THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, was born A. D. 62, at Como. He studied under Virginian and Quintilian, and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the forum. Soon after this he went as tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted to the consular dignity by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was next chosen augur, and afterwards made proconsul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan a curious account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. The "Epistles of Pliny" are elegant specimens of letter-writing, and very instructive;

they have been translated into English by Lord Orrey and Mr. Melmoth.

PL.OT, ROBERT, a naturalist, was born in 1640, at Borden, in Kent; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated as LL.D.; became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, royal historiographer, archivist of the herald's office, &c.; and died in 1696. His chief works are, "The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire."

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born in 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt; and accompanied the emperor Gordian in his expedition against the Parthians, in order to obtain a knowledge of Indian and Persian philosophy. He afterwards resided at Rome, and died in 270.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born in England, in 1743, but educated at Rome, where he entered into the society in 1579. On his return to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, he was one of the most zealous advocates for their reuniting in England. He afterwards became president of the Catholic College of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and died in 1821.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropshire, in 1517, and died in 1584. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and by profession a barrister and conveyancer. He was the author of "Jura Anglorum," "Church and State," "A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities," and "The History of Ireland." In consequence of a verdict obtained against him for a libel in the latter work, with 5000*l.* damages, he retired to France, where he afterwards resided; and died, at an advanced age, in 1829.

PLUCHE, NOEL ANTOINE, a learned French writer, born at Rheims, in 1688, in the college of which city he was professor of rhetoric. He was afterwards appointed president of the college of Laon, but was removed from his office in consequence of his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus*, and died in 1761. His "*Histoire du Ciel*" and "*Spectacle de la Nature*," both of which were translated into English, were at one time very popular.

PLUKENET, LEONARD, an eminent English botanist, was born in 1642. He practised as an apothecary in Westminster, and raised a botanic garden there. After the greater part of his life passed in struggling against adversity, he was appointed superintendent of the gardens at Hampton Court, and royal professor of botany. He died about 1706. His "*Phytographia*" is an honourable proof of his abilities. He also published "*Almagestum Botanicum*," "*Almagesti Botanici Mantissa*," and "*Amaltheum Botanicum*."

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, a clergyman and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Dr. Plumtre, president of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he entered as a student in 1787. At the commencement of his career he wrote several dramatic pieces, viz. "The Coventry Act," a comedy; "Osway," a tragedy; and several others; besides "Obser-

vations on Hamlet," "The English Drama Purified," and "Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusements of the Stage." His other works consist principally of "Sermons" preached on particular occasions, several of which are of a very popular character. He was also the author of "Letters to Dr. Alkin on his Volume of Vocal Poetry." Died, 1832.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, was a native of Cheronea, in Bœotia. On visiting Rome, he was received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. After the death of his patron, Plutarch returned to Cheronea, where he died at an advanced age, A. D. 120. The most celebrated of his works are, his "Lives of Illustrious Men" and his "Morals."

PLUVINEL, ANTHONY, a native of Dauphiny, who was master of the horse to Henry IV., by whom he was sent ambassador to Holland. He was the first in France that opened a school for riding, on which subject he wrote a work, called "*L'Art de monter à Cheval*." Died, 1620.

POCOCK, Dr. EDWARD, a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous particularly for his great skill in oriental languages, was born at Oxford, in 1604; received his education at Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges; twice visited the Levant, for the purpose of collecting ancient manuscripts and coins; was afterwards Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childrey, and canon of Christchurch; and died in 1691. Among his works are, "*Specimen Historiæ Arabum*," "*Albifaragius Historia Dynastiarum*," "*Commentaries on the Minor Prophets*," &c. Died, 1691.

POCOCK, ISAAC, an artist and dramatist, was born at Bristol, in 1782. His father had distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac appearing to have the same genius for the art, was placed first with Romney, and afterwards studied under Sir William Beechey. He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, by the production of his historical picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards painted other pictures, but becoming independent, he gradually relaxed in the prosecution of that profession, and retired to Maidenhead, where he occasionally used both his pencil and pen, and produced many dramatic pieces, the greater part of which were successful. Here he was nominated to the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Berks. He died after the illness of a few hours only, August 23, 1835. He was the author of about 40 melodramas, farces, and operatic pieces; among which were, "The Miller and his Men," "Hit or Miss," "John of Paris," "Robinson Crusoe," "Montrose," &c.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a learned prelate and traveller, was born at Southampton, in 1704; received his education at the free-school there, of which his father was master, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; travelled in the East from 1737 to 1742; was, successively, precentor of Waterford, archdeacon of St. Patrick's, bishop of Ossory, and

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of Meath; and died in 1765. His "Travels"
are rich in description, particularly of the
"Curiosities of Egypt and Palestine."

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, an Italian
writer of the 15th century, who contributed
greatly to the revival of classical literature
in Europe, was born at Terranova, in Tus-
cany, was educated at Florence, and held
the office of apostolical secretary to no less
than eight popes. He devoted much of his
time in the search after manuscripts; and to
him the world is indebted for Quintilian, the
orations of Cicero, Lucretius, part of Plautus,
and other remains of antiquity. He was a
man of eminent talent, but his morals and
disposition were most reprehensible. His
chief works are, a "History of Florence,"
"Dialogues on Nobility," and "Funeral
Orations." Died, 1439.

POISSON, RAIMOND, a French actor and
dramatist of the 17th century, who obtained
great celebrity in low comedy. He wrote a
number of theatrical pieces, and died in 1690.
—His son PAUL POISSON, was eminent as
a comic actor. Died, 1735.—The two sons
of Paul, PHILIP and ARNOULT DE ROIN-
VILLE, were also distinguished for their
theatrical talents: the former was the author
of 10 comedies, and was a good tragic per-
former; while the latter fully supported the
reputation of his family as a comic actor.
He died in 1753.

POISSONNIER, PETER ISAAC, an emi-
nent physician, was born at Dijon, in 1720.
He became professor of medicine in the
college de France, and was the first who
gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1758,
being first physician to the French army, he
went to Russia, to attend the empress Eli-
zabeth in her illness. In 1764 he was ap-
pointed inspector-general of physic in the
ports and colonies, and died in 1798. M.
Poissonnier wrote several practical works,
but he is chiefly known by his method of
procuring fresh water from that of the sea,
for which he received a pension of 12,000
livres.

POIVRE, N., a French naturalist, was
born at Lyons, in 1719. He was appointed
intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon,
where he introduced the bread-fruit tree
and other valuable plants. Died, 1786.

POLE, REGINALD, Cardinal, an eminent
statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury
in the reign of queen Mary, was descended from
the blood-royal of England, and born at
Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500.
He was educated at Sheen monastery, and
Magdalen College, Oxford; and after obtain-
ing preferment in the church, went to Italy,
where he long resided. On his return to
England he opposed the divorce of Henry
VIII. from Catharine of Arragon in such
terms, that the king drove him from his pre-
sence, and never saw him more. He again
left England, was made a cardinal, and very
nearly obtained the popedom on the death
of Paul III. When Mary ascended the
throne, Pole returned to England as legate,
in which capacity he absolved the parlia-
ment from the sin of heresy, and reconciled
the nation to the holy see. The very day
after the burning of Cranmer, the cardinal
was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury;

soon after which he was elected chancellor
of both universities, and he survived the
queen but one day, Nov. 15. 1558.

POLEMBERG, CORNELIUS, a painter, was
born at Utrecht, in 1586. He was a disciple
of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his
studies at Rome. On his return he received
much encouragement from Rubens; and
Charles I. invited him to England, where he
painted a number of beautiful landscapes,
principally of a small size, and which are
now rare.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, was
born at Ceta. In his youth he led a very
dissipated life, but by hearing Xenocrates
discourse on the miseries of intemperance,
he became reformed, and succeeded that
philosopher in his school.—There was also
a rhetorician of this name, who lived in the
reign of Trajan.

POLI, G. SAVERIO, an eminent naturalist,
was born at Molfetta, in Italy, in 1740, and
studied in the university of Padua. He was
the friend of Morgagni, Fraccolati, Poleni,
and Valscchi; and became director of the
military academy at Naples, where he died
in 1825. He was the author of a very popular
"System of Natural Philosophy" and
also of a work on "Testacea."

POLIGNAC, JULES, Prince de, prime mi-
nister of Charles X. of France, whose admi-
nistration produced the revolution of 1830,
was sprung from an ancient family, whose
vicissitudes of fortune were remarkable even
in revolutionary France, and which num-
bered amongst its members the famous Abbe de
Polignac, who died, 1741. Driven from Paris
by the clamour of the mob, his parents re-
paired to Vienna; but scarcely had they
reached that capital, before the fate of her be-
loved mistress and friend, Maria Antoinette,
was communicated to his mother, and within
a few days she fell a victim to her grief and
affection. Deprived of a mother's care, young
Polignac and his two brothers were educated
in devoted attachment to their religion and
their exiled sovereign; and, before reaching
manhood, Jules de Polignac proceeded to
Russia, then a refuge for the royalists, and
shortly afterwards repaired to Edinburgh,
where the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles
X., resided. Under the mingled influences
of religion and loyalty, he embarked with
his brother Armand in Georges' conspiracy
in 1804 against Napoleon. The conspiracy
was detected; the brothers were arrested,
tried, and condemned to death; but, at the
intercession of Josephine and Madame Murat,
the emperor's sister, the sentence of death
was commuted to imprisonment, and the
two young men were sent to Vincennes,
where they remained six years. On the re-
storation of Louis XVIII., Jules de Polignac
devoted himself heart and soul to the so-
called party of the Congregation, in the in-
terest of the Pope, the Church, and the Count
d'Artois; and his services were rewarded by
the Pope conferring on him the title of a
Roman prince, by which he has since been
known. In 1823, Prince Polignac was sent
as ambassador to London, where he remained
six years; and the intrigues of the priest party
being finally crowned with success, he re-
turned to Paris in 1829, to assume the premier-

ship of the new ministry; but the nation was loud in its expression of distrust, till at length the unconstitutional course that he adopted towards the chambers was suddenly arrested by the "three glorious days," which led to his own overthrow, and the dethronement of his sovereign. Pursued and taken at Granville, he was tried before the chamber of peers, and condemned; but his life was spared; and, after undergoing a short imprisonment at Ham, he was allowed to go into exile. His remaining years were spent chiefly at Munich. At length he was allowed to return to France, though not to Paris; but the death of Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême gave the last blow to a constitution already broken down by many reverses, and he sank into a state of melancholy, from which he never recovered. Born, 1783; died, 1847. His brother Armand died about a month before him.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, a French cardinal and statesman, was born in 1661, at Puy en Velay in Languedoc. He was employed as a negotiator at Rome, in Poland, and in Holland, and acquitted himself so well that he was rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin, but afterwards he was recalled, and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and died in 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Anti-Lucretius;" which has often been reprinted, and was translated into English by the father of the late Mr. Canning.

POLITIAN, ANGELUS, an eminent Italian scholar, was born in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in the Florentine territories, whence he derived the appellation by which he is more usually known than by that of *Cinis*, his family name. He assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and acquired by his accomplishments the favour of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who made him tutor to his children, and presented him with a canonry in the cathedral of Florence, which he held with the professorship of the Greek and Latin languages. Among the most esteemed of his writings are, "A Collection of Greek Epigrams," the "History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi," the drama of "Orpheus," and a Latin version of Herodian. Died, 1494.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, ex-president of the United States of America, was born in North Carolina, 1795. After an honourable university course, he became a member of the Tennessee bar in 1820, and pursued his professional career with such success, that he was soon marked out by his countrymen for the highest services at their command. In 1825 he was elected to congress, where he became conspicuous for firmness, regularity, and assiduity; and after sitting in congress 14 years, two or three of which he was speaker, he was elected president of the federal republic in 1844. His administration was distinguished by various important events, bearing on the fortunes of the United States. By the annexation of Texas and California, he extended the boundaries of his country; he laboured to organise the national treasury on the principles of the constitution, and introduced into the government many finan-

cial and commercial improvements. Died, 1849.

COLLEXFEN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English judge, who in 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. After the revolution he was knighted, and made chief justice of the common pleas. Died, 1692.

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, a celebrated Roman, who was much esteemed by Augustus, and gained a great reputation by his military exploits, but more by his literary connections. He filled the office of consul B. C. 40, and was the intimate friend of Horace and Virgil. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. Died, aged 80, B. C. 4.

POLLOK, ROBERT, a Scotch clergyman and writer of sacred poetry, was born in 1796, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to study theology; but his health became so much impaired by study, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to quit the north with a view to a residence in Italy, in order to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in August, 1827, but he had only proceeded to Southampton, when his malady increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and he died there in the following month. His principal production is entitled "The Course of Time," a poem in 10 books. He also wrote "The Persecuted Family," a narrative of the sufferings of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II.; and "Ralph Gemmel," a tale for youth.

POLLUX, JULIUS, was born in Egypt in 180; he taught rhetoric at Athens, and was appointed preceptor to the emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an "Onomasticon, or Greek Vocabulary." Died, 238.

POLO, MARCO, a celebrated traveller of the 13th century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tartars. This prince being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the pope; on which they travelled back to Rome, and, with two missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies; and, after a residence of 17 years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of his "Travels." Marco Polo relates many things which appear highly incredible, but the greater part of his narrative has been verified by succeeding travellers.

POLWHELE, Rev. RICHARD, an anti-quarian, historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, whose works are exceedingly voluminous, was born at Truro, in 1760, where he was also educated, and where, when a boy, with the assistance of the celebrated Dr. Wolcot, then a physician in that town, he first essayed as a poet. His principal works

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RICHARD, an anti- and miscellaneous exceedingly volu- ro, in 1760, where and where, when a of the celebrated an in that town, he his principal works

are "The History of Cornwall," 7 vols. 4to., "The History of Devonshire," 3 vols., "Traditions and Recollections," 2 vols., "The Rural Rector," 3 vols., "Biographical Sketches in Cornwall," 3 vols., "Anecdotes of Methodism," "Illustrations of Scriptural Characters," several volumes of sermons; with numberless poems, and other writings of a miscellaneous character. Died at Truro, aged 78, March, 1838.

POLYÆNUS, a Greek author in the 2nd century, who wrote 8 books of the "Stratagems of illustrious Generals." He appears to have been a Macedonian, and, after serving in the army, he became a statesman under Antoninus and Varus.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortus, general of the Achæans, was born in Arcadia, B.C. 203. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philopœmen, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. Being sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to Greece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He wrote a "Universal History," in 40 books, of which we have only 5 complete, and an abridgment of 12 others.

POLYCARP, Str., a Christian father and martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, and violently opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A.D. 169. His "Epistle to the Philippians" is the only one of his pieces that has been preserved.

POLYCLETUS, a famous sculptor, was born at Sicyon, and flourished about the year B.C. 430. He is considered to have attained perfection in single figures; and a statue of a boy, executed by him, was sold for 190 talents, equivalent to 20,000*l*.

POLYGNOTUS, a painter of Thasos, about 422 B.C. He gained celebrity by a series of pictures on the war of Troy, for which he refused the presents offered him by the states of Greece; he also painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the Pœcile at Athens gratuitously, for which it was decreed that he should be supported at the public expense.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO MELHO, Marquis of, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, in 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government; but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782.

POMFRET, JOHN, an English poet, was born at Luton, in Bedfordshire, in 1667; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; and obtained the living of Malden. He was the author of "The Choice," a poem which has ever been popular; but owing to an

equivocal expression therein, Dr. Compton, bishop of London, thought him unfit for the clerical office, and refused to induct him to another and more considerable benefice. The prelate was, however, soon after convinced of his mistake; but in the meantime Pomfret, who had been detained in London, caught the small-pox, and died of it in 1703.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marchioness de, the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded Madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and born in 1720. At the age of 21 she was married to M. d'Etioles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of marchioness of Pompadour; and died in 1764, aged 44 years. She certainly used her influence with the king in promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded; and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favourites, whose measures were generally inglorious, both at home and abroad.

POMPEY, surnamed the Great, or CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS, was of a noble family, and born B.C. 105. He studied the art of war under his father, and, when he was only 23, raised three legions, with which he joined Sylla, whose opponents he drove out of Sicily and Africa. That commander recalled him to Rome, and gave him the name of *Magnus*. Pompey also obtained the honours of a triumph, and was chosen consul; in which office he restored the tribunes, and extended the Roman empire beyond Asia Minor. For these services he received another triumph, soon after which he formed the first triumvirate with Cæsar and Crassus; but though he married the daughter of Cæsar, a civil war broke out between them, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, at Pharsalia. He then fled to Egypt, and was there assassinated, by order of the ministers of Ptolemy, king of that country, B.C. 48.

POMPIGNAN, JOHN JAMES LE FRANC, Marquis of, was born at Montauban, in 1709. He gained a great reputation by his tragedy of "Dido," acted in 1734. His works, which have been published in 6 vols. 8vo., consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the *Georgics*, &c. Died, 1784.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, JULIUS, sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned antiquary of the 15th century, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and the founder of an academy, which was oppressed by Paul II., and many of the members imprisoned and put to the torture; but Sixtus IV. released them, and restored Pomponius to his professorship. Died, 1498.

POND, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent English astronomer, who for a period of 25 years held the important office of astronomer-royal, died at his house, in Greenwich, in September, 1836; and his remains were interred in the same tomb, at Lee, that for 93 years had given shelter to the ashes of his celebrated predecessor, Dr. Edmund Halley.

According to the testimony of Sir Humphry Davy, "the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favourite science, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money that he made in consequence, were great indeed. As a practical astronomer, he had scarcely any equal; his talent for taking observations was quite unique; and to his zeal our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have, confessedly, rendered it so pre-eminent and complete."

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania, and was born in 1732. Having been fortunate enough to please the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., he was elected king in 1764. At the commencement of his reign he gave many proofs of his moderation and love of justice; but his attempts to introduce some modifications into the Polish constitution, rallied a powerful party against him. The Protestants, who were excluded from a place in the diet and from the right of votes, claimed the restoration of the treaty of Olivia, made in 1690. The ministers of Russia, England, and Prussia favoured their claim, and Stanislaus was also inclined to grant their request; but the Catholic bishops protested against the measure, as favouring the enemies of the state. Russian troops soon after appeared at the gates of Warsaw, when the Catholics formed themselves into an army, to which they gave the name of "confederates." Pulaski, one of their chiefs, proposed carrying off the king; for which purpose he, with two other chiefs and 40 dragoons, disguised as peasants, laid wait for him near the town. When the royal carriage approached, they seized the king, and then placed him on one of their horses. The night was dark, but they forced the animals forward until they were exhausted; they then walked, dragging Stanislaus with them, but at dawn of day, finding they had missed the way, and that they were only a short distance from the city, all, except Kosciuski, fled. Struck with remorse, he implored the king's pardon, which the monarch readily granted, and, on his return to his palace, settled a pension on the penitent chief. But Stanislaus still continued to be afflicted by the divisions of his people. In 1787 the empress Catharine visited the Crimea, and the king obtained from her a promise of security for his kingdom; the emperor Joseph II. also made him a like solemn promise. Nevertheless, in 1792 the Russians and the Prussians invaded Poland, and, in defiance of the efforts of the brave Kosciusko, divided the unhappy kingdom between them, and Stanislaus was compelled to sign his abdication. He then retired to St. Petersburg, and lived as a private individual until his death, in 1798.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince JOSEPH, an illustrious Polish general, was the nephew of the preceding, and born at Warsaw, in 1763. At the age of 16 he entered into the service of Joseph II. of Austria, but quitted it for the purpose of aiding his country, the moment that he saw there were hopes entertained of her throwing off a foreign yoke. He served with courage against the Russians,

under Kosciusko, who gave him the command of a division, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the two sieges of Warsaw. After the surrender of the city, he went to Vienna, and, rejecting the offers of Catharine and Paul, lived in retirement, on his return to Poland, at his estates near Warsaw. The creation of the duchy of Warsaw rekindled the hopes of the Polish patriots, and Poniatowski accepted the place of minister of war in the new state. In 1809 he commanded the Polish army against the superior Austrian force, which was sent to occupy the duchy; compelled it to retire, rather by skilful manœuvres than by force of arms, and penetrated into Galicia. In the war of 1812, against Russia, he was again at the head of the Polish forces, and distinguished himself in all the principal affairs of this chequered campaign. After the battle of Leipsic, during which Napoleon created him marshal of France, he was ordered to cover the retreat of the French army. The enemy were already in possession of the suburbs of Leipsic, and had thrown light troops over the Elster, when the prince arrived, with a few followers, at the river, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French. The brave Polish leader, already wounded, plunged with his horse into the stream, and was drowned, Oct. 19. 1814. His body was found on the 24th, and, having been embalmed, was buried at Warsaw, with all the honours of his rank, by order of the emperor Alexander.

PONSONBY, Sir FREDERIC CAVENDISH, K. C. B., a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, was the second son of the Earl of Besborough, and born in 1783. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war this gallant soldier had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself, and was regarded as the *beau idéal* of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barrosa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed some of the most brilliant exploits recorded in that fierce and enterprising era of the war; and during the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, a day seldom passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. But we must omit the details of his valuable operations in the Peninsula, to describe the termination of his splendid career on the field of Waterloo. In the absence of his commanding officer, General Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay between the two armies. There was not a moment to lose: Col. Ponsonby, calculating the column at about 1000, exclaimed, "They must not be allowed to come further," and with his well-known "Come on, 12th!" dashed down the field, followed by his men. At the very moment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, and the colonel was anxious to draw off his comrades, who were now fighting at fearful odds, he received a cut on his right arm,

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which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Col. Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French tirailleur, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds, but by constant attention he at length recovered. Colonel Ponsonby was one of the brightest ornaments of the army, and a universal favourite. To the most chivalrous bravery he united military talents of no ordinary cast, which were guided by a remarkable calmness of judgment and coolness of decision. No lesson of experience was ever lost upon him; and his authority in matters of his profession, particularly the cavalry service, was regarded with general respect. He died Jan. 11. 1837; being at the time a major-general in the army, K. C. B., and colonel of the royal dragoons, besides enjoying the honour of four foreign orders of knighthood.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC, a Danish prelate, distinguished as a theological and historical writer, was born at Aarhuys, in 1698; became bishop of Bergen in 1746; and died in 1784. His principal works are, "Annals of the Danish Church" and the "Natural History of Norway."

POOL, MATTHEW, a Nonconformist minister, was born at York, in 1824. He displayed so much zeal against popery, that, according to the deposition of Titus Oates, his name was among those intended to be taken off in the popish plot. On this he went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1679. Besides "Sermons," he wrote "Annotations on the Bible;" but his greatest work was the "Synopsis Criticorum," in 6 vols.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet, was born in 1688, in Lombard Street, London, where his father had carried on an extensive business as a linen-draper, and amassed a considerable fortune. His parents being of the Romish persuasion, he was placed at 8 years of age under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. At the age of 12 he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased a small estate. Here he wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first-fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden; but on perusing Dryden he abandoned the rest, and studied him as his model. At the age of 16 he wrote his "Pastorals," which procured him the friendship of the principal wits of the time. His next performance was the "Essay on Criticism," published in 1711. The "Messiah"

appeared first in the Spectator, and this was followed by his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." About this period also he produced the "Rape of the Lock," occasioned by Lord Petre's cutting off a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair. He next brought out his "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," "The Temple of Fame," and "Windsor Forest." Pope now undertook his translation of the "Iliad," which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above 5000*l.*, part of which he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, whither he removed in 1715. After completing the "Iliad," he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he experienced a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell. The reputation he had acquired by the success as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor class, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honour had he taken no notice of them; but in 1727 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Dunciad," in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and, what was worse, exposed to ridicule many ingenious and respectable persons who had given him no offence. In 1720, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject; the result was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem, addressed to that statesman, which attracted universal admiration. It was followed by "Imitations of Horace," accompanied by a "Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires," and by "Moral Epistles," which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau. In 1737, Pope printed his "Letters" by subscription, for which he alleged as his excuse, that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curll. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to his "Dunciad," intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he attacked Colly Cibber, then poet laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter, that, in a new edition of the "Dunciad," he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma began now to indicate a commencing decline; and while he was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, he expired, May 30. 1744, aged 56.

POPE, Sir THOMAS, a statesman and a patron of learning, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1508; was educated at Eton; and, after studying at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar. He was knighted in 1540, and held various important offices under Henry VIII. and Mary. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1558.

POPHAM, Sir HOMB RIGGS, a naval com-

mander, was born in Ireland, in 1762. He served as a lieutenant in the American war; and rose to the rank of post-captain soon after the commencement of the war with France, having rendered essential service to the Duke of York in Holland. He was next employed in the Baltic, and, in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1803 he entered the Red Sea, and settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. He was afterwards engaged in an expedition against Buenos Ayres, for which, as he was charged with acting without sufficient authority, he was tried by a court-martial, and reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station; and had but just returned to England in 1820, when he died.

POPHAM, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge, was born in Somersetshire, in 1531. After serving the offices of attorney and solicitor-general, he was appointed, in 1581, chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1607. His "Reports and Cases," in folio, show his abilities to great advantage.

PORDENONE, (so called from his birth-place, his true name being Giovanni Antonio Leicinio,) a painter of the Venetian school, and rival of Titian, was born in 1484. He executed many great works for Mantua, Genoa, and Venice; and died at Ferrara, in 1540.

PORLIER, JUAN DIAZ, surnamed El Marquesito, a Spanish patriot and general, was born, about 1775, at Carthagena, in South America, where his father held a high public situation. He first entered the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar; but when the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, he raised a guerilla corps, of which he became the leader, and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions, and effected the celebrated retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own. The regency then appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Having unsuccessfully attempted to restore the constitution of the Cortes in 1815, he was delivered over to the military authorities at Corunna, condemned, and executed.

PORPHYRY, or PORPHYRIUS, a philosopher, whose original name was Malchus, was born at Tyre, in 233; studied under Origen and Longinus; afterwards became a disciple of Plotinus, whose life he wrote; and died in 304. His works against the Christians, to the number of 15, are all lost; but his "Life of Pythagoras," "A Treatise on Abstinence and Animal Food," and "Questions on Homer," are extant.

PORPORATE, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian engraver, born in 1741, died in 1816. Among his *chef-d'œuvres* are the "Little Girl and the Dog," "Leda at the Bath," "Susannah," and "Enone and Paris." He was also a portrait-painter, and his portraits are admired for their colouring and truth.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent critic, and professor of Greek in the university of

Cambridge, was born in 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where he was first instructed by his father, who was the parish clerk, and afterwards by Mr. Norris, the vicar. His proficiency in the classics was so great, that Mr. Norris sent him to Eton in 1774, and in 1777 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1781, he was elected to a fellowship. In 1785 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to the church, he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and, in 1793, was elected Greek professor. In 1797 he published the "Hecuba" of Euripides, which was followed by the "Orestes," the "Phœnixæ," and "Medea." His last literary work was an edition of "Æschylus," 2 vols. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age in England, notwithstanding which, he experienced little patronage—a circumstance partly attributable to his intemperate habits. Towards the latter part of his life, he was appointed librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of 200*l.* a-year; and it was there he died, in 1808. After his death were published his "Adversaria, or Notes and Emendations of the Greek Poets," and his "Tracts and Miscellanies."

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA, a painter of Florence, who belonged to the order of Dominicans, and is sometimes called Fra Bartolomeo, or Il Frate. He was intimate with Raphael, and, it is said, the two artists benefited by reciprocal instruction. Died, 1517.

PORTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA DELLA, a natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Naples, in 1540. He devoted a great part of his life to the sciences, established two academies for its promotion, and was the inventor of the camera obscura. He wrote treatises on natural history, optics, hydraulics, physiognomy, and agriculture; and also produced nearly twenty dramatic pieces.

PORTALIS, JEAN ETIENNE MARIE, a French statesman, was born at Beausset, in Provence, in 1746; and was at the commencement of the revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was imprisoned, but subsequently became president of the Council of Ancients. He was proscribed by the directory, in 1807, for the moderation of his principles, and fled to Holstein; but when Buonaparte became first consul, Portalis was recalled, and nominated minister for religious affairs, and grand cordon of the legion of honour. Died, 1807.

PORTER, Sir ROBERT KEE, born at Durham, in 1780—a gentleman alike distinguished in the arts, in diplomacy, in war, and in literature—was the son of a military officer, and brother to the well known novelists, Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Having a taste for drawing, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and soon showed his skill by the production of several altarpieces, of considerable merit, besides his large pictures of the "Storming of Seringapatam," the "Siege of Acre," and the "Battle of Agincourt," which latter was

1750, at East Ruston, first instructed by parish clerk, and then the vicar. His was so great, that in 1774, and in 1775, in College, Cambridge, elected to a fellow-ship, and a master's degree, to the church, he resigned his fellowship. He elected Greek professor the "Hecuba," followed by the "Medea," and "Medea," was an edition of the reputed Greek scholars in England, notwithstanding little patronage attributable to him. Towards the latter appointed librarian on, with a salary of £300 there he died, in 1780, were published his and Emendations of the "Tracts and Mis-

CELLA, a painter of medals to the order of knighthood, sometimes called Fra. He was intimate with the two artists in instruction. Died,

BATTISTA DELLA, a mathematician, was He devoted a great sciences, established promotion, and was a camera obscura. He aural history, optics, and agriculture; only twenty dramatic

ETIENNE MARIE, a born at Beausset, in France, was at the conclusion one of the deputies of the parliament, the tyranny of Robespierre, but subsequently Council of Ancients. In 1807, his principles, and when Buonaparte's trials was recalled, for religious affairs, the legion of honour.

KER, born at Durham, alike distinguished in diplomacy, in war, the son of a military well known novelist. Having become a student of law, and soon showed his talents of several altars, besides his forming of Seringapatam, and the which latter was

presented to the city of London. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and during his stay at St. Petersburg he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, to whom he was afterwards married. Though he had cultivated his talents as an artist, he had always shown a decided preference for the military profession; and on leaving Russia he accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, in the hardships and perils of which unfortunate expedition he shared till its final embarkation at Corunna. From 1817 to 1820, Sir Robert was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1823 he was appointed consul at Venezuela, in South America, where he continued to reside till 1841, when he left his mission on leave of absence, and visited his old friends in Russia, with an intention of proceeding thence to England; but as he was on the eve of preparing for the voyage, he was seized with an apoplectic attack, and expired, May 3, 1842. His works consist of "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden," 2 vols. 4to., "Letters from Portugal and Spain," "A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia," "Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia," &c.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, younger sister of Miss Jane Porter, the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c., and of Sir R. K. Porter, was the daughter of an officer in the army, who died a few months after her birth. With her orphan family, Mrs. Porter retired to Edinburgh, where Anna Maria's early talents, cherished by an enthusiastic love for the beautiful in nature and the pure in morals, quickly developed themselves. After a time they settled in the neighbourhood of London; the sisters distinguishing themselves in the literary world, while their private lives were models for imitation. Several admirable novels were produced by Miss A. M. Porter, besides poems, in all of which the inculcation of virtuous and heroic sentiments is steadily kept in view. Among her novels may be mentioned, "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian," "Tales round a Winter's Hearth," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Knight of St. John," "The Baron," &c. Died, 1832.

PORTER, JANE, sister of the preceding, and of Anna Maria Porter, who has also obtained a niche in our Biographical treasury, was born at Durham, 1776. Like her sister, she soon gave indications of superior abilities; and though she did not appear before the world as an author till she was in her 27th year, her first work, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," published in 1803, at once placed her in the foremost rank as a writer of fiction. In 1809 appeared her "Scottish Chiefs," which was no less successful than its predecessor; and this was followed, at intervals more or less distant, by the "Pastor's Fireside," "Duke Christian of Luneburg," "Tales round a Winter's Hearth," (in which she was joined by her sister), "The Field of Forty Footsteps," &c. She also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day; and her last separate publication was "Sir Seaward's Diary," the forerunner of a class of works lately become numerous, and of which

perhaps the best specimen is the well-known "Diary of Lady Willoughby." In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to Petersburg; and after his death she resided chiefly at Bristol, where it is said she was chiefly engaged in writing her brother's memoirs. Died, May 24th, 1850.

PORTEUS, BEILBY, an eminent English prelate, was born at York, in 1731, and entered as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was, successively, chaplain to Archbishop Secker, rector of Hinton, prebendary of Peterborough, rector of Lambeth, king's chaplain, and master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. In 1776 he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance of queen Charlotte; and in 1787 he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1808. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability. Among his works are, a "Life of Archbishop Secker," "Sermons," and a Scatonian prize poem on "Death." It is said that he also assisted Hannah More in the composition of her religious novel, "Celebs in Search of a Wife."

POSSEVIN, ANTHONY, a learned Jesuit, was born at Mantua, in 1534. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several embassies; but having given offence to the court of Spain, he was banished to the city of Rome, and died at Ferrara, in 1611.

POSSIDONIUS, a celebrated architect, who lived in the 4th century, B.C., was a native of Rhodes, and was engineer to Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his various expeditions. Among other inventions, he contrived a moving and revolving tower, to facilitate the work of sieges.

POSTEL, WILLIAM, one of the most learned men of his age, and one of the wildest visionaries, was born in Normandy, in 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research induced Francis I. to send him to the east to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages, but he afterwards fell into disgrace, and lost his appointments. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled; but lost his situation again, and died in a monastery in 1581. Among the wild and extravagant notions that he entertained, one was, that he had died, and risen again with the soul of Adam; whence he called himself "Postellus restitutus;" he also maintained, that women shall have the dominion over men; and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ.

POSTHUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINIUS, a Roman emperor, one of the thirty tyrants, was of obscure family, but rose in the army till he obtained the chief command in Gaul. He assumed the imperial title in 257, ruled Gaul and part of Spain, waged a successful war against the Germans, and was at length put to death by his own soldiers in 267.

POSTLETHWAYTE, MALACHI, a Lon-

don merchant and a commercial writer; born, about 1707; died, 1767. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and the author of "The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," "Great Britain's true System," "The Merchant's Public Counting-House," "Britain's Commercial Interest," &c.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian prince and field-marshal, was born in 1736, near Smolensko. He distinguished himself against the Turks, particularly in the war of 1787, when he commanded in chief. He had acquired an unbounded influence over Catharine II., and was accordingly regarded as one of her especial favourites. His introduction to the empress and subsequent elevation are described as follows:—After Catharine had taken the sceptre from her weak husband, she paraded the streets of St. Petersburg, sword in hand. Young Potemkin, then 26 years of age, of a manly appearance, well-made and handsome, seeing that the sword which the empress used had not the dragon, a mark of distinction attached to the swords of the northern commanders, instantly unbuckled his, and presented it with a grace that was highly pleasing to Catharine, and from that day his promotion went rapidly forward. Though Orloff had enjoyed the title of favourite, it soon became known that he had a rival, and one that had the vanity to boast of the favours he received.—Orloff had then recourse to intrigue; he availed himself of the absence of Potemkin, whom his royal mistress had honoured with a high commission in her army against the Turks, to introduce a youth to the notice of the empress, who was devoted to his service; so that, at Potemkin's return, though he came charged with victory, he found he had been robbed of his dearest treasure, and he instantly retired to a convent of monks at Newsky, and exchanged his military decorations for the coarse habit and the cowl. The empress sent her lady of honour, the Countess de Bruce, to bring her a true report of Potemkin's situation, and having heard of his violent passion and the sacrifice he had made, she sent for him: he returned to the court, and soon reigned the master of the state, and even of the proud Catharine herself. Died, 1791.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1647, at Winchester, and educated at Wykeham's School, of which his father was headmaster. Besides a variety of minor pieces, he composed "A Pastoral Reflection on Death," and translated Tacitus's "Life of Agricola." He studied at Oxford and the Temple, was called to the bar, became comptroller of the pipe-office, and died in 1733.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1669. He became professor of law in the university of his native city, and died there in 1773, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His treatises on various legal subjects form 17 octavo vols., but his great work is a "Digest of the Pandects of Justinian," in 3 vols. fol.

POTOCKI, Count IGNATIUS, a Polish

nobleman, born in 1741. He interested himself greatly in the attempts to free his country from the yoke of her more powerful neighbours; and after the overthrow of Kosciusko, with whom he co-operated, he was arrested and sent a prisoner to Russia. Before the destruction of the Polish monarchy he was grand-marshal of Lithuania. Died, 1809.

POTOCKI, Count JOHN, born in 1760; a noble Polish historian, brother of the several Counts Potocki, most of whom were attached to Russia. He was one of the ambassadors to China, in 1805; was author of a work on that country, "Sarmatian Researches," "History of the Primitive Russians," &c. Died, 1815.

POTOCKI, Count STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman and writer, born in 1737, at Warsaw. He was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791, was president of the senate in 1818, and died in 1821. Among his works are a "Treatise on Eloquence and Style" and "The Journey to Ciernogrod," a satirical romance.

POTOCKI, CLAUDIA, the wife of Count Bernard Potocki, was born in the grand duchy of Posen, in 1802. She was the lineal descendant of the Polish ambassador, Dzislinski, who was sent to England in Elizabeth's reign, to remonstrate against the infraction of a treaty between this country and Poland, and whose bold and successful eloquence is recorded in history. During the patriotic struggle for Polish freedom, from 1830 to 1833, the Countess Potocki not only became the munificent benefactress of her countrymen, but devoted her personal energies to the sacred cause, and alleviated by her kind attentions to the sick and wounded, much of the misery that the unequal contest entailed on the gallant spirits who strove to shake off the oppressor's yoke. Surrounded by wounded warriors and the victims of cholera in the hospitals of Warsaw, neither the sight of hideous gashes, nor the fear of contagion, deterred her from her course of charity: there, for seven successive months, she was constantly occupied; and when the day of adversity came, the remains of her fortune, her influence, her personal exertions, were entirely at the disposal of the unfortunate refugees. At one time, while residing at Dresden, where she had formed a ladies' committee for the relief of these brave men, she pledged her jewels and most expensive dresses, for 40,000 florins, and the whole amount was instantly sent to its pious destination. For this the Poles assembled at Dresden presented to her a bracelet, with an inscription commemorative of the noble act, and pointing it out for national gratitude. She at length fixed her residence at Geneva; and there, in the exercise of those Christian virtues, which will immortalise her name, but worn out by silent grief, she died in 1836.

POTT, PERCIVAL, an eminent surgeon, to whom the science is materially indebted for many improvements, was born in London, in 1713; and became principal surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital in 1749. He wrote "On Hernia," "On Fistula Lachry-

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ANISLAWA, a Polish born in 1757, at Warsaw who contributed to the constitution of the senate in 1818, among his works are a "Sarmatian Re- and Style" and "Anagrod," a satirical

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mails," "On Hydrocele," "On Cataract," "On Wounds of the Head," &c.; was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment, and was the inventor of many useful surgical instruments. Died, 1788.

POTTER, FRANCIS, an ingenious divine, who wrote a curious book on the mystic number of 666 in the Revelations. He was also an able mathematician, and invented several hydraulic machines, for which he was elected a member of the Royal Society. Died, 1678.

POTTER, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1674, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in the grammar school of which town he received the rudiments of a classical education. He then became a member of University College, Oxford; and, in 1697, printed his "Archæologia Græca, or the Antiquities of Greece," in 2 vols. 8vo., which has gone through many editions, and is almost indispensable to the classical student. He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1747. His theological works, including his "Discourse on Church Government," were collected and published in 3 vols. 8vo.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Enkhuysen, in 1625; settled at the Hague; and painted cattle and landscapes, but was particularly successful in the former, the latter being designed merely to afford an opportunity for exhibiting animals in different attitudes and circumstances. His colouring is uncommonly brilliant, and for fidelity to nature he is unexcelled; his pictures are consequently held in the highest estimation. Died, 1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, an English divine and admirable classical scholar. He held the livings of Lowestoft and Kessingland, with a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich; and is advantageously known in the republic of letters by his excellent translations of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He also wrote several ingenious poems, an "Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets," &c. A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon," &c. Born, 1721; died, 1804.

POULLE, LOUIS, preacher to the French king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon in 1781, aged 79. His abilities as a preacher were very great, and his sermons, published in 1778, 2 vols. 12mo., possess a commanding eloquence, enriched with vivid imagery, and replete with noble sentiments.

POUPART, FRANCIS, a French physician and anatomist, was born at Mans, in 1690; studied at the Hotel Dieu; and was admitted into the academy of sciences. His name is given to an important ligature; and many of his papers, chiefly on entomology, are in the memoirs of the Academy. Died, 1709.

POURCHOT, EDMUND, a learned Orientalist, and professor of philosophy in the college of the Four Nations at Paris, was born at Poilly, in 1651. He was seven times chosen rector of the college, of which he was also syndic forty years. Died, 1734.

POUSCHKINE, ALEXANDER, a distinguished Russian poet, was born at St. Petersburg, 1799. Having at an early age in-

curred the displeasure of the government for the liberality of his opinions, he was removed to a distant province of the empire, where he discharged various offices; but he was restored to favour on the accession of the emperor Nicholas in 1825, and appointed imperial historiographer. His works, which consist of odes, poetical romances, and dramatic pieces, are chiefly descriptive of the national character and manners. The most popular are his romantic poem, "Roustan and Ludmila," published in 1820; "Tsigan" (the Bohemians), published in 1827; "Oneghine," an unfinished poem in the manner of Byron's Don Juan; and his tragedy, "Boris Godunow," published in 1831. He fell by the hand of his own brother-in-law in a duel, 1837.

POUSSIN, NICHOLAS, one of the most eminent of the French painters, was born in 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy. Having practised the art under different masters at Paris, he went to Rome, and studied the works of Raphael, Domenichino, and Titian, with great attention; but his taste for the antique prevailed, which is observable in all his works. Louis XIII. invited him to France in 1630; and gave him a pension, with apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin was so annoyed by the envy and intrigue of contemporary artists, that he returned to Rome, and remained there during the rest of his life. He chiefly excelled in landscapes, but all his works are valuable, and highly esteemed. Died, 1665.

POUSSIN, GASPARD, an eminent painter, whose proper name was DUCHET, was born at Rome, in 1613. His sister married Nicholas Poussin, which circumstance led him to study painting under that great master, whose name he adopted. He particularly excelled in the representation of land-scapes, in which every tree seems agitated, and every leaf in motion. Died, 1675.

POWELL, DAVID, a learned antiquary, was born in Denbighshire, about 1553, and died in 1590.

POWELL, Sir JOHN, bart., an eminent and honest lawyer, was born of a very ancient and wealthy family at Pentrymerrick, in the parish of Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire. He was a judge in the Court of King's Bench, in 1688, and distinguished himself so much by his integrity and ability on the trial of the seven bishops, that James the Second deprived him of his office, but he was restored to it at the revolution, and sat there until his death in 1696. In Heber's life of Jeremy Taylor it is stated that he was a pupil of that distinguished man, and was offered the great seal of England if he would have decided against the bishops. When every effort to influence him against the bishops had failed, the court, it is said, made the same attempt upon his eldest son Thomas, who for many years represented the county of Carmarthen in parliament, which reaching the judge's ears, he sent for him, and told him that if he accepted of any place, or the promise of any place under government, he should consider it as intended to bias his judgment, and would disinherit him; and, as to himself, he would rather live upon his cockle-bank at Langharne,

than do any thing so repugnant to his conscience.

POWELL, GEORGE, was an actor and dramatic writer, contemporary with Betterton and Colley Cibber, and is spoken of by the critics of the day with commendation. Died, 1714.

POWELL, WILLIAM, an eminent English actor, the pupil and protégé of Garrick, made his first appearance at Drury Lane in 1763, and in 1767 became one of the managers of Covent Garden Theatre. Died, 1769.

POWNALL, THOMAS, a learned antiquary and politician, was born at Lincoln, in 1722. He held several situations under government; and having greatly exerted himself in America to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists, he was, in 1757, appointed governor of Massachusetts's Bay, and subsequently of Carolina. On returning to England in 1761, he was made director-general of the control office, with the military rank of colonel; but the latter part of his life was spent at Bath, in literary retirement. His principal works are, "On the Administration of the Colonies," "Description of part of North America," "Treatise on the Study of Antiquities," "On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul," "Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath," "Intellectual Physics," besides many political tracts. Died, 1805.

POZZETT, POMFILIO, a learned Florentine, born in 1769, died in 1816. He was curator of the library at Modena, and member of the Bolognese Institute. He was author of "Elogio di Rinaldo Venuti," "Vita del Fabroni," &c.

POZZO DI BORGO, CHARLES ANDREAS, Count, an eminent diplomatist, was born in the island of Corsica, in 1768, and belonged to an ancient and honourable family, which for ages had ranked high among the Corsican nobility. When the island was placed under the supremacy of Great Britain, Pozzo di Borgo was elected president of the state council, and the entire administration of the country was re-organised by him. It soon, however, became evident that Corsica must yield to France; the count therefore sought refuge first at Naples and Elba, and afterwards in England, where he was received with every mark of respect due to his high abilities and firm fidelity. He was subsequently employed in some secret diplomatic missions, in the execution of which he displayed the greatest zeal and ability; but his labours were ultimately defeated by the successes of Buonaparte. After the peace of Amiens, Pozzo di Borgo entered into the diplomatic service of Russia, and represented his royal master at Vienna, whither he was sent in order to consolidate a new coalition against France. Thence he repaired to Italy, where the combined military operations of England, Russia, and Naples were about to commence. After the battle of Austerlitz, and the secession of Austria from the league, he again went to Vienna, and thence to Petersburg. When Prussia joined the coalition, Pozzo di Borgo was created a count, and attached to the staff of the emperor as a colonel; but after the battle of

Jena he was again employed at the Austrian court in the vain attempt to rouse it from its political lethargy. His next mission was to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of co-operating with the British ambassador in treating with Turkey; and in the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets he greatly distinguished himself. When the hollow peace of Tilsit brought about a kind of intimacy between Napoleon and the young czar, Pozzo di Borgo saw the impending danger, and requested permission to retire. "My presence," said he to the emperor, "can only tend to injure your majesty's service. Buonaparte is not the man to forget early antipathies, and sooner or later he will seize some opportunity to demand possession of my person." "Free your arms," was his parting advice, "from your present entanglement, that you may be at liberty for your final, and, I trust, successful struggle with France." He then retired to Vienna; and from that time, till after the treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and France, this able statesman so energetically employed his diplomatic skill, that Napoleon did actually demand that his persevering enemy should be delivered up to him; but the demand was refused, and in the following year (1810) Pozzo once more came to England. His thorough experience was here appreciated and understood, and to him may much of that energy which subsequently appeared in the councils of Britain be traced. He knew the most vulnerable part in Napoleon's overgrown power, and to that he directed the particular attention of the Marquis of Wellesley. In 1812 the war between France and Russia broke out anew with exterminating fury; and when the mighty army of the French emperor perished on the whitened plains of Russia, Alexander thought that enough of victory had been achieved. Not so, however, thought the great diplomatist: he felt convinced that the safety of Europe was only to be found in the complete destruction of the fallen colossus, and he exerted all his energies to the accomplishment of an event so desirable. At length Sweden and Austria appeared in arms, Pozzo was made a general in the Russian service, and joined Bernadotte, who was then covering Berlin. The defence of Dresden and the battle of Leipzig soon followed; the allied forces moved slowly and warily towards France; while the moral, physical, and political condition of that country was still considered before they hazarded the decisive blow. In January, 1814, Pozzo di Borgo was despatched to London on the part of the allied monarchs; his mission succeeded; and Lord Castlereagh returned with him to the head-quarters of the allies at Baden. The moderation and irresolution of the emperor Alexander often put the plans of his minister in extreme peril; but his advice eventually prevailed; the allied armies marched *en masse* on Paris; the abdication of the French emperor followed; and when Pozzo di Borgo had at length obtained the promise of Alexander, that no negotiation should be entered into either with Napoleon or his family, he hastened to Talleyrand, exclaiming in the

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fulness of his joy. "Not only have I slain Napoleon politically, but I have just thrown the last shovel-full of earth over the imperial corpse!" But his labours were not yet at an end. He proceeded to London to announce to Louis his accession to the throne of his ancestors; after which he was summoned to the congress of Vienna, where, with a degree of prescience resulting from his thorough knowledge of the man, he vehemently pressed the removal of Napoleon from Elba to some more remote and obscure corner of the globe. And when the news arrived that the ex-emperor had disembarked on the French coast, he coolly observed to the assembled statesmen, "I know Buonaparte; he will march on Paris; our work is before us; not a moment must be lost." Pozzo di Borgo immediately joined the Anglo-Prussian army, forming the vanguard of the allies in Belgium; and, though wounded, he followed Wellington to Paris, and resumed his portfolio as Russian ambassador. His last political mission was as ambassador to England. Here he remained upwards of two years, till ill health induced him to return to Paris, where he died on the 17th of February, 1842, aged 73.

PRADT, Abbé DOMINIQUE DE, a French ecclesiastic and a political writer, was born at Auvergne, in 1759. He was grand vicar at the revolution to the Cardinal Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the states-general in 1789. He opposed the union of his order to the *tiers état*, protested against the new order of things, and was consequently obliged to emigrate, establishing himself for a considerable time at Hamburg. In that city he published, in 1788, the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, called "Antidote to the Congress of Radstadt." In another, termed "Prussia and her Neutrality," he urged a coalition of Europe against the French republic. But after the revolution, which made Buonaparte first consul, he made interest with his patron, Duroc, to enter Buonaparte's service, and, by dint of well-timed flattery, became his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor, in 1804, at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, was made bishop of Poitiers, and was ordained by Plus VII. in person, in 1805. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference, and was invested with the most delicate details of that great diplomatic difficulty. For this service, Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, archbishop of Malines, and member of the legion of honour. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw, as he states, in his "History of the Polish Embassy," painfully and violently against his wish. During the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris, he found all his employments taken from him. He was ordered to quit Paris for his diocese, and did not re-

turn till the fall of Napoleon, and the entry of the Bourbons into France, in 1814. He wrote his "Vindictory History" then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's departure for St. Helena. The attack in this pamphlet on the latter and the chief Buonapartists, drew on him the enmity of the great majority of the public, but served his cause with the restored regime. He stated, in a preceding pamphlet, that it was by his advice the allied sovereigns resolved to break entirely with Napoleon, and restore the Bourbons. He was made by the latter chancellor of the legion of honour; but a new disgrace overtook him; he retired from the scene, and did not re-appear till after the "hundred days." He subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishopric to the king of the Netherlands, for a yearly pension of 10,000 francs, and, retiring into private life, occupied himself with the continued publication of political pamphlets. In all these latter publications, however, he espoused the cause of wise and temperate constitutional reform. He died in 1837.

PRATT, Lieut.-gen. Sir CHARLES, K.C.B., a gallant and distinguished officer, who served throughout the Peninsular war, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse. Born, 1771; died, 1839.

PRATT, SAMUEL JACKSON, a novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749. Early in life he went on the stage, but relinquished that pursuit, and subsequently became an itinerant lecturer, a bookseller, and, lastly, an author by profession. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious appellation of Courtney Melmoth, he published several novels and poems. The principal of his poems were, "The Tears of Genius, on the Death of Goldsmith," "Sympathy," and "Landscapes in Verse." His best novels were, "Liberal Opinions," 5 vols.; "Emma Corbett," 3 vols.; "The Pupils of Pleasure," 2 vols.; and "Family Secrets," 5 vols. Besides these works, he published "Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia," "Gleanings in England," 3 vols.; "Harvest Home," "The Fair Circassian," a tragedy; and some others. He died in 1814.

PRAXITELES, one of the greatest sculptors of Greece, united grandeur with grace, and flourished about 300 B.C. He worked both in bronze and marble, and Pliny has preserved a list of his principal statues. The group of Niobe, still in existence, has been attributed to him.

PREMONTVAL, ANDRÉ PIERRE LE GUAY DE, a French mathematician, born at Charenton, in 1716; died, 1767. He wrote "Préservatifs contre la Corruption de la Langue Française en Allemagne," "La Monogamie, ou l'Unité en Mariage," 3 vols., &c.

PRESTON, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, afterwards doctor of the civil law, and master of Trinity Hall, where he died, in 1598. He acted a part in the tragedy of Dido, played before Queen Elizabeth, who settled a pension of 20*l.* a-year on him. He wrote a tragedy, called "The Life of Cambyse, King of Persia," which is mere fus-

tian, and has not escaped the ridicule of Shakspeare, who, in Henry IV., makes Falstaff talk of speaking in "king Cambryses' vein."

PREVOST, ISAAC BENEDICT, an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1755. Physics and natural history were the principal objects of his researches; and in 1810 he became professor of philosophy in the Protestant university of Montauban, where he died, in 1819.

PREVOST, PETER, a French painter, said to have been the inventor of panoramas, was born at Montigni, in 1764. Among the panoramas which he painted, were those of Paris, Rome, Naples, Amsterdam, Antwerp, London, Jerusalem, and Athens. The two last were the fruits of a visit to Greece and Asia in 1817; and he was engaged in painting a view of Constantinople, when he died, in 1823.

PREVOT D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, one of the most fertile of French writers, was born in 1697, at Hesdin, in Artois. His early life was extremely unsettled and changeable; he was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer; after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain des Prés; but quitted that society also, and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the Prince de Conti. His end was equally singular. In 1763 he was seized with apoplexy in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. An ignorant magistrate being called in, ordered a surgeon, as precipitate as himself, to open the body, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced the spectators of their error: the abbé opened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works amount to one hundred and seventy volumes. The principal are, "Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité," 8 vols.; "Histoire de M. Cleveland, Fils naturel de Cromwell," 6 vols.; "Pour et Contre," a literary journal, 20 vols.; "The Dean of Coleraine," a novel, 6 vols.; "History of Margaret of Anjou," 2 vols.; "Histoire générale des Voyages," 16 vols.

PRICE, Sir JOHN, an eminent antiquary, of Brecknockshire, who wrote a "Defence of British History in Answer to Polydore Virgil." He died about 1553.

PRICE, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at London, in 1600. Having suffered considerably in the civil wars, he went to Florence, where he espoused the Roman Catholic faith; and the grand duke appointed him keeper of the medals and Greek professor. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died in 1676. He wrote Commentaries on the Psalms, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts; Notes upon Apuleius, &c.

PRICE, Dr. RICHARD, an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was born at Llangunnor, in Glamorganshire, in 1723, and was educated at Talgarth, in his native county, whence he removed to a Presbyterian academy in Lon-

don, and became pastor of a Nonconformist congregation, of Arian or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. He was the friend of man, and the most intrepid assertor of his rights. During the American war, he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled "Observations on Civil Liberty," and the other, "Observations on Civil Government," for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box, and the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley, on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which, it is said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French revolution broke out, the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon, "On the Love of Country," in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke in his celebrated Reflections. Besides many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, he published sermons and pamphlets, which established his character as a sound advocate for civil liberty, and a profound master of financial calculation. Died, 1791.

PRICHARD, JAMES COWLES, M.D., whose ethnographical researches have placed him high in the ranks of science, was born at Ross, in Herefordshire, 1786; studied as a physician at Bristol, in 1810, where he rose to eminence; and after devoting five and thirty years to professional duties, varied only by literary avocations, removed to London in 1845 as one of her majesty's commissioners in lunacy—a branch of medical science with which he had long been familiar. Dr. Prichard's contributions to medical and scientific inquiry were neither few nor unimportant; but the work on which his reputation chiefly rests, is his "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," which has been translated into almost every European language, and generally regarded as an authority. Died, 1848.

PRICHARD, REES, a divine, was born in Caermarthenshire, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He became vicar of Llanymodyfri, and rector of Llamedy, in his native county, prebendary of Brecon, and chancellor of St. David's. He was the author of some religious poems in the Welsh language, which still continue popular. Died, 1644.

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHRY, a learned divine, was born in 1648, at Padstow in Cornwall; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch College, Oxford; became dean of Norwich; and died in 1724. He wrote a "Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes," &c.; but his great work is "The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament."

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, an eminent dissenting divine and experimental philosopher, was born in 1733, at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire, and educated at Daventry. He became minister to the congregation at

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For, he printed two
measures, one entitled
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in favour of the second.
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Needham Market, in Suffolk; whence he removed to Nampitwich, in Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary. While tutor in this institution, he published the "History of Electricity," which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. It was here also that his political opinions were first manifested in an "Essay on Government." Soon after this he left Warrington, and went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air, for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, being the first who experimentally ascertained that the common inspired air becomes both lessened and injured, by the action of the blood, as it passes through the lungs. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity, and expressed some doubts of the immateriality of the sentient principle in man. This doctrine he still more forcibly supported in his "Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," and the obloquy which these works brought on him producing a coolness in his patron, Lord Shelburne, the connection was dissolved, the doctor retaining an annuity of 160*l.* per annum, by original agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of a dissenting congregation, and occupied himself in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," writing, also, in support of the claims of the dissenters for a repeal of the test acts. But it was the French revolution that afforded him the widest field, and he did not fail to display his zeal on that occasion. This excited the indignation of the high church party; and in the riots which took place in July, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus were committed to the flames by the mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price; but in 1794 he went to the United States of America, took up his abode at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, and died there in 1804. His works extend to between 70 and 80 volumes. Besides those before mentioned are, "Lectures on General History," on the "Theory and History of Language," and on the "Principles of Oratory and Criticism," "Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind," "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever," "Institutes of a Natural and Revealed Religion," &c. As a philosopher, his fame principally rests on his pneumatic inquiries.

PRINCE, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born at Axminster, in Devonshire, and died about 1720. He published a work, entitled "The Worthies of Devon," which is exceedingly curious and valuable, but very scarce.

PRINGLE, Sir JOHN, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1707, in Roxburghshire; was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Leyden, under Boerhave and Van Swieten. After settling at Edinburgh, where

he became professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy, he was appointed physician-general to the forces abroad, and was generally on the continent till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practices. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, his "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances," for which he received the Copley medal. In 1752 he published his admirable "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," and in 1761 he was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and, in 1773, was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1778; and died in 1782.

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a highly esteemed poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, 1789. Soon after his studies at the university of Edinburgh were completed, he obtained a clerkship in the register office; but his poetic aspirations found vent even in the dull routine of such an occupation, and in 1816 his "Scenes of Teviotdale," which he contributed to the "Poetic Mirror," having attracted the notice of Sir W. (then Mr.) Scott, he was led to embrace literature as a profession. He was for a short period editor of Blackwood's Magazine in 1817, but a difference of politics between him and the publisher soon led to his resignation. After some abortive attempts to establish a newspaper in Edinburgh, he was enabled, through Sir Walter Scott's influence, to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, where he settled, and for some years thrived under the governor's protection; but his prospects there were suddenly ruined, in consequence of his determination to publish a liberal journal, against the wish of the authorities; and he then returned to England in 1823, when he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society; a situation which he held till the object of that body was accomplished. Besides being the editor of the well-known annual, "Friendship's Offering," he published in 1828 his "Ephemeries," a collection of songs, sonnets, and other juvenile pieces, and in 1834 appeared his "African Sketches," which, together with his interesting account of a "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," seem likely to perpetuate his fame. Died, 1834.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, an English poet, was born in 1664. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle, a tavern-keeper at Charing Cross, who sent him to Westminster School; but, after some time, took him home to assist in the business. Here his classical knowledge becoming known to the Earl of Dorset, he sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688, Prior wrote, in conjunction with Charles Montagu; afterwards earl of Halifax, the burlesque poem of "The City Mouse and Country Mouse." In 1691 he was appointed secretary to the English embassy at the Hague, and, soon after, king William made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In 1697 he was secretary to the embassy at the treaty of Ryswick, and the following year he went

in the same capacity to France. At length he was made under-secretary of state, and in 1701 he succeeded Locke as a commissioner at the board of trade. After the accession of queen Anne he joined the Tories, by whom he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was sent ambassador to the French court; from whence, at the commencement of the next reign, he was recalled, committed to custody, and threatened with an impeachment, which, however, did not take place. Being without any provision for his declining years except his fellowship, he again applied himself to poetry; and having finished his "Solomon," he published his poems by subscription. The publication, being liberally encouraged by party zeal, produced a considerable sum, which was doubled by the Earl of Oxford, at whose seat the author died, after a lingering illness, in 1721, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His poems are light and harmonious, and the ease and vivacity with which he tells a story, constitutes the great charm of his poetry. Formerly his merit was overrated; at present bare justice is scarcely done to his genius.

PRISCIAN, a celebrated grammarian of Casarea, in the 5th century, whose strict attention to correctness in composition has made it proverbial to say of one who writes false Latin, that he breaks Priscian's head. He was the master of a school at Constantinople, and was the author of several grammatical works.

PRISCILLIAN, a heretic of the 4th century, was a native of Spain, where his opinions were condemned in 380, by a council held at Saragossa. Priscillian was ordained bishop of Avila by his own party; but put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. He is said to have united in his system the errors of the Gnostics, the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians; and the Priscillianists are charged with infamous practices, resulting from these opinions.

PRITCHARD, HANNAH, a celebrated English actress, born in 1711. She performed at Drury Lane, and was almost without a rival among her contemporaries in the personification of tragic characters. Died, 1768.

PROBUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, was born at Sirmium in Pannonia, obtained several victories over the barbarians, reigned with honour to himself, but was at length slain by his mutinous troops, in 282.

PROCCACINI, CAMILLO, an eminent painter, born at Bologna, in 1546. He studied the works of Parmegiano and Michael Angelo, and obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his colouring and the lightness of his touch. Died, 1626. — His brother, **GIULIO CESARE**, born in 1548, adopted the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. Died, 1626. — **CARLO ANTONIO**, another brother, excelled as a fruit and flower painter.

PROCIDA, JOHN OF, a native of Palermo, was born of a noble family, about 1225. He was the chief of the conspiracy against Charles of Anjou; and his efforts to accomplish the expulsion of the French displayed

talents of a high order, and were finally crowned with success. Died, 1303.

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born in 410, at Constantinople. He studied at Alexandria, and next at Athens, where he succeeded Syriacus in the Platonic school, and died in 485. Several of his works are extant.

PROCLUS, Sr., patriarch of Constantinople, was the disciple of Chrysostom. He died in 447.

PROCOPE COUTEAU, a physician and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1684. He was the author of several professional tracts, remarkable for their satirical humour; he was also the author of the comedies of "Arlequin Balourd" and "Pygmalion," besides several comic dramas, &c. Died, 1753.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, was professor of rhetoric at Casarea, and attended Belisarius as his secretary. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths," also a "Secret History, or Anecdotes," a "History of his Times," and a treatise on public buildings. Died, about 560.

PROCOPIUS, of Gaza, a Greek sophist, who lived about A.D. 560.

PRODUCUS, a celebrated sophist and rhetorician of the isle of Cos, flourished about 396 B.C. He had Socrates for one of his disciples; and was put to death at an advanced age, on a charge of corrupting youth.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, who, according to Diodorus Siculus, was the master of Homer.

PRONY, GASPARD-CLAIR-FRANÇOIS-MARIE-RICHE DE, baron de Prony, a distinguished French mathematician. He was the pupil, and subsequently the assistant, of Perronet, and was much employed by Napoleon, though the latter was deeply offended by Prony's refusal to accompany him to Egypt. Independent of his various missions as an engineer, and of his labours as a professor at the Polytechnic School, M. Prony was author of between thirty and forty volumes, chiefly of most laborious and extensive calculations. One work, forming 17 volumes in folio, was executed in obedience to an order of the French government for "tables which should be as exact as possible, and, at the same time, the greatest and most imposing monument of calculation that had ever been executed, or even thought of." It is supposed that the French government will one day give to the world this truly extraordinary work, which at present is in MS. in the library of the observatory at Paris. Born, 1755; died, 1839.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Mevania, B.C. 52, and died about A.D. 12. Nothing more of his life is known than that, after the end of the civil war, he found a patron at Rome in Mecænas, through whom he obtained the favour of the emperor. He appears to have been the bosom friend of Ovid, and was also on terms of intimacy with Virgil and other eminent contemporaries.

P'OSPER, Sr., was born in Aquitaine, at the beginning of the 5th century. He opposed

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the Pelagians with considerable ability, and
died about 463.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek sophist, born at
Abdera, B. C. 488, was originally a porter, but
by hearing Democritus, he attained such
eminence, as to become a teacher at Athens;
from which city he was banished on the
charge of atheism. He then went to Epirus,
where he resided several years; and died on
his voyage to Sicily.

PROTOGENES, an eminent Grecian
painter, who flourished about 336 B. C., was a
native of Cannus, in Caria, a city subject to
Rhodes. A considerable part of his life was
passed in obscurity, but he was at length
brought into notice by Apelles giving a large
price for one of his pictures. On the siege of
Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Protagenes
is said to have continued tranquilly working
at his house in the suburbs; and being asked
by Demetrius why he ventured to remain
without the walls of the city, he answered,
that he well knew that the king was at
war with the Rhodians, but not with the
arts; with which answer Demetrius was so
pleased, that he gave him a guard for his
protection.

PROYART, LIEVAIN BONAVENTURE, a
French historical writer, born in the province
of Artois, in 1743. He adopted the ecclesiastical
profession, and, devoting his time to
public instruction, he was employed to or-
ganise the college of Puy, which, under his
direction, became one of the most flourishing
schools in the kingdom. Being a canon in the
cathedral of Arras, he was at the commence-
ment of the revolution deprived of his pre-
ferment, and obliged to emigrate to the
Netherlands. He returned to France on the
conclusion of the concordat; but on publish-
ing his work, entitled "Louis XVI. et ses
Vertus aux Prieux avec la Perversité de son
Siècle," 5 vols., he was arrested and confined
in the Bicêtre, which he did not long sur-
vive. His works are numerous, and form
17 vols.

PRUDHOMME, L., editor of *Le Journal
des Révolutions de Paris*, was born at
Lyons, in 1752, where he was brought up to
the business of a bookseller. In 1788 he fixed
his residence in Paris, and became a zealous
promoter of the new principles. In 1789 he
established the above journal, which had for
its motto, "The great seem to us to be great,
only because we are on our knees: let us
rise!" Although he constantly assailed the
government in this publication, as well as in
the countless pamphlets which were issued
by him, he opposed the tyranny of Robes-
pierre, and was in consequence arrested as a
royalist; but having speedily obtained his
liberty, he quitted Paris, and was absent till
the death of that inexorable dictator. Among
his numerous works is a "General History
of the Crimes committed during the Revolu-
tion," 6 vols. Died, 1830.

PRUDHON, PIERRE PAUL, a French
painter, born in 1760, at Cluny, where he was
educated by the monks of the celebrated
abbey of that place. After having studied at
Rome, he settled at Paris, and finally gained
celebrity by his famous allegorical picture,
"Crime pursued by Divine Justice." Died,
1835.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, a learned lawyer,
political writer, and antiquary, was born in
1600, at Swanwick, in Somersetshire; was
educated at Bath grammar school, and Oriel
College, Oxford; and, removing to Lincoln's
Inn to study the law, became barrister,
bencher, and reader of that society. His
attendance upon the lectures of Dr. Preston,
a distinguished puritan, strongly attached
him to that sect, and he began to write as
early as 1627, attacking the drinking of
healths, love-locks, popery, and Arminian-
ism, which he deemed the enormities of the
age. In 1632 he published his work against
theatrical exhibitions, entitled "Histrio-Mas-
tix;" and having therein libelled the queen,
he was the subject of a star-chamber pro-
secution, and condemned to pay a fine of 5000*l.*,
to be expelled the university of Oxford and
Lincoln's Inn, to be degraded from his pro-
fession of the law, to stand twice in the
pillory, losing an ear each time, and to re-
main a prisoner for life. Prynn continued
writing against prelacy in prison; until,
for a virulent piece, entitled "News from
Ipswich," he was again sentenced by the
star-chamber to a fine of 5000*l.*, to lose the
remainder of his ears in the pillory, and to
be branded on each cheek with the letters
S. L. (seditious libeller). This sentence was
also executed, and he was removed for im-
prisonment to Caernarvon castle, and after-
wards to the island of Jersey. In 1640 he
obtained his liberty, was elected member for
Newport, and bore a prominent part in the
trial of Laud, his former persecutor. After
the overthrow of Charles, however, Prynn
endeavoured to effect an accommodation be-
tween him and his subjects; and he opposed
Cromwell with such boldness, that the Pro-
tector imprisoned him. He joined in the
restoration of Charles II.; was appointed
chief keeper of the records in the Tower, and
died in 1669. He wrote a prodigious number
of books, chiefly on politics and religion;
also the "History of Archbishop Laud," and
the "Lives of Kings John, Henry III., and
Edward I."

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, a literary
impostor, was born in France, in 1679, and
received an excellent education. He com-
menced his career by leading a wandering
life, and assumed the habit of a pilgrim;
but this not answering his purpose, he pre-
tended to be a native of Formosa; and to
keep up the delusion, he invented a new
alphabet, and a grammar of the Formosan
tongue. At this time he became acquainted
with a clergyman named Innes, who, con-
ceiving he could turn the impostor to good
account, persuaded the pretended Formosan
to suffer himself to be converted to the
church of England; and the clergyman and
his new disciple went to London, where the
latter was presented to Bishop Compton and
others, and the former was rewarded for his
zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar
had the effrontery to translate the Church
Catechism, into his newly invented For-
mosan language; and he published a "His-
tory of Formosa," which was considered as
authentic by many eminent men; nor was
the cheat discovered till after he had been
sent to Oxford. After this he gained a sub-

sistence by writing for the booksellers, and became remarkable in his latter years for his sincere and unaffected piety. A large portion of the ancient part of the "Universal History" was written by him, and he left behind him his own "Memoirs." Died, 1763.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, a geographer and astronomer of antiquity, was born, as is supposed, at Pelusium, in Egypt, about A. D. 70. He resided at Alexandria, where he had an observatory; but it is evident from his cosmography that he was also a voyager, and had visited many of the countries which he has described. He corrected Hipparchus's catalogue of fixed stars, and formed tables of the planetary motions. The scattered observations of the ancients were first collected by him, and reduced to a system, known under the name of the Ptolemaic, which makes the earth the centre of the solar system.

PUBLIUS SYRIUS, a comic poet of Syria, who flourished at Rome about 50 years before the Christian era.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, Baron Von, an eminent German civilian and historian, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1631. He was successively in the service of the Elector-palatine, Charles XI. of Sweden, and the Elector of Brandenburg. Very numerous are the works of this learned and excellent man; but the most important, and what will immortalise his name, is his treatise "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium." It is indeed a body of the law of nature and nations well digested, and, as some think, preferable to Grotius's book, *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, since the same subjects are treated in a more extensive manner and with greater order. His other principal works are, "The Elements of Jurisprudence," "The State of the German Empire," "An Introduction to the Study of Europe," the "Life of Gustavus of Sweden," the "Life of Frederic III. of Brandenburg," &c. He died at Berlin, in 1694.

PUGATSCHOFF, JEMELJAN, or **YEMELKA**, the leader of a predatory band in Russia and a daring impostor, was a Don Cossack, and born in 1726. After serving in the Prussian and Austrian armies, he returned to his own country; and being possessed of a striking personal resemblance to the lately deceased emperor, Peter III., he was in 1773 encouraged to pass himself for that monarch. At first he had but few followers, but they increased to the number of 16,000 men. He several times defeated the troops of the empress; captured Kasan, the old capital of the empire; and continued his ravages for nearly two years. At length, just as Moscow was threatened, he was betrayed by some of his party, and executed, together with the other rebel leaders, at Moscow, in 1775.

PUGET, PETER, a celebrated French sculptor, painter, and architect, was born in 1622, at Marseilles; resided for a considerable time at Genoa, but was recalled to France by Colbert; and died there, in 1694. Many of his finest productions are at Genoa; but his colossal group of Milo, and his Andromeda, are at Versailles.

PUGHE, Dr. WILLIAM OWEN, a celebrated

Welsh lexicographer and author, whose life was devoted to the literature of his native country, died at the foot of Cader Idris (the mountain near which he was born), in June 1835, aged 75.

PUISAYE, Count JOSEPH, an able royalist chief, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Montagne, about 1754. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession, and obtained the brevet of colonel in the royal Swiss corps. He sat in the constituent assembly, and regularly voted with the partisans of political regeneration. In 1793, forces having been collected in the northern departments to oppose the Jacobins, he was appointed to act as second in command under General Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the convention. He took refuge in Brittany, where he organised a formidable body of Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a considerable succour, was invested with unlimited powers by the Count d'Artois; and, on his return to France, every preparation was made by the Bretons to join the English and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the French coasts. But his hopes were blasted by envious intriguers of his own party; the expedition was diverted to La Vendee, and the unfortunate disaster at Quiberon followed. He at length resigned his commission and went to Canada; but he subsequently came to England, where he resided till his death, in 1827.

PULCI, LUIGI, an Italian poet, was born at Florence, in 1431. His principal performance, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," is a poetical romance, and was printed at Venice, in 1488; and a spirited translation of it, by Lord Byron, was given in the *Liberal*. Pulci also wrote sonnets, published with those of Matteo Franco, in which the two authors satirised each other for their amusement.—His brothers, **BERNARDO** and **LUCA**, were also poets. The former published a translation of the eclogues of Virgil, and a poem on the passion of Christ; the latter was the author of "Glostra di Lorenzo de Medici," and an epic romance, called "Il Cirifo Calvaneo."

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, earl of Bath, the political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1682, and educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous Whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy councillor and secretary at war; but a dispute with Sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition. He joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper, called the *Craftsman*, the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity and influence ceased. Died, 1764.

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PULTENEY, RICHARD, a physician and
 botanist, was born at Loughborough, in 1730.
 He first practised as a surgeon at Leicester;
 but in 1764 he took the degree of M. D. at
 the university of Edinburgh, and settled at
 Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He was the au-
 thor of "Historical and Biographical Sketches
 of the Progress of Botany in England," be-
 sides several professional treatises, and a
 variety of papers in the Philosophical Trans-
 actions, &c. Died, 1801.

PURCELL, HENRY, a celebrated musical
 composer, was born in 1658; and being ad-
 mitted as a chorister in the king's chapel,
 was brought up under Dr. Blow, organist of
 Westminster Abbey, and afterwards of the
 chapel royal; and, from this period, his fame
 seems to have increased rapidly, his anthems
 and church music in general being popular
 in all the cathedrals of the kingdom; nor
 were his compositions for the stage and
 music-room less successful. Among his
 works are many excellent anthems, sonatas,
 catches, rounds, glees, &c.; the opera of
 "Diocletian," and "Orpheus Britannicus."

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a divine, was born
 in 1577, at Thaxted, in Essex; and died in
 1628, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. His
 principal work is the well known "Collec-
 tion of Voyages," in 5 vols., and his "Pil-
 grimages, or Relations of the World."

PURVER, ANTHONY, a self-instructed
 man, of humble birth, was born at Up
 Hurstbourne, in Hampshire, in 1702, and
 was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Being
 afterwards employed in keeping sheep, he
 found leisure for study; and his curiosity
 being excited by the perusal of a tract in
 which some inaccuracies in the authorised
 version of the Bible were pointed out, he
 resolved to make himself acquainted with
 the Scriptures in their original tongues.
 Accordingly, with some assistance from a
 Jew, he acquired a knowledge of the He-
 brew, then applied to the Greek, and next
 studied Latin. On settling at Andover as
 a schoolmaster, he undertook the extraor-
 dinary labour of translating the Bible into
 English; which work he actually accom-
 plished, and it was printed at the expense of
 Dr. Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Died, 1777.

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE, an English writ-
 er, who lived in the court of Edward VI.,
 and became one of the gentlemen pen-
 sioners to Queen Elizabeth. He died about
 1600. His works are "Elpine," "Parthe-
 niades," and "The Art of Poesie."

PUY, LOUIS DU, a learned writer, was
 born at Bugey, in 1709. He was editor of
 the Journal des Savans, 30 years secretary
 to the Academy of Inscriptions, and librarian
 to the Prince de Soubise. He translated
 Sophocles into French, and wrote a work
 on geometry.

PUY, PIERRE DU, an antiquary and his-
 torian, was the son of Claude du Puy, an
 advocate of some eminence, and born at
 Agen, in 1582. He was related to De Thou,
 whose great work he edited, in conjunction
 with Rigault. Du Puy was appointed
 counsellor and librarian to the king, who
 employed him to defend his rights over the
 bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. He
 was the author of a variety of valuable

works connected with politics, ecclesiastical
 affairs, and national history; and died in
 1651.

PUY-SEGUR, JAMES DE CHASTENET,
 Lord of, a French officer, was born in Ar-
 magnac, in 1600. He rose to the rank of
 lieutenant-general; but though he served in
 40 campaigns, was present at 120 sieges, and
 in more than 30 battles, he never received a
 wound. On retiring from the service, he
 wrote his own "Memoirs," and died in 1682.
 —His son, born in 1655, was also an excel-
 lent officer, and became a marshal of France.
 Died, 1743.

PYE, HENRY JAMES, poet laureate, was
 descended from an ancient Berkshire family,
 and born in London, in 1745. He was edu-
 cated at Magdalen College, Oxford; was for
 some time an officer in the Berkshire militia,
 and ruined his fortune by the expenses of a
 contested election as a candidate for the re-
 presentation of the county. In 1790 he was
 appointed poet laureate; and, in 1792, one of
 the police magistrates. His principal works
 are, "Alfred," an epic poem; "The Progress
 of Refinement," "The Democrat," "The
 Aristocrat," translations from Aristotle,
 Pindar, and Homer; a collection of poems,
 2 vols.; and "Comments on the Comments
 on Shakspeare." Died, 1813.

PYLE, THOMAS, an English divine, was
 born at Stodey, in Norfolk, in 1674, and was
 educated at Caius College, Cambridge. On
 taking the part of Bishop Hoadley, in the
 Bangorian controversy, that prelate re-
 warded him with a prebend and residenti-
 arship in Salisbury cathedral. He was the
 author of a "Paraphrase on the Historical
 Books of the Old Testament," 4 vols.;
 "Paraphrase on the Acts and Epistles," 9
 vols.; a "Paraphrase on the Revelations of
 St. John;" and 3 volumes of "Sermons."
 Died, 1756.

PYM, JOHN, a parliamentarian in the
 reign of Charles I., and by profession a bar-
 rister, was a native of Somersetshire, and
 born in 1584. He became a member of par-
 liament in the reign of James I., and distin-
 guished himself as a zealous opponent of the
 court, being a rigid puritan. In the next
 reign he acted with greater violence, and was
 one of the five members who were demanded
 by the king to be delivered to him as traitors.
 In 1643 he was appointed lieutenant of the
 ordnance, and died shortly after.

PYNSON, RICHARD, a printer, was by
 birth a Norman, but naturalised in England
 by letters patent, and appointed king's
 printer. He is noticed here on account of
 his being the first that introduced the Roman
 letter into this country. Died, about 1529.

PYRRHO, the celebrated philosopher of
 Elis, and founder of the sect called Sceptics,
 or Pyrrhonists, flourished about B.C. 340.
 He was originally a painter, but afterwards
 became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he
 accompanied to India, in the train of Alex-
 ander the Great, and while there obtained a
 knowledge of the doctrines of the Brahmins,
 Gymnosophists, Magi, and other Eastern
 philosophers. On the return of Pyrrho to
 Greece, the inhabitants of Elea made him
 their high priest, and the Athenians gave
 him the rights of citizenship. Died, B.C. 288.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, B. C. 300, was one of the greatest warriors of antiquity. He ascended the throne of his father when but 12 years old; and being driven from it, five years afterwards, by Neoptolemus, he soon regained it, and increased his power by the conquest of Macedonia. Of his various contests, that with the Roman republic occupies the most distinguished place in history. The Romans entertained the highest opinion of his military skill, and from him, in fact, they learned most of their art in war. He was fond of glory, and personally brave, even to rashness; but his faults of ambition were counterbalanced by acts of courtesy and benevolence. He was killed by a tile thrown from the top of a house at the siege of Argos, B. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of the Italic school, was the son of Mnemarchus, an engraver of Samos, and born at Sidon, in Phenicia, about 580 B. C., while his parents were travelling in that country. His history is mingled with many fables. In Egypt he was probably admitted to the mysteries of the priests, and made acquainted with the whole range of Coptic learning. From Egypt he is said to have journeyed to the East, and visited the Persian and Chaldean sages, as well as the Indian Gymnosophists. After his return, he opened a school at Samos, and taught his

doctrines in a symbolic form; in which veiled manner he treated of God and the human soul, and delivered a vast number of precepts relating to the conduct of life, political as well as civil. He also made considerable advances in the sciences, particularly in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. After a life of extensive travel, constant labour, and severe persecution, he died at Metapontum, in the temple of the Muses, where, according to tradition, he perished from want of sustenance, at eighty years of age. If we measure the glory of a philosopher by the duration of his doctrine, and by the extent of its propagation, nothing can equal that of Pythagoras, since most of his opinions are at this day literally followed in the greatest part of the world. What are called "The Golden Verses of Pythagoras" have been frequently published, and are well known; but it is supposed that this short abridgment of his popular doctrines was the work of some later writer.

PYTHEAS, was a celebrated ancient traveller, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and born at Massilia, now Marseilles, then a colony of the Phœceans. He was a good mathematician, and is said, not only to have explored the coast as far as Cadiz, but to have sailed from thence to the Ultima Thule, or Iceland, where he made some astronomical observations.

Q.

QUADRATUS, a bishop of Athens, who lived in the early part of the 2nd century. He was the successor of Publius, who was martyred in the persecution under Adrian; and when that emperor visited the Athenian capital in 126, Quadratus presented to him "An Apology for the Christian Religion," which, Eusebius says, had the desired effect of occasioning a temporary cessation of the persecution. Of this work there is only a fragment remaining; but it is curious for the testimony it gives to the reality of the miracles of Christ and his apostles, asserting, that in his time several of the persons were living in whose favour the miracles were wrought.

QUADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, an Italian Jesuit, born in the Valteline, in 1695. He was the author of "Dissertations on the Valteline," 3 vols.; a "History of Poetry," 7 vols.; &c. Died, 1758.

QUAGLIATI, PAOLO, a musician and actor of modern Rome; the first who produced dramatic action or representation in music ever witnessed in that city. This was during the carnival of 1696, and the performance was on a stage in the open air.

QUANZ, JOHN JOACHIM, an eminent musical composer and flute player; born near Gottingen, 1697; died, 1773. He was the author of a "Series of Pieces for two Flutes," "Instructions," &c.

QUARIN, JOSEPH, first physician to the

emperor Joseph II., was born at Vienna, in 1773; obtained great reputation for medical skill, was created a count in 1797, filled the office of rector in the university six times, and died in 1814.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, an English poet, was born in 1692, near Romford, Essex, and received his education at Cambridge. He obtained the place of cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and was afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland; from which country he was driven, with the loss of his property, by the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed chronologer to the city of London. At the commencement of the civil wars he wrote a work, entitled the "Loyal Convert," which gave offence to the parliament; and, when he afterwards joined the king at Oxford, his property was sequestered, and his books and MSS. plundered. He was so much affected by his losses, that grief is supposed to have hastened his death, in 1644. Of the works of Quarles, in prose and verse, the most celebrated is his "Emblems," a set of designs in prints, illustrated by verses, which, with all their false taste and conceit, have merit, and still continue to be printed. His other works are, "Argalus and Parthenia," a romance; "Enchiridion of Meditations," "Divine Fancies," and "The Shepherd's Oracles."

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SEBASTIANUS, an Italian

writer, was born at Cosenza, in 1551, and died in 1606. His life was passed in the cultivation of poetry and literature; but he was of a most irritable temper, which rendered him odious to all the learned of his time. He translated the *Æneid* into Italian verse, and wrote several poems, both Latin and Italian.

QUELLINUS, ERASMUS, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several pictures of great merit. He died in 1678, and left a son, JOHN ERASMUS QUELLINUS, whose historical pieces are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, ARTHUR QUELLINUS, who was an excellent sculptor.

QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Padua, in 1546, distinguished himself at an early age for erudition, was secretary of the Sacred College under five popes, and died at Rome in 1633.

QUERLON, ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER DE, a celebrated French journalist, was born at Nantes, in 1702, and died in 1780. For upwards of 20 years he conducted a periodical paper in Brittany, called *Les Petites Affiches*; he was also a writer in the *Gazette de France*, the *Journal Etrangère*, and the *Encyclopédie*. His works are "Les Impostures Innocentes," "Le Testament de l'Abbé des Fontaines," "Le Code Lyrique," "A Continuation of Prevot's History of Voyages," and a translation of "Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting."

QUERNO, CAMILLO, a Neapolitan poet of the 15th century, who acquired great fame by his facility in extempore versification, and obtained the name (at first given in a joke by some of his convivial friends while at Rome, in 1514) of arch-poet. Leo X. was much pleased with his buffoonery, and often admitted him to his table. Died, 1528.

QUER Y MARTINEZ, JOSEPH, a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan, in 1695. He was a surgeon-major in the army, and made good use of the opportunities which his visits to the coast of Africa afforded him, while attached to his corps, of collecting numerous plants and seeds. This led to the formation of a royal botanic garden at Madrid, over which Quer presided. He wrote and published the first 4 volumes of "*Flora Espanola, o Historia de las Plantas que se crian en Espagna*," which was completed by the publication of 2 volumes more, by Orteza. Died, 1764.

QUESADA, DON, a Spanish general, who, after having signalled himself as a leader in the army of the Faith, became attached to the queen's cause, and held a chief command. He was very unpopular with the republican party in Spain; and during an insurrectionary movement on the part of the populace and some of the soldiery, which he had been actively engaged in quelling, he found it necessary to make his escape from the capital. He was, however, discovered a few miles off, taken, and placed in confinement; but the infuriated mob being determined to wreak summary vengeance on him, they murdered him in his prison, and carried his mangled relics to Madrid, where,

with savage exultation, they exhibited them in the public streets, August, 1836.

QUESNAY, FRANCIS, a physician, but more known as a writer on political economy, was born in 1694, near Montfort l'Amaury, in the Isle of France. His father was a farmer, and he acquired the rudiments of his profession from the surgeon of his native village. He then went to Paris, and became secretary to a society instituted for the improvement of surgery; but afterwards he took his degree in medicine, and became physician to Louis XV., who loved to converse with him, and called him his "thinker." He was the author of "*A Philosophical Essay on the Animal Economy*," 3 vols.; "*Physiocracy*," and various articles in the *Encyclopædia*, &c. to promulgate his doctrines, to which some have unjustly attributed the French revolution. Died, 1774.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a priest who was born at Paris, in 1634, and became the head of the sect of Jansenists. He wrote a great many books, chiefly of the polemic kind; but gave offence to the court of Rome by his edition of the works of pope Leo the Great; and when his celebrated "*New Testament, with Moral Reflections*," in 8 vols. appeared, it was formally condemned, and the author was obliged to retire to Holland, where he died, in 1719.

QUESNEL, BARON, born in 1775; a general officer, who served with distinction in most of Napoleon's campaigns. He was made, on the restoration in 1814, grand officer of the legion of honour; and, during the "hundred days" in 1815, was found drowned in the Seine.

QUESNOY, FRANCIS DU, a sculptor, was born at Brussels, in 1592. He acquired the principles and practice of the art from his father, but far excelled him. The Archduke Albert gave him a pension, and sent him to Italy, where he made himself known by some beautiful works, particularly a crucifixion wrought in ivory, which procured him the patronage of pope Urban VIII. He particularly excelled in making models and bas-reliefs of cupids and children, which he finished with peculiar grace and delicacy; but he was at the same time quite capable of executing works of the highest importance; of which a St. Susanna, in the chapel of Loretto, and a St. Andrew, in St. Peter's, afford sufficient proof. He died in 1646.

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO DE, a Spanish poet and satirist, was born at Madrid, in 1570. He was a knight of the order of St. Jago, and was thrown into prison for an alleged libel on the Count d'Olivares, prime minister to Philip IV.; but when that statesman was disgraced, he recovered his liberty. He died in 1647. He wrote "*The Spanish Parnassus*," "*Visions of Hell*," "*Comic Tales*," and various works, satirical and religious, both in verse and prose; and holds a high rank among Spanish satirists.

QUEVEDO, P., the benevolent Spanish bishop of Orense, who at the revolution maintained 200 French refugee clergymen at his own cost, estimated annually at 80,000 francs. Died, 1818.

QUICK, JOHN, an eminent comic actor,

was the son of a brewer in London, where he was born in 1748. When only 14 years old he left his home, and joined a company of provincial actors; and as he gradually rose in his profession, he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket in 1769, and subsequently established his fame by his admirable performance of Mordcau in "Love à la Mode." He afterwards went to Covent Garden, where for many years he held a prominent station, filling the best parts in light comedy. In 1798 he retired from the stage, and died in 1831.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, JAMES LE, an historian, was born at Paris, in 1647. He served first in the army, and afterwards became an advocate, but without success; on which he had recourse to literature for support. He published the "History of Portugal," which obtained him a place in the Academy of Inscriptions. His "Treatise on the Use of Poets among the Ancients and Moderns" procured him the direction of the poets of French Flanders, and a pension. Died, 1728.

QUILLET, CLAUDIUS, a French physician and ingenious Latin poet; born, 1602; died, 1661. His chief work is a poem in 4 books, entitled "Callipædia."

QUIN, JAMES, an eminent actor, was born in London, in 1693. He performed at Drury Lane and at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and though for a considerable period he was confined to inferior parts, he at length rose into high reputation, and was without a rival till the appearance of Garrick. His last performance was Falstaff (1753), in which character he is supposed never to have been excelled. He survived his retreat several years, which he spent chiefly at Bath, where his fund of anecdote, and pointed sense, made him much sought after. Quin, who was convivial and too fond of the bottle, was often coarse and quarrelsome on these occasions, which led to two or three hostile encounters, one of which proved fatal to his antagonist. He was otherwise manly, sensible, and generous. He had been employed by Frederic, prince of Wales, to instruct the royal children in elocution; and when Quin was informed of the graceful manner in which George III. delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Ay, it was I who taught the boy to speak." About this time he obtained a pension. Died, 1768.

QUINAULT, PHILIP, a French dramatic poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1638. His operas were highly and deservedly popular, but they excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked them with characteristic asperity. They were printed at Paris, with his life, in 1778, 5 vols. 12mo.

QUINCY, JOHN, an English physician and medical writer of the last century, who practised his profession, and delivered lectures in London, where he died in 1723. Among the different works he produced was his "Lexicon Physico-Medicum," which had served as the basis of Dr. Hooper's Medical Dictionary, and other subsequent compilations of a similar nature.

QUINETTE, NICOLAS MARIE, was born at Solissons, where, previous to the Revolution,

he practised as an attorney. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., was a commissioner in the army of Dumouriez, and was one of the four deputies delivered up to the Austrians, who were afterwards exchanged for the infant princess. In 1799 he was appointed minister of the Interior, was a member of the chamber of peers during the 100 days, and, after the second abdication of Napoleon, he was called by Fouché to form a part of the provisional government. In 1815 he was banished as a regicide, retired to Brussels, and died in 1821.

QUINTILIAN, MARCUS FABIUS, a celebrated orator and critic, who is supposed to have been born about A.D. 42, at Rome; followed Galba into Spain, and taught rhetoric there; and died, as is supposed, in his 80th year. His "Institutiones Oratoricæ" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This invaluable work was discovered by Poggio in 1415, in the abbey of St. Gal.

QUINTINIE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrated French horticulturist, was born at Poitiers, in 1626. He was originally an advocate, but took more pleasure in the study of horticulture; to perfect himself in which he visited Italy, and, on his return to France, became director-general of the royal gardens. He died at an advanced age.

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNEUS, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the 5th century, and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by Cardinal Bessarion, who found it in the church of St. Nicolas, near Otranto, in Calabria, whence he had the name of Calaber.

QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA, a cardinal, was born at Venice, in 1684. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. He died in 1755. Cardinal Quirini collected a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican; and though he was a zealous champion of the papacy, his writings are marked by candour and moderation.

QUIROGA, JOSEPH, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Lugo, in Galicia, and distinguished himself as a missionary in America. During his residence there he collected much information respecting the countries he visited, and on his return published his travels. Died, 1784.

QUIROS, PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish navigator of the 16th century, who explored many of the islands afterwards visited by Captain Cook. Died, 1614.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS, a Portuguese poet, was born in 1728. He was apprenticed to a barber, but his attachment to learning enabled him to overcome the difficulties he had to experience; and making himself master of Italian, Spanish, and French, he wrote verses, and at length obtained the patronage of Count San Lorenzo. He was the author of "Inez de Castro," and four other tragedies; besides many sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. Died, 1770.

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RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, JOHN PAUL, one of the most steady, moderate, and honourable of the French revolutionists, was born at Nîmes, in 1741; for which city he was chosen a deputy for the constituent assembly in 1789. He attached himself to the party of the Girondists. His father was proscribed when he was born; and he relates, in a short memoir of his life, attached to a romance of his publication, called "Le Vieux Cevenal," that his infancy was passed in continual danger and alarm, and that he never knew when he awoke, where his mother and her friends would conduct him to sleep at night. He was proscribed, like the rest of the moderatists, for opposing the excesses of the Mountain party in 1793. He was sheltered by several female friends of his wife for some days; but being at length discovered, he was immediately guillotined, after a short form of identification before the revolutionary tribunal. His wife killed herself, and all those who assisted in concealing him were guillotined. One of his numerous political works is, "Sur la Nécessité d'Etablir une Constitution."

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French wit and satirist, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was at first a monk, but in consequence of having been punished for some indecorous behaviour, he quitted the Benedictine order, studied medicine at Montpellier, and for a time practised as a physician. He subsequently obtained, through the influence of his patron, Cardinal du Bellay, whom he accompanied to the court of Rome, the rectory of Mendon; and died in 1553. He was the author of several books; but the only one by which he is known is the romance called "The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel," an extravagant satire upon monks, priests, popes, and pedants; in which much obscenity and absurdity are blended with learning, wit, and humour. Rabelais was a conscientious teacher of his people, and it was his pleasure to instruct the children of his parish in sacred music. His house was the resort of the learned, his purse was always open to the needy, and his medical skill was employed in the service of his parish.

RABENER, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM, a German satirist, born near Leipsic, in 1714, was educated for the legal profession, and obtained the office of comptroller of the taxes in the district of Leipsic. He died in 1771.

RABUTIN, ROGER, Count de Busy, a French wit and satirist, was born in 1618, at Epiry, in Nivernois. He entered the army at the age of 12, under his father, and would probably have attained a high rank but for the offence he gave to persons in power by his scandalous lampoons. In 1665 he was sent to the Bastille for writing a libel, entitled "The Amorous History of the Gauls;" and on his release he was banished to his estate, where he remained till 1681, when he re-

turned to court. His other works are, "Mémoires," 2 vols.; and "Lettres," 7 vols. Died, 1693.

RACAN, HONORAT DE BUEIL, Marquis of, an eminent French poet, was born in 1580, at La Roche Racan, devoted himself to literature, and was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died, 1670. Besides his poems, he wrote "The Life of Malherbe," his friend and poetical instructor.

RACINE, BONAVENTURE, a French ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1708, at Chauny. He became head of the college at Rabastens; but being banished by the intrigues of the Jesuits, he retired to the college of Harcourt, and afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Auxerre, where he died in 1755. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," 13 vols.

RACINE, JOHN, an eminent French dramatic poet, was born at La Ferté Milon, in 1639, and was educated at Port Royal. He commenced his poetical career in 1660, by an ode on the king's marriage, for which he was handsomely rewarded. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of "Thébaïde," which was followed in 1668 by "Alexander." In 1688 appeared his "Andromache," which placed him far above all his contemporaries except Corneille; and his fame was still farther increased by the production of "Britannicus," "Bérénice," and other tragedies. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of "Phædra," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, which gave him great uneasiness; and owing to a base calat that was formed against him, he was induced to desist from writing for the stage. After a lapse of 12 years he wrote, by desire of Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon, the sacred dramas of "Esther" and "Athalie," which were performed by the young ladies of her institution of St. Cyr. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote "Canticles or Hymns for the Use of St. Cyr," the "History of Port Royal," &c. In 1673 he was received into the Academy, and continued to enjoy the highest favour at court; but having offended the king for having too freely used his pen in drawing up a memorial on the distresses of the people, he died of chagrin, in 1699.

RACINE, LOUIS, a son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1692, and educated under Rollin. He was eminent for talent, piety, and modesty, was made an inspector-general in the finance department, and died in 1763. Among his works are two poems, entitled "Grace" and "Religion," "Epistles," "Memoirs" of his father, and a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1650, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at the grammar school there, and at University College, Oxford. Having obtained his medical degree, he settled in London in 1684, where he soon acquired great reputation, to which his ready wit and conversational powers contributed. In 1686 he was appointed physician

to the princess Anne of Denmark, and, after the revolution, he was often consulted by king William III., whose favour he lost in consequence of the freedom with which he delivered his opinions when in attendance on his royal master. When Anne succeeded to the crown, Godolphin could not obtain for him the post of chief physician, as he had given her offence by telling her that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. But, though deprived of office, he was consulted in all cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. Dr. Radcliffe left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the foundation of a public library of medical and philosophical science. Died, 1714.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a celebrated novelist, whose maiden name was Ward, was born in London, in 1764; and in her 23rd year was married to Mr. W. Radcliffe, proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Radcliffe began to display the powers of her genius in works of imagination. Her first performance was a romantic tale, entitled "The Castles of Athlin and Dumbaine," in 1 vol.; which was succeeded by "The Skellian Romance" and "The Romance of the Forest," each in 2 vols.; but that which stamped the author's reputation, as the first novelist of the age, was the "Mysteries of Udolpho," in 4 vols., for which she received the sum of 500*l.* Her next performance was "The Italians." She also published a volume of "Travels through Holland and along the Rhine," in 1793. Mrs. Radcliffe possessed the art of exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative; her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror, and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest melancholy associations. To quote the words of Mrs. Barbauld, "she seems to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels: she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious hints and obscure intimations of unseen danger." Died, 1823.

RAEBURN, Sir HENRY, an eminent portrait painter, was born in 1786, at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh; was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but turned his talents to painting, and acquired extensive popularity, being considered second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence. He received the honour of knighthood from George IV. when he visited Edinburgh, was appointed portrait painter to the king in Scotland, and died in 1823.

RAFFENEL, CLAUDE DENIS, a French author, born in 1797, in the department of Jura. He was attached to the French consulate at Smyrna; went, in 1826, to Greece, and was killed at the siege of Athens in the following year. He wrote "Histoire Complète des Evénemens de la Grèce," and other works.

RAFFLES, Sir THOMAS STAMFORD, an eminent public functionary, was the son of a naval captain, and born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He entered the India Company's service early in life, as a clerk in the home secretary's office; was appointed, in 1805,

assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; and, in 1811, became lieutenant governor of Java. There he remained till 1816; and during his administration of the government many judicial reforms were effected. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Benoculen, in Sumatra, where he introduced many wise reforms, and eventually succeeded in establishing the settlement and free port of Singapore, in 1819. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c.; but the impaired state of his health rendered it necessary that he should return to Europe; and he accordingly, in February, 1824, embarked, with his family, on board the *Fame*. On the evening of the same day, when about fifteen miles from Benoculen, the vessel took fire, and all his valuable collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. The crew and passengers, in utter destitution, with difficulty saved their lives in the boats; and Sir Thomas, with his family, again embarked in April, and arrived in England in the following August. He survived this event only about two years, dying of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, Middlesex, in July, 1826. His chief work is, "The History of Java," 2 vols. 4to.

RAGHIB PACHA, MOHAMMED, grand vizir of the Ottoman empire, was born in 1702, and manifested, at an early period, such a decided taste for learning, that he acquired the name of Raghîb, or the Student. In 1738 he was appointed secretary-general to the grand vizir; became reis effendi, a pacha of three tails, and successively governor of Aidin, Aleppo, and Egypt. In 1757 he was elevated to the dignity of supreme vizir, and retained that dangerous post till his death, in 1768. He was one of the most enlightened ministers of the Turkish empire, and surpassed by none of his countrymen in literary talent.

RAGOTSKI, FRANCIS, prince of Transylvania, was born in 1676. Zealous for the independence of his country, he secretly entered into a negotiation with Louis XIV., which being betrayed, he was arrested, and found guilty of high treason. He had, however, the good fortune to escape; receiving assurances of succour from France, he entered Hungary, and, by a manifesto, urged the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the Austrians. For a time he was eminently successful, and in 1704 he was proclaimed prince of Transylvania, and protector of Hungary. The crown of Poland, at that time vacant, was offered to him by the czar Peter, but he refused it; and his patriotic exertions being ultimately defeated by the Hungarian states entering into a treaty with the emperor, he renounced his estates, and withdrew into Turkey, where he died in 1735.

RAGUENET, FRANCIS, a native of Rouen, who, in 1689, gained a prize from the French Academy for a discourse, "Sur le Mérite et l'Utilité de Martyre." In 1704 he published "A Parallel of the Italians and French, in regard to Music and the Opera;" in which he gave the preference to the Italian music,

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and thereby highly offended his countrymen. He also wrote "Les Monumens de Rome," "Histoire d'Olivier Cromwell," "Histoire de l'Ancien Testament," and "Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne." Died, 1722.

RAIKES, ROBERT, a printer at Gloucester, who having realised a good property, employed it with his pen and his influence in acts of benevolence. Conjointly with Dr. Stock, he planned and instituted Sunday-schools. Born, 1735; died, 1811.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, a distinguished line engraver, was born in London, 1776. Educated in Archbishop Tennison's library school, where he had the late Charles Matthews for a school-fellow, he showed an early predilection for the fine arts; and after serving his apprenticeship with Mr. Hall the engraver, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and soon obtained such proficiency in handling the pencil, that by uniting the profession of a miniature painter with that of engraver, he was enabled to earn a handsome livelihood. In 1802 he illustrated Smirke and Forster's edition of the Arabian Nights; in 1807 he made the acquaintance of Sir D. (then Mr.) Wilkie, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, and led to his being employed in engraving that distinguished painter's works from 1812 down to his decease. In fact, it is chiefly in connection with Wilkie that Raimbach has achieved his well-deserved reputation. Died, 1843.

RAIMONDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated orientalist, born at Cremona, in Italy, about 1540. He passed several years in Asia, where he acquired a knowledge of the Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew languages. Returning to Italy, Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici made him director of the oriental press, whence originated the famous institution of the Propaganda.

RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO, a celebrated engraver, born at Bologna, in 1748. After studying at Venice, he settled at Rome; was employed by Raphael to engrave several of his designs; and he soon formed a school there, which eclipsed those of Germany, and the Italian style of engraving became the standard of excellence. He was imprisoned by Clement VII. for having engraved a series of abominable designs in illustration of the Aretine verses, but procured his liberation, and was restored to favour by his exquisite martyrdom of St. Lawrence." Died, 1540.

RAINOLDS, JOHN, a learned divine, was born at Pinho, in Devonshire, in 1649; and became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was considered the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference, in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of the present translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died, 1607.

RAKUBAH, or RAGUBAH, peishwah, or prince-regent of the Mahrattas, acted an important part in the events which occurred in the East Indies, from 1772 to 1782. Having usurped the sovereign power to the prejudice of his nephew, he was deposed, and abandoned by all the Mahratta chiefs, when he fled to Bombay, and procured the

protection of the English government. At length, peace taking place between the East India Company and the Mahrattas, the cause of the peishwah was abandoned by the former; and from that time he sunk into obscurity.

RALEIGH, or RALEGH, SIR WALTER, a distinguished statesman, scholar, and warrior, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born in 1552, at Budleigh, in Devonshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. At the age of 17 he made one of a troop of an hundred gentlemen volunteers, whom Queen Elizabeth permitted to go to France, under the command of Henry Champeron, for the service of the Protestant princes. He next served in the Netherlands; and, on his return from the Continent, his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, having obtained a grant of lands in North America, he engaged with a considerable number of gentlemen to go out to Newfoundland; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, Sir Walter returned to England, after being exposed to several dangers; and proceeded thence to Ireland, where he made his bravery so conspicuous in quelling the insurgents, that he was received at court with considerable favour, and obtained permission and supplies to prosecute his discoveries in America, which ended in his settling a colony in that country, called, in honour of his maiden kinswoman, Virginia; and he is said to have first introduced tobacco and potatoes into Europe. In the mean time the queen conferred on him the distinction of a knighthood, and rewarded him by several lucrative grants, including a large share of the forfeited Irish estates. When his country's safety was threatened by the famous Spanish Armada, he raised and disciplined the militia of Cornwall; and afterwards, by joining his fleet with a squadron of ships belonging to gentlemen volunteers, assisted in obtaining the signal victory which it pleased Providence to give the English over the Spaniards on that occasion. He was now made gentleman of the privy chamber; but shortly after fell into disgrace, and was confined for some months, partly on account of a tract which he had published, entitled "The School for Atheists," which was unfairly construed by his enemies into a vindication of atheistical principles; and partly by a clandestine attachment to one of the queen's maids of honour, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; which lady, however, he afterwards honourably married. During his seclusion, he planned the discovery of the extensive country of Guiana, in South America, in which he took an active part himself, as soon as he was set at liberty; but the season being unfavourable, he returned to England, and was soon after appointed to a command in the important expedition to Cadiz, of which the success was in a great measure owing to Sir Walter's valour and prudence. This, joined to several other important services, restored him completely to the favour of Elizabeth, towards the end of her reign. Her successor, James, prejudiced against him by the Earl of Essex, disapproving of his martial spirit, and jealous of his abilities, availed himself of a court conspiracy against

this great man, charging him with participating in an attempt to place upon the throne Arabella Stuart, and of carrying on a secret correspondence with the king of Spain. By the base subservience of the jury, he was brought in guilty of high treason, even to the surprise of the attorney-general Coke himself, who declared that he had only charged him with misprision of treason. Raleigh was reprieved, and committed to the Tower, where his wife, at her earnest solicitation, was allowed to reside with him, and where his youngest son was born. Twelve years was Sir Walter detained a prisoner in the Tower; during which time, besides various minor compositions, he wrote his "History of the World;" a work distinguished for the richness of its information, the judiciousness of its reflections, and the vigour of its style. At length his release was obtained, in 1616, by the advance of a large sum of money to the new favourite, Villiers; and, to retrieve his broken fortunes, he planned another expedition to America. He obtained a patent under the great seal for making a settlement in Guiana; but, in order to retain a power over him, the king did not grant him a pardon for the sentence passed upon him for his alleged treason. Having reached the Orinoco, he despatched a portion of his force to attack the new Spanish settlement of St. Thomas, which was captured; but he had to lament the death of his eldest son, who fell on that occasion. The expected plunder proved of little value; and Sir Walter, having in vain tried to induce his captains to attack other Spanish settlements, arrived at Plymouth in July, 1616. Being brought before the court of king's bench, his plea of an implied pardon by his subsequent command was overruled; and the doom of death being pronounced against him, it was carried into execution the following day, Oct. 29. 1618, in Old Palace-yard. His behaviour at the scaffold was calm, and, after addressing the people at some length in his own justification, he received the stroke of death with perfect composure; remarking to the sheriff with a smile, as he felt the edge of the axe, "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician that will cure all diseases."

RAMBERG, JOHN HENRY, an eminent draughtsman and engraver, was born in 1767, in Hanover; studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, after visiting Italy, was appointed, in 1790, painter to the court of Hanover. He produced an immense number of paintings and etchings, and particularly excelled in caricature.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, an eminent French composer and writer on music, was born, in 1683, at Dijon, and studied in Italy. He did not produce his first opera, "Hippolite and Aricie," till he was in his 50th year; but he subsequently brought out many others, by which he acquired high reputation. He also wrote various excellent works on music, of which the chief is "A Treatise on Harmony." Died, 1767.

RAMEL, JOHN PETER, born at Cahors, in 1770, was chief of a battalion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he incurred the hatred of the Jacobins, and narrowly

escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being one of the victims to the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, he was banished with 15 more persons to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Willot, and others, made their escape in June, 1798, to the Dutch colony of Surinam. After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, Ramel returned to France, and entering into active service, made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commandant at Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII., and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavoured to disarm the companies of Verdets, whose existence was not authorised by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure, and was assassinated by a band of ruffians who rushed into his hotel, August, 1816.

RAMELLI, AUGUSTIN, an ingenious mechanic and engineer, was born at Milan, about 1531, and distinguished himself by his attention to mathematical studies. Having adopted the military profession, he signalled himself on several occasions in the armies of the emperor Charles V., and afterwards going to France, he was well received by the Duke of Anjou, who made him his engineer, and subsequently bestowed on him a considerable pension. He was the author of a rare and curious work, entitled "Le Diverse ed Artificieuse Machine." Died, 1590.

RAMLER, CHARLES WILLIAM, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1725, at Kolberg. He became teacher of the belles lettres at Berlin; where his "Lyrical Anthology" procured him the name of the German Horace; but though he did much to polish German versification, he was far below his model. He also composed oratorios, and translated some works into his native language. Died, 1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY, Rajah, by birth a Brahmin, and a man of the most enlightened mind, was born about the year 1776, at Borduan, in the province of Bengal. His father gave him a good education, and trained him in the doctrine of his sect; but the son observing the diversities of opinion that existed on religion, not only among Mussulmans and Christians, but even among his Hindoo brethren, he determined on leaving his paternal home, for the purpose of investigating a subject on which he felt such a deep and paramount interest. For a time he sojourned at Thibet; and on his return to Hindostan he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit and other languages; after which he was employed by the East India Company as principal native officer in the collection of the revenues in the district of Borduan. On the death of his father, in 1803, he appears to have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and, on removing to Moorsheadabad, he published, in Persian, a work entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." This raised up against him a host of enemies, and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, where he diligently applied himself to the study of the English language. He afterwards translated from the Sanscrit into the Bengalee and

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IN, an ingenious me- was born at Milan, uished himself by his ical studies. Having profession, he signalled asions in the armies of, and afterwards going received by the Duke im his engineer, and on him a considerable author of a rare and "Le Diverses ed Ar- ded, 1590.

S WILLIAM, a German s writer, was born in became teacher of the ; where his "Lyrical him the name of the though he did much sification, he was far e also composed orna- some works into his l, 1798.

Y, Rajah, by birth a f the most enlightened e year 1776, at Bor- of Bengal. His father tion, and trained him ect; but the son ob- of opinion that existed mong Mussulmans and among his Hindoo ed on leaving his pa- purpose of investigating felt such a deep and or a time he sojourned return to Hindostan he study of the Sanscrit after which he was t India Company as r in the collection of district of Borduan. ther, in 1808, he ap- nessed his plans of re- of his countrymen; oorshadabad, he pub- ork entitled "Against ligions." This raised et of enemies, and in leutta, where he dili- to the study of the afterwards translated to the Bengalee and

Hindustanee languages the "Vedant," the principal book of Hindoo theology; and prefixed to some chapters of the Veds, which he afterwards published, is a letter containing the following sentence: "The consequence of my long and uninterrupted researches into religious truth has been, that I have found the doctrines of Christ more conducive to moral principles, and better adapted for the use of rational beings, than any other which have come to my knowledge." In this spirit, having acquired a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, that he might be competent to study the original Scriptures for himself, he published, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections from the Gospel, entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness;" which being animadverted upon by Dr. Marshman, of Serampore College, the learned Hindoo published his "Second Appeal," and on this being replied to by the doctor, a "Final Appeal" appeared. During his residence at Calcutta, Rammohun Roy connected himself with the periodical press, and he was at different times the proprietor and conductor of newspapers printed in the native languages. In April, 1831, the Rajah, accompanied by his youngest son, arrived in England, where he was received with every mark of distinction and respect. In every kind of assemblage, religious, political, literary, and social, the amenity of his manners, his distinguished attainments, and his universal philanthropy, rendered him a welcome guest; and his advice was sought by ministers on topics connected with the future government of India. He did not, however, live to carry into effect the various plans for improving the condition of his countrymen, whose welfare he had so much at heart, having been taken ill while on a visit at Bristol, where he expired in October, 1833.

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, LOUIS FRANCIS ELIZABETH, Baron, who acquired considerable reputation as a philosopher and geologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1775. At the beginning of the Revolution he belonged to the household troops; and when, in 1791, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the legislative assembly, he appeared there as a zealous defender of the monarchical government. During Robespierre's domination he was an exile; but he subsequently obtained the prefecture of Puy-de-dome, and he became, in 1818, councillor of state extraordinary. He published "Observations faites dans les Pyrénées," 2 vols, and other works. Died, 1827.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, an eminent Scotch poet, was born at Leadhills, in 1686. He served his apprenticeship to a wig-maker, which trade he followed for a time, and then became a bookseller at Edinburgh, where, in 1721, he published a quarto volume of his poems, which were so well received, that he was encouraged to print another in 1728. The principal piece in the last collection is the celebrated pastoral, called "The Gentle Shepherd." His poems and fables rendered him in the highest degree popular; and while he acquired fame by his talents, he amassed a fortune by his trade; his acquaintance was courted by many distinguished

individuals, and his shop became the common resort of the literary characters and wits of Edinburgh. Died, 1758. — His son, ALLAN, was an eminent portrait painter; and wrote the "Investigator" and "The Present State of the Arts in England." Born, 1709; died, 1784.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr in Scotland, in 1686. He was educated at Edinburgh; visited Fenelon at Cambray, and being received into his house as an inmate, the good prelate made a convert of him to the Catholic religion, and procured him the appointment of tutor to the Duke de Chateau Thierry and the Prince de Turenne. He next went to Rome, to educate the children of the Chevalier St. George, commonly called the Pretender; and on quitting that situation, he returned to Scotland, and resided in the family of the Duke of Argyle. His principal works are, "Discours sur le Poeme Epique," prefixed to Telemachus; "Les Voyages de Cyrus," 2 vols.; "Philosophical Principles of Religion," 2 vols.; and the lives of Fenelon and Turenne. Died, 1743.

RAMSAY, DAVID, an eminent American physician and historian, was born in 1749; studied medicine in Philadelphia; and practised at Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon acquired celebrity. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself in a political capacity, first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of congress. He laboured zealously with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his publications are, "The History of the American Revolution," "The Life of Washington," and "The History of South Carolina." But his most important work appeared after his death, and consisted of a series of historical volumes, entitled "Universal History Americanised, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Records to the Nineteenth Century," &c., 12 vols. 8vo. He died May 8, 1815, in consequence of wounds received two days previous from the pistol of a maniac, who fired at him when close to his own dwelling.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, an eminent optician and mathematical instrument maker, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1736. He was brought up as a hot-presser, and afterwards studied engraving. He next became a mathematical instrument-maker in Piccadilly, and marrying the daughter of Mr. Dollond, the optician, he adopted the same business as his father-in-law. Among other discoveries made by him, was one for an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the board of longitude. His mural quadrants also are in high estimation. Died, 1800.

RAMUS, or LA RAMEE, PETER, a French philosopher, was born in a village of the Vermandois, in 1515. When a boy, he obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and became a most consummate scholar. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was

reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to become a Protestant; as this could not be long concealed, he was obliged to leave Paris, to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, in the following year. His works on mathematics, philosophy, logic, &c., are numerous.

RANCE, ARMAND JOHN LE BOUTHILLIER DE, the reformer of La Trappe, was born in 1623, at Paris, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church, had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Various reasons are assigned for this; the most probable of which appears to be, that although he was a man of large fortune, and indulged in all the pleasures of the world, the death of the Duchess of Montauban, to whom he was attached, produced such a revulsion in his feelings, that he abandoned society, and retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he introduced a reform of the most rigid kind in the monastic discipline. He was the author of several theological works, and died in 1700.

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, an eminent statesman, was born in Kent, in 1523, and died in 1590. On the accession of Elizabeth he was sent on embassies to Scotland, France, and Russia. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia in Hackluyt's Voyages.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, born 1605; died, 1634. His "Muse's Looking Glass," a comedy, is well known and much admired.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a learned divine, was the son of the recorder of Canterbury, where he was born in 1701, and educated at the king's school. After studying at Oxford, and obtaining his degree of D.D., he received church preferment in his native county, and became, in 1763, archdeacon of Oxford, and Margaret professor of divinity. Among his works are, "The Christian's Faith," "A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity," and "A View of Our Blessed Saviour's Ministry." Died, 1783.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, a learned prelate, a son of the preceding, was born in 1749; studied at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated, and in 1783 was elected to the regius professorship of divinity. He became, successively, bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London; but he did not enjoy the latter diocese more than two years, having died of apoplexy in 1813. Though austere in his manners, Dr. Randolph was distinguished by the real benevolence of his disposition, as much as by the soundness of his abilities, and the firmness he displayed in the regulation of his diocese. He was the author of "Prælectio de Lingua Græca Studio," &c., "Sylloge Confessionum," "Concio ad Clerum," &c.

RANSOME, JAMES, one of the most enterprising manufacturers of the age, was born near Ipswich, 1783. The firm with which he was connected is known not only

throughout England but in very distant parts of the globe, as manufacturers on the largest scale of agricultural implements and machinery; but his chief title to respect consisted in his almost incredible efforts to promote the comforts of his workmen and dependents; some account of which will be found in one of the admirable works published under the title of "Small Books and Great Subjects." Died, 1849.

RANTZAU, JOSIAN, Count de, a French marshal in the 16th century, was descended from an illustrious family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstiern; and Louis XIII. being pleased with his agreeable manners, he made him a major-general, and gave him the command of two regiments. He served under the Duke of Orleans and the great Condé, with high reputation, rose to the rank of a marshal, completed the conquest of Flanders, and was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646; but becoming an object of suspicion to Cardinal Mazarin, he was confined 11 months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation, in 1650. During his different campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had but one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.

RAPHAEL, or RAFFAELLO SANZIO, DA URBINO, the most celebrated of modern painters, was born at Urbino, in 1483, being the son of a painter named Sanzio. At the age of 13 his father placed him under Perugino, where he soon surpassed his numerous compeers. Three years afterwards he went with Pinturicchio to Siena, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II., for the cathedral there; but Raphael soon left that work to visit Florence, where he improved his style by studying the designs of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo. His favourite artist, however, was Fra Bartolomeo, who gave him a more correct knowledge of colouring. In 1508 he was invited to Rome by Julius II., who employed him to paint the "School of Athens" in the Vatican. In performing this commission, he gave such satisfaction, that the pope ordered all the pictures, already painted in the various rooms, to be obliterated, and the walls prepared for the productions of Raphael alone, who, with difficulty, succeeded in saving from destruction a ceiling, painted by his old master Perugino. On the accession of Leo X. he prosecuted his labours with increased spirit, and executed his "Attila" and the "Deliverance of St. Peter." The "Cartoons" and the "Transfiguration" were among the last of his labours. To his other talents he added that of being an able architect; the principles of which science he studied under Bramante, who recommended him for his successor in conducting the great work of St. Peter's, the general plan of which, as it now stands, was designed by Raphael. He likewise constructed a number of magnificent buildings, particularly the Caffarelli palace at Rome. As a sculptor also he evinced great skill, though in that department of art he was able to pay but little attention. He died in 1520, at the age of 37 years.

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ERAS, PAUL, an his-

torian, was born in 1661, at Castres, in Lan-
guedoc. He studied law under his father,
who was an advocate, until the revocation of
the edict of Nantes drove him to England,
and subsequently to Holland, where he en-
tered a company of French cadets. In 1689
he followed the Prince of Orange into Eng-
land, and distinguished himself at the battle
of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick. In
1707 he settled at Wesel in the duchy of
Cleves, and devoted himself to the com-
position of his "History of England," which
was published at the Hague in 10 vols. 4to.,
and was for a long time in great repute,
being the only complete narrative of English
events. Died, 1725.

RAPIN, NICHOLAS, a French poet, was
born at Fontenai-le-compte, in Poitou, in
1635, and died in 1699. The principal of his
French poems, entitled "Les Plaisirs du
Gentilhomme Champêtre," and his Latin
epigrams, are much admired.

RAPIN, RENATUS, a French Jesuit and
critic, famous for his skill in classical learn-
ing. Born, 1621; died, 1687.

RAPP, JOHN, Count de, a French general,
was born at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1772. He
attracted notice by his skill and bravery in
the early progress of the revolutionary wars;
was aide-de-camp to General Desaix during
his campaigns in Germany and Egypt, and
filled the same situation under Buonaparte
when first consul. In 1802 he was employed
in the subjugation of Switzerland, defeated
the Russian imperial guard, and took Prince
Reppin prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz,
was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807,
and after the retreat of the French army, he
defended the city with consummate ability
and valour, till he was compelled by famine
to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814,
he was received with distinction by Louis
XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his return
from Elba. He was, however, again taken
into favour by the king, and died, lieutenant-
general of the cavalry, in 1821.

RASORI, JOHN, an eminent Italian phy-
sician, was born in 1767, at Parma; became
professor of pathology at Pavia, was em-
ployed in his medical capacity by the vice-
regal government, was imprisoned by the
Austrians as one of the Carbonari, and died
in 1824.

RASTALL, JOHN, a learned printer in
London, who wrote a "Dramatic Description
of Asia, Africa, and Europe," "Canones
Astrologici," "Dialogues concerning Puri-
gatory," "Anglorum Regum Chronicleum,"
&c. He married a sister of Sir Thomas
More, and died in 1536.

RATCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex,
who died in 1683, went as ambassador to
Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between
queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his
return he was made lord deputy of Ireland,
and chief justice of the forests north of
Trent, and in the succeeding reign he was
appointed to the office of lord chamberlain.

RATTE, ETIENNE HYACINTHE DE, an
astronomer, was born at Montpellier, in
1722. He was secretary to the Academy of
Sciences in his native city; also counsellor
to the court of aids; and, when the National
Institute was formed, he was chosen an asso-

ciate. De Ratte made important observa-
tions on the transit of Venus in 1761, and
furnished many articles on natural philo-
sophy to the Dictionnaire Encyclopédique,
&c. Died, 1805.

RAULIN, JOHN, a celebrated French
preacher, of the 15th century, whose sermons
and letters were greatly admired, and to
whom both Rabelais and La Fontaine have
been partially indebted for their pathos.
Born, 1443; died, 1514.

RAULIN, JOSEPH, an ingenious French
physician, was born in 1708, and died at
Paris in 1784. He wrote several medical
treatises, and was regarded as a practitioner
of great knowledge and experience.

RAUWOLF, LEONARD, a distinguished
German botanist and physician who trav-
elled through Syria, Palestine, Egypt, &c.,
making many valuable observations in na-
tural history. He was a native of Augsburg,
became a physician in the Austrian army,
and died in 1806.

RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS, the murderer of
Henry IV. of France, was born at Angou-
lême, in 1578. Having been ruined by a
lawsuit, and for a long time confined in
prison for debt, his naturally gloomy dis-
position degenerated into a morbid fanati-
cism; and he became accustomed to consider
the good and humane Henry IV. as the
arch-enemy of the church, to destroy whom
would be doing God service. Filled with
this notion, he followed the royal carriage
from the Louvre to the Rue de la Ferron-
nerie, and while it stopped in the street, in
consequence of some obstruction, he mounted
the coach-wheel, and thrusting his hand in
at the window, armed with a knife, stabbed
the king to the heart. He was instantly
seized, interrogated, and underwent the tor-
ture; but he declared he had no accomplice;
and, on May 27, 1610, his limbs were torn
asunder by horses.

RAVENET, SIMON FRANCIS, a French
engraver, who came to England about 1750,
and executed many large historical prints in
an excellent style. Died, 1774.

RAVENSCHROFT, THOMAS, an English
musician, whose collections of psalm tunes,
songs, &c., were at one time in high repute.
Died, 1640.

RAVIUS, or RAU, CHRISTIAN, a learned
German professor, was born at Berlin, in
1613. Coming to England, and being an
admirable orientalist, he was patronised by
Archbishop Usher, who sent him on a voyage
to the East for the purpose of procuring ma-
nuscripts. He afterwards resided at Utrecht,
Upsal, Kiel, &c., where he read lectures in
Arabic, and wrote several useful treatises
on Hebrew, Samaritan, and other eastern
literature. Died, 1677.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM, an English divine,
was chaplain and secretary to Bacon, lord
Verulam; and to him we are indebted for
collecting many of his patron's excellent
works. He held the living of Sandbeach, in
Cambridgeshire; and died in 1687.

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, an able
scholar, was born in Lancashire, in 1677, and
educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where
he was distinguished by his knowledge of
the Saxon language. He published an

edition of king Alfred's translation of "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," and died in 1773.

RAWLINSON, Sir THOMAS, lord mayor of London, of which city he was a native. He beautified and repaired Guildhall, and died in 1724.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS, eldest son of the preceding, was a remarkable collector of books, of which he had so great a number, as to be obliged to take London House, in Aldersgate Street, to contain them. After his death, which occurred in 1725, his library was disposed of by auction, and the sale of the manuscripts alone occupied 16 days. His bibliomaniac propensity induced Addison to designate him, in the Tatler, as "Tom Folio."

RAWLINSON, Dr. RICHARD, the fourth son of Sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary and topographer. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and founded in that university an Anglo-Saxon lectureship. He wrote "The English Topographer," and translated "Du Fresnoy's Method of Studying History," 2 vols. Died, 1755.

RAWSON, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated oculist, whose family name was Adams, was a native of Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a surgeon at Barnstaple, in Devonshire. He subsequently devoted his attention to the cure of diseases of the eyes, and especially cataract; was appointed oculist to ophthalmic institutions at Bath and Exeter; and, removing to the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and oculist extraordinary to the prince regent, &c. He received the honour of knighthood for his professional skill; and took the name of Rawson, in consequence of the will of a person from whom he received a considerable bequest of property. Died, 1829.

RAY, JOHN, a celebrated naturalist, born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1628. He received his education at Catharine Hall and Trinity College, Cambridge, but lost his fellowship by refusing to comply with the act of uniformity. After this he devoted himself to the study of nature, and in 1663 accompanied Mr. Willoughby on a tour through Europe, of which journey he published an account in 1673. Mr. Ray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1687, and the Transactions of that body afford ample proofs of his attention to science. His works were numerous and valuable. The principal are, "A Collection of English Proverbs," "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation," "Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World," "Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum," and "Sylloge Stirpium Europæarum extra Britanniam." Died, 1705.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, an eminent French historian and philosopher, was born at St. Genies, in 1718; and after quitting the Jesuits, by whom he was educated, he became an historical and political writer. He joined the French philosophical party, as it was called, adopted their principles to the fullest extent, and became one of the writers in the Encyclopædia. He also published several works

at Paris; the principal of which was his "Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies." This was followed by an essay on the "Revolution of America," written in a style of declamation, and full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the Abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the constituent assembly, in defence of the rights of property, which greatly irritated the revolutionists; and though he escaped the tyranny of Robespierre, he was stripped of his property, and died in great indigence, at Passy, in 1796. Among his other works are, a "History of the Stadtholdership," 2 vols.; "History of the Parliament of England," 2 vols.; "Historical Anecdotes," 3 vols.; "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England," "The Military School," 3 vols.; and "Historical Memoirs of Europe," 3 vols.

RAYNOUARD, M., an eminent philologist, was born at Brignole, in Provence, in 1761. Until he was near 40 years of age, he practised as an advocate; when, having fortunately attained an honourable independence, he determined to gratify his love of literature by steadily pursuing it; but the events of the revolution forced him to take a part in public affairs; and in 1791 he was nominated a member of the legislative assembly. Shortly after, being undeceived in the favourable opinion he had formed of its tendencies, he attempted to escape, but was thrown into prison, and did not recover his liberty until after the 9th Thermidor. In 1806 he was summoned to the corps législatif, by the department du Var, where his name and exalted qualities were generally known. Died in 1836.

RE, PHILIP, an eminent Italian agriculturist, was born at Reggio, in 1763. He studied in the college of his native city, and in 1793 an agricultural professorship was founded there in his favour. In 1803 he was called to the professorial chair at Bologna; and on the re-organisation of the university of Modena, in 1814, he became professor of agriculture and botany, to which was added the superintendence of the royal gardens. He published several excellent works on his favourite study; and died in 1817.

REAL, GASPARD DE, Seigneur de CURBAN, was born at Sisteron, in 1682, and died at Paris, in 1752. He wrote an able work on the "Science of Government," in 8 vols., and was regarded as one of the most enlightened politicians of his time.

REAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a philosophic naturalist, was born in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers; and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and, having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain, of converting iron into steel, of tinning iron plates, and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained, also, the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. But he

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is principally celebrated for being the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard; and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. His chief works are, "Memoirs of his Discoveries," "The History of Insects," 6 vols.; and a "History of the Auriferous Rivers of France."

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDIN, Count de, a Spanish soldier, writer, and diplomatist, was born at Leon, in 1597, and died at Madrid, in 1677. He rendered important services to his country, and added to his fame by his literary labours. His poetical productions form 4 vols.

REDESDALE, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, Baron, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was born in 1748. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar. Devoting himself to chancery practice, he soon obtained a high reputation; and, in 1782, he published "A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery." He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen M.P. for Beer-alston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (Lord Eldon) as attorney-general in 1799; and in 1801, when he sat in parliament for the borough of East Looe, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr. Addington. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but he resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt. He died in 1830.

REDI, FRANCIS, an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Arezzo, in 1626, and became first physician to the Grand-duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself as a man of science, by his experiments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects. Redit was also a good poet, and cultivated the belles lettres with such success, that the academy Della Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, were proud of his assistance. Died, 1698.

REDING, ALOYS, Baron von, landemann and general of the Swiss, was born in 1753. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French, in 1798, he commanded the troops raised to repel them; but though he obtained some advantages over the enemy, his forces were inadequate to the task assigned them, and the Swiss were compelled to submission. Having afterwards endeavoured to secure some degree of independence for his country, Buonaparte had him arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg, but he was set at liberty in a few months. He was subsequently at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Buonaparte; and he is believed to have favoured the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories over the Rhine, after the campaign of 1813. Died, 1818.

REDMAYNE, JOHN, a learned divine, born in Yorkshire, in 1490, was archdeacon of Taunton, and a prebendary of Wells and Westminster. He wrote some theological

works, and was one of the compilers of the English liturgy. Died, 1551.

REED, ISAAC, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1742, and brought up to the conveyancing business, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the Scotian prize poems, and revised and enlarged Dodsley's "Old Plays." He afterwards also published the "Biographia Dramatica," 2 vols.; and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Repository;" but the work by which he is most advantageously known is an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 vols., which he extended, afterwards, to 21 vols., embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector, in which he displayed considerable judgment and perseverance. At his death, in 1807, his library was sold by auction, and it took 39 days to dispose of it.

REED, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees, in 1743, and carried on business as a rope-maker at Stepney, till his death, in 1787. He was the author of "Dido," a tragedy; "Tom Jones," a comic opera; several farces, &c.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., a dissenting minister, whose labours as an encyclopædist have gained for him great and deserved celebrity, was born in Montgomeryshire, in 1743. Being intended for the ministry, he was educated at Mr. Coward's academy, at Hoxton. On the death of Dr. Jennings, in 1762, though Mr. Rees was only 19 years of age, he was appointed mathematical tutor of that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved, in 1784. Soon after this he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college, founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also terminated. In 1776 he was employed as editor of "Chambers's Cyclopædia," which he completed in 1786, in four vols. folio. After a lapse of 14 years, the proprietors embarked in a more comprehensive undertaking, which also Dr. Rees brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 8to. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of "Practical Sermons" and several other works. It was at the express recommendation of Robertson, the historian, that Dr. Rees obtained his degree from the university of Edinburgh. He officiated more than 40 years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry, was a fellow of the Royal Society and other institutions, and died in 1825.

REEVE, CLARA, a novelist, was born at Ipswich, in 1723, and was the daughter of a clergyman, who gave her an excellent education. She possessed great learning and research, which she displayed in her first literary essay, a translation of Barclay's "Argenis." Among her subsequent productions are, "The Progress of Romance," "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon," 4 vols., "The School for Widows," and the well-known tale of "The Old English Baron." Died, 1808.

REEVE, JOHN, a celebrated comic actor,

(for many years the focus of attraction at the Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, and whose matchless representation of burlesque characters will long be remembered), was born in London, in 1709; made his first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane, as "Sylvester Daggerwood," in 1819; was subsequently engaged at the Haymarket, English Opera House, and Adelphi; and died, aged 38, in January, 1838. John Reeve was the absolute personification of hilarious jollity and genuine good-humour; and was as much beloved by his private friends for his frank and generous disposition, as he was admired by the public for his facetious drollery.

REEVES, JOHN, the founder of the celebrated association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers, was born in 1752, and died in 1829. This gentleman was called to the bar in 1780, but discontinued the active practice of his profession, and was deputed by government to regulate the administration of justice in Newfoundland, for which purpose he made two voyages there. Soon after his return from the first, he published "The History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation," a work that proved highly useful. But having, in 1795, published a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government," in which an alleged libellous passage appeared, the author was prosecuted by order of the House of Commons, and underwent his trial at Guildhall, when he was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799, and from 1803 to 1814 he had an appointment in the alien office.

REGA, HENRY JOSEPH, a benevolent physician of Louvain, where he was born in 1690. He was no less distinguished by his talents, than by the zeal with which he consecrated his time and fortune to the consolation and relief of the afflicted. He was the author of "De Sympathia," &c. Died, 1754.

REGIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, who went as a missionary to China. He was distinguished for his skill in geography, and drew up for the use of his brethren a general map and description of the Chinese empire. He took part in the discussions of the missionaries with the emperor Young-tching, in 1724, concerning the proscription of the Christian religion in China; but the date of his death is not recorded.

REGIS, PIERRE SYLVAIN, a French philosopher, was born at Agenois, in 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon and espoused the Cartesian philosophy, till interdicted from doing so by the royal mandate. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols. 4to. and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, Du Hamel, and others. Died, 1707.

REGIUS, URBAN, or LE ROI, a learned poet and controversialist, distinguished also as one of the early reformers, was born at Langenargen, in Germany. He completed his studies at Ingolstadt, under Eckius; and when the emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a pro-

fessorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, the reformed doctrines operated so strongly upon his conviction, that he sided with the former against his old tutor in polemics. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the Duke of Brunswick to settle as pastor of the church of Lunenberg, and died in 1541.

REGNARD, JOHN FRANCIS, a comic writer, was born at Paris, in 1655. He went to Italy about 1676, and was returning home with considerable property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and sold for a slave. During his captivity, he obtained the favour of his master by his skill in cookery; but being caught in an intrigue with one of the women, he was required to turn Mahometan, or suffer death. The French consul, however, saved him by paying his ransom; and Regnard returned to France about 1681. After this he wrote a number of successful comedies, besides poems and other works; was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests; and died in 1700.

REGNAULT, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN, a French advocate and statesman, was born at St. Jean d'Angell, in 1760. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen a deputy of the states-general from the tiers état of the country of Aunis, and became the editor of a daily paper called the *Journal de Versailles*. He was proscribed in 1792, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. During the consulate and imperial sway of Buonaparte he was honoured and promoted, and acquitted himself with great ability as attorney-general, &c. Although he foresaw the fall of Napoleon on the opening of the Russian campaign, he continued faithful to his interests, and followed Maria Louisa to Blois. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the resignation of Buonaparte in favour of his son; and his proposition being rejected, he quitted France for America, where he remained four years. He at length, in 1819, obtained permission to return; but being in the last stage of sickness when he landed, he expired in a few hours after his arrival.

REGNAULT, NOEL, a learned mathematician and philosopher, was born at Arras, in 1683; belonged to the society of Jesuits; and died at Paris, in 1762. The study of philosophy occupied most of his time, though not to the exclusion of religious and moral duties. He published several scientific and metaphysical works, the principal of which are his "Philosophical Conversations," 3 vols., and his "Ancient Origin of the New Philosophy," 3 vols.

REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, was born at Blamont, in La Meurthe, in 1736; practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the constituent assembly, retired from public affairs during the reign of terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, became a member of the council of ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte as first consul; and, in 1802, he

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was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c. In 1813 he became president of the legislative body, and died in the following year.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French poet, and the first who succeeded in France as a satirist, was born at Chartres, in 1573. He was brought up to the church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; yet he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. Died, 1613. His "Satires" still retain a place in the standard literature of his country.

REGULUS, MARCUS ATTILIUS, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 236 B. C., and with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in the first war against Carthage. Made prisoner by his opponents, he was sent to Rome with an embassy, that peace might be procured on favourable terms, and bound himself, by an oath, to return if the terms were rejected. He, however, considered it his duty to advise the continuance of the war; which being determined on, no entreaties or supplications could prevent him from fulfilling his solemn engagement; and the Carthaginians, on his return, put him to an ignominious and cruel death.

REICHARD, HENRY AUGUSTUS OTTOCAR, a German writer, was born at Gotha, in 1751, and died in 1828. He is extensively known by his "Traveller's Guide in Europe," 2 vols. He also wrote poems, comedies, &c.; and held a considerable office in the government of Saxe-Gotha.

REICHARDT, JOHN FREDERIC, a musical composer and author, was born at Königsberg, in 1751; studied under Kant, was for a long time director of the Italian opera at Berlin, and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions, which are very numerous, are the "Tamerlane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are, "Familiar Letters written during a Journey in France in 1792, and again in 1803 and 1804," 5 vols.; "Familiar Letters on Vienna," &c.; and "Napoleon Buonaparte and the French People under his Consulate," &c. Died, 1814.

REICHENBACH, GEORGE OF, a distinguished mechanical artist, was born at Mannheim, in 1772, and died at Munich, in 1826. He and his coadjutor, Fraunhofer, were unsurpassed in the manufacture of optical instruments generally, and quite unrivalled in the execution of telescopes, heliometers, theodolites, &c.

REID, THOMAS, a celebrated Scotch divine and metaphysician, was born in 1700, at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1764 he succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, and died in 1796. His principal works are, "An Inquiry into the Human Mind" and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man." Dr. Reid was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the scepticism of Hume, and endeavoured to refute the Ideal theory which was then prevalent.

REIGNY, LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI, an eccentric and fertile French writer, commonly called Cousin Jaques, was born at Laon, in 1757, and died at Charenton, in 1810. He was the author of several successful plays and works of a burlesque character; and he commenced a periodical publication, entitled "Dictionnaire des Hommes et des Choses," which, on account of its offensive politics, was suppressed.

REINECCIUS, REINIER, a German writer, was a native of Steinheim, and the disciple of Melancthon. He taught the belles lettres, first at Frankfurt and next at Helmstadt, where he died, in 1595.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a German mathematician and astronomer, was born at Salfeldt, in Thuringia, in 1511; became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg, and died there in 1553. His works are, "Theoria nova Planetarum," "Ptolemy's Almagest, with a Latin version," "Prutenice Tabulæ Coelestium Motuum," and "Primum Liber Tabularum Directionum."

REISKE, JOHN JAMES, an eminent philologist and oriental scholar, was born at Zorbzig, in Saxony, in 1716; studied at Halle and Leipsic, became Arabic professor at the latter place, was appointed rector of the college of St. Nicholas, and died in 1774. His works and translations of classic authors are numerous and erudite; among them are valuable editions of the "Moslem Annals of Abulfeda," the "Greek Anthology," "Plutarch," the "Greek Orators," &c. He was assisted in his researches by his wife, ERNESTINA CHRISTINA, who learned Greek and Latin for the express purpose; and after his death she completed some of his undertakings, and published his autobiography.

REIZ, or REITZ, FREDERIC WOLFGANG, a German philologist, born in 1733. He successively held the professorships of philosophy, Latin and Greek, and poetry, in the university of Leipsic, of the library of which he was also director. He edited the works of Herodotus and some other classic authors. Died, 1790.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a learned orientalist, was born at Alkmaer, in 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Leyden; and was successively professor of philosophy at Harderwick, and of oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died in 1718. Among his works are, "De Religione Mohammedica," "Dissertationum Miscellanearum," "Antiquitates Sacrae Veterum Hebræorum," "Dissertationes quinque de Nummis Veterum Hebræorum," "Palæstina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographicis," &c. 2 vols. 4to.

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN, PAUL, one of the most celebrate painters and engravers of the Dutch school, was born in 1606, near Leyden. His passionate love for art disappointed his father's desire of educating him as a scholar; but he received some instruction in the art of painting from Peter Lastmann of Amsterdam, but soon returned home, and pursued his labours there, taking nature as his sole guide. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him 100 florins for it;

which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt was master of all that relates to colouring, distribution of light and shade, and the management of the pencil, and though he was deficient in some of the other requisites of a true artist, it cannot be denied, that his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing an energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings possess a wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness, and are truly picturesque. Rembrandt married the handsome daughter of a peasant, who used to sit to him as a model. He resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam, and he soon acquired a large fortune. His habits, however, were low, and his avarice insatiable; so that he lived like a beggar, and descended to the meanest tricks to increase his hoard. He died in 1674, or, according to some accounts, in 1688.

REMIGIUS, ST., or REMI, was archbishop of Rheims, and converted king Clovis to Christianity. He died in 1833. — There was another ST. REMIGIUS, who was archbishop of Lyons in the 9th century. He defended St. Augustine's doctrine of grace and predestination against Godeschal, and presided at the council of Valence in 855. Died, 876.

REMIGIUS, of Auxerre, a learned Benedictine of the 9th century, was brought up in the abbey of St. Germaine; but afterwards he taught at Rheims, and next at Paris, where he opened the first public school in that city. He wrote several commentaries on different portions of Scripture.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an eminent linguist, was born at Paris, in 1788. He was professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the College de France; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816; and, after Visconti's death, in 1818, he was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savans*. His principal works are, "Essai sur la Langue et Littérature Chinoises," "Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois," "Mélanges Asiatiques," and "Comtes Chinois," 3 vols. Died, 1832.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, BERNARD, an able French naval architect, was born in Bearn, in 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and, in 1680, he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were used at the bombardment of Algiers, and the success of which led to his being appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honoured with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension of 12,000 livres. He wrote "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," and died in 1719.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTUS, a physician, was born at Loudun, in 1583; and died at Paris, in 1653. He was the first projector of gazettes, or newspapers, in France, which he published under the title of "Mercure Francoise," from 1635 to 1643. He was the author of a "Life of Henry II., Prince of Condé," and other biographical works. — His son EUSEBIUS, who died in 1720, was a learned oriental scholar. He became prior of Frossey, in Bretagne; was admitted a member of the academy Della Crusca, and of

that of the Inscriptions; and was the author of several works illustrative of the literature and manners of the East.

RENEL, Major JOHN, was born at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742; first entered the naval service as a midshipman, and served in India, but quitted it for the East India Company's military service, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Returning to England in 1782, he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and from this period he held an extensive correspondence with men of learning both at home and abroad. He now published his celebrated "Memoir and Map of Hindostan," and he assisted in the formation of the Asiatic Society. He was also the author of "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," three memoirs on the "Geography of Africa," the "Geographical System of Herodotus explained," and the "Marches of the British army in the Peninsula of India." He died in 1830.

RENNELL, THOMAS, D.D., dean of Winchester, and one of the most learned and eloquent preachers of his time, was born, 1753. In 1786 he was inducted to the living of Alton, in Hampshire; and in 1805 he was appointed to the deanery of Winchester, by his admirer and friend, Mr. Pitt. Though his scholarship was at once profound and various, he published nothing but a volume of sermons, principally a selection from those which he preached at the Temple church, London, and in the cathedral of Winchester. The perusal of this one volume causes us to regret that he published no more; for in addition to the most fervent and sound piety, couched in the most glowing and nervous language, they incidentally afford abundant proof of the correctness of an opinion given by a contemporary writer, that, "both as a theologian and a scholar, in the most comprehensive sense of the words, Dr. Rennell was one of the most remarkable and accomplished men of the age." Late in life he lost his wife, the daughter of Sir William Blackstone. Died, 1840.

RENNELL, THOMAS, son of Dr. Rennell, the learned and venerable dean of Winchester, was born in that city, in 1787, and was placed at an early age at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical literature, and obtained Dr. Buchanan's prize for the best Greek Sapphic ode "On the Propagation of the Gospel in India." In 1806 he removed to King's College, Cambridge, and two years after gained the Brunonian prize for the best Greek ode. On taking his first degree, he entered into orders, and became assistant preacher to his father at the Temple church; in 1811 he published "Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;" about which time he undertook the editorship of the *British Critic*. In 1818 he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and in the same year he was elected Christian advocate in the university of Cambridge, in which capacity he published two excellent treatises; one, entitled "Remarks on Scepticism, especially as connected with the Subjects of Organisation and Life;" the other, "Proofs of Inspiration on the Grounds

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of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume." In 1823, Mr. Rennell was presented to the mastership of St. Nicholas's hospital, and a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; but a violent attack of fever, which terminated in a gradual decline, put an end to the hopes of his friends and admirers in the following year. He died at Winchester, June, 1824, just as he had completed his last work, a new translation of "Munster's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Struensee."

RENNIE, JOHN, a celebrated civil engineer and mechanist, was born at Phantassie, in East Lothian, settled in London in 1783, and first became known by the talent he displayed in the construction of the Albion Mills. His next concern was in superintending the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He soon, however, became eminent in labours of a superior kind, and stood at the head of the civil engineers of this country. Among his public works may be mentioned, Ramesgate Harbour; Waterloo, Southwark, and New London Bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth; the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet, and Avon, and other canals; and several docks and harbours, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness. But the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone, will, perhaps, be deemed the greatest effort of his genius. For steady resolution and inflexible perseverance Mr. Rennie was rarely surpassed; and it was these qualities, combined with eminent natural talents, that so admirably fitted him to contend with or guard against the great physical operations of nature—confining torrents within specific bounds, or subduing the violence of the most boisterous seas. Died, 1821.

RENTI, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, BARON de, a French nobleman of the 17th century, remarkable for his ascetic piety. After serving with distinction in the wars of Lorraine, and obtaining the approbation of his sovereign, he determined to retire from the world; and, from the age of 27, he devoted the remainder of his life to works of charity, religious exercises, and mortification. He died in 1649. An abridgment of his life by de St. Jure, a Jesuit, was published by the celebrated John Wesley.

REFNIN, NICHOLAS WASILIEWITSCH, Prince, born in 1731, was a Russian field-marshal, and served under Peter I. He was afterwards appointed by Catharine II. assistant to the Russian ambassador at the elevation of Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, in 1764, and he subsequently became Russian minister at Warsaw. He was soon after this employed on diplomatic missions at Constantinople and Breslau. In 1789 he succeeded Count Romanzoff in the command of the army of the Ukraine, and in 1791 he defeated the grand vizir Yusuf; but having offended Prince Potemkin, he was disgraced and banished to Moscow; whence, however, he was recalled to be made governor of Livonia. In 1798, Paul I. promoted Prince Repnin to the rank of a field-marshal, and in 1798 sent him on a secret mission to Ber-

lin; but being unsuccessful in his endeavours to prevail on the Prussians to join the confederacy against France, he was on his return ordered to retire to Moscow, where he died in 1801.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman, distinguished by his skill in ornamental gardening and architecture, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1752. In 1783 he accompanied Mr. Windham to Ireland, and for a short time held a situation at Dublin, under government. On his return to England, he adopted the profession of landscape gardening, in which he soon obtained extensive celebrity. He published several works on miscellaneous subjects, but his principal productions are on the theory and practice of his art. Died, 1818.

REQUENDO, VINCENTE, a learned Spanish Jesuit, born at Grenada, in 1730. He had a great taste for the fine arts, and published an elaborate work on the "Roman Antiquities in Spain;" but he is best known by his "Saggi sul ristabilimento dell' antica Arte de' Greci, e de' Romani Pittori," 2 vols., in which he proposed to restore the Grecian and Roman art of painting. Died, 1792.

RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, was born at Rouen, in 1692, became director of the Academy of Paintings and died in 1768. — His son, who was also a good painter, and a member of the Academy, died at Paris in 1797.

RETZ, JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE GONDI, a French cardinal, and a celebrated political character, was born at Montmirail, in 1613; became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris; and, after many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth and a cardinal. He conspired against the life of Cardinal Richelieu, and took a prominent part in opposing Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV. In short, he was the Catiline of the day. At length Mazarin, who both hated and feared him, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, whence he was removed to Nantes, from which he escaped, and subsequently travelled through Holland, Flanders, and England. In 1675 he wished to give up his cardinal's hat, and retire from the world, but the pope would not receive it; and as the latter years of his life made some amends for his former crimes, he died regretted, at Paris, in 1679. He was daring, turbulent, and intriguing; and in his "Memoirs," which were written by himself during his retirement from the busy scenes of public life, he has drawn his own portrait with considerable skill and impartiality.

REUCHLIN, JOHN, a celebrated German philologist, born at Pfortzheim, in 1435. Having studied the law, and obtained the diploma of licentiate in that faculty at Poitiers, he was employed in several diplomatic missions; and while at Rome with Everard, count of Wirtemberg, he was received with the distinction due to his talents, and was particularly noticed by Lorenzo de' Medici, at Florence. After the renewal of the league of Suabia, in 1500, Reuchlin was appointed judge of a tribunal at Tubingen, which office he held eleven years. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was

persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pfeffercorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Rouchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon, and died in 1522. He composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians, and he was the author of several other works.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERARD, one of the most profound lawyers Holland ever produced, was born at Haarlem, in 1763; studied at Leyden; acquired great reputation at the Hague as an advocate; and was appointed, in 1795, counsellor to the court of justice of the province of Holland. In 1801 he became president of the high court of justice; and under the regal government, in 1800, he was nominated counsellor of state extraordinary, and subsequently vice-president of the council. On the union of Holland to France, in 1810, he became president of the court of appeal at the Hague; but was soon after invited to Paris, and made counsellor of the court of cassation; which office he relinquished, when, in 1814, the independence of his native country was secured, and returned to the presidency he had quitted at the Hague. He went to Brussels in 1816, on a legal mission, and there perished, the victim of a dark conspiracy, the authors of which have never been discovered. His judicial and political knowledge enabled him to fill his different offices with vigour and ability; and he earned a lasting reputation by the criminal code of the Netherlands, which may be said to be almost entirely his work.

REVELEY, WILLEY, an English architect and antiquary, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers. He accompanied Mr. Stuart to Greece, and completed the great work on the "Antiquities of Athens" left by that eminent artist. Mr. Reveley built the church of All Saints at Southampton, and various other structures. Died, 1799.

REVELLIERE-LEPAUX, LOUIS MARIE, one of the members of the French directory, was born at Montaigne, in 1753, and brought up to the profession of the law. On the breaking out of the revolution, he displayed great ardour in supporting popular opinions; became a member of the Constituent Assembly; and, in 1792, of the National Convention. He procured the decree of the convention, purporting "that the French nation would give assistance to all oppressed people who wished to recover their liberty;" and voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. He afterwards opposed Danton, and in vain defended the proscribed Girondists; was compelled to seek for safety in concealment, but returned to Paris after the death of Robespierre. On the creation of the Institute, he was nominated a member of the class of moral and political sciences; advocated some religious ceremonies which resembled the principles of the theophilanthropists; and was represented as the high-priest of that once prevalent sect. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon required from the members of the Institute, and retired to the neighbourhood of Orleans, where he lived in obscurity for a time; afterwards returned to Paris, and died in 1824. He left "Mé-

moires," with directions for their being published at a future time.

REWBELL, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the directors of the French republic, was born at Colmar, in 1740. On being chosen a deputy from the tiers état to the states-general in 1789, he displayed a decided enmity to the existing government. He became attorney-general syndic of the department of the Upper Rhine; and on being nominated a deputy to the convention in 1792, he voted for the establishment of a republic, and strenuously recommended the trial of Louis XVI. After filling several important situations, he was at length raised by his colleagues to the highest magistracy of the state. He held the office of director till 1799, when he was replaced by the Abbé Sieyès; and he died in comparative obscurity, in 1801.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French musician, was born at Lauzerte, in 1734. While at Nantes, his reputation as a composer having reached the ears of the court, he was sent for, and appointed chamber-musician to the king, with a salary of 2000 francs; and though the revolution interfered with his promised advancement in the royal household, he continued to direct the opera orchestra for more than thirty-five years, and under Napoleon was appointed to superintend that of the chapel royal. He composed a number of operas, &c., and died in 1810.

REY, JOHN, a French physician, of the 17th century, who may be regarded as one of the precursors of the science of pneumatic chemistry. He published an interesting work in 1630, by which it appears he had discovered that the increase of weight in calcined metals arises from the absorption and solidification of air; and on this the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is, in a great measure, founded. He died in 1645.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RENÉ, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Brissac, in 1636, and entered into the congregation of the Oratory. Having become well acquainted with geometry, and studied the Cartesian philosophy, he taught mathematics and physics at Toulon and Angers. He was the author of "Analyse Démonstrée," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Science du Calcul des Grandeurs." Died, 1728.

REYNER, EDWARD, a Nonconformist divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and, about 1627, settled at Lincoln; but in 1662 was ejected from his living, and died soon after. He wrote "Precepts for Christian Practice," "Vindication of Human Learning and Universities," &c.

REYNIER, JOHN LOUIS EBENEZER, a French general, was born at Lausanne, in 1771. He entered into the army, and in the early campaigns of the French republic he so far signalled himself, as to be appointed a general of brigade during the conquest of Holland in 1794. He afterwards served under Moreau, as chief of the staff; and in the memorable retreat in 1796, as well as on other occasions, gave proofs of his superior military talents. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; was present

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at the battle of the Pyramids, commanded for a time at Acre, overthrew the janizaries, and thus contributed greatly to the victory of Heliopolis; but having subsequently quarrelled with General Menou, he was coolly received by Buonaparte on his return to France. Having killed General d'Estaing in a duel, he was exiled from Paris; but in 1805 he was recalled, and served in Italy. Soon after, he entered into the service of Joseph Buonaparte, at that time king of Naples, and was defeated by the English, under General Stuart, at the battle of Maida. He commanded the Saxons at the battle of Wagram; was engaged, in 1812, in the Russian campaign; was made prisoner at the battle of Lelpsic; and, on being exchanged, he went to Paris, where he died in 1814.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD, an English prelate, was born at Southampton, in 1595. He was one of the assembly of divines, and became bishop of Norwich, where he died, in 1676.

REYNOLDS, Sir JOSHUA, an eminent English painter, equal in many points to the "old masters," and often excelling them in grace, in taste, and in the harmony of colouring, was the son of a clergyman at Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1723. He early discovered a predilection for the art of drawing, which induced his father to place him, at the age of 17, with Hudson, the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he remained three years, and then, upon some disagreement, returned home. He then proceeded to Rome, in which capital, and other parts of Italy, he spent three years. On his return to London, his talent placed him at the head of the English portrait painters; and being a man of literary abilities and an amiable companion, as well as a first-rate artist, he soon numbered among his intimate friends, several of the most distinguished characters of the day. Rejecting the stiff, unvaried, and unmeaning attitudes of former artists, he gave to his figures air and action adapted to their characters, and thus invested them with something of the dignity of history. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was unanimously chosen president, and was knighted; and although it was no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. He was a member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been universally beloved and respected by his associates. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. This great artist died unmarried, at his house in Leicester Square, Feb. 23, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Speaking of his talents and his general character, Burke happily remarks, "He had too much merit

not to excite some jealousy; too much innocence to provoke any enmity."

REYRAC, FRANCIS PHILIP LAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Longville, in the Limousin, in 1734. He became canon regular of Chancelade, prior of St. Maclou, at Orleans, and an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions. He is principally known by his "Hymns to the Sun," in the florid prose style of Fenelon. He also wrote "Idylls in prose," "Sacred Poems," &c. Died, 1782.

REYS, ANTONIO DOS, a learned Portuguese divine, was born at Pernes, near Santarem, in 1690. He became historiographer to the congregation of the Oratory, chronologist of the kingdom, and a member of the Portuguese Academy of History. Among his works are, "Latin Poems," "Life of Ferdinand de Menezes," "Corpus Illustrum Poetarum Lusitanorum," 7 vols. &c. Died, 1738.

REZZONICO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count, an Italian nobleman, born at Como, in 1709. He became marshal of the camp, chamberlain to the Duke of Parma, and governor of the citadel. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and produced several works, among which are two volumes of poems possessing considerable merit. Died, 1795.

RIIAZES, or ALBUBECAR MOHAMMED, an Arabian physician, was born in Khorasan about 852, and resided at Bagdad, where he was superintendent of the public hospital. He was the first who gave a distinct account of the small-pox, which disease made its first appearance in Egypt, in the reign of the caliph Omar. Died, 892.

RIEINEK, CHRISTOPHER, a German musical composer, born at Memmingen, in 1748. He produced the operas of "Le Nouveau Pygmalion," "Le Fils Reconnoissant," and "Rinaldo;" besides the oratorio, "Der Todgesang Jesu," and a collection of songs, in 4 vols. Died, 1796.

RHIGAS, or RIGAS, a modern Greek patriot, born at Velesitini, in Thessaly, about 1733. He was soon distinguished for his ready apprehension and extensive acquirements, being intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of Greece, as well as with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. Looking forward for an opportunity when his country might throw off the Turkish yoke, he conceived the project of a grand secret society, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him, was the pacha Passwan Oglou. He then proceeded to Vienna, which place he made the focus of an extensive correspondence with persons of intelligence possessing similar principles with himself in various parts of Europe. He also commenced a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen, composed a treatise on military tactics, drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in 12 divisions, and translated the travels of Anacharsis the Younger and other French works. But being treacherously denounced to the Austrian government by one of his associates, as a conspirator against the state, he was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte. His conductors, however, fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou, drowned him in the

Danube, together with 8 of his companions, who had been arrested at the same time. May, 1798.

RHODE, JOHN GEORGE, an eminent orientalist, of Breslau, in Silesia; particularly distinguished for his scientific researches into the natural history and antiquities of India and Bactria. Died, 1827.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a French Jesuit missionary, who in 1618 went to the East Indies, and after residing for some time at Goa, proceeded to Tonquin and Cochinchina to preach Christianity; but being, through persecutions, compelled to relinquish his labours there, he returned to Europe, and afterwards engaged in a new mission to Persia, where he died in 1660. He wrote several works, relating chiefly to the progress of the gospel in those parts of the East which he had visited.

RIJUNKEN, or RUHNKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic, was born at Stolpen, in Pomerania, in 1723, and was for many years professor at Leyden. Died, 1798.

RILYNE, WILLIAM FEN, a celebrated Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Deventer, about 1640. Being appointed physician to the Dutch East India Company, in 1673, he remained some time at the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants; after which he went to Java with the same object, and employed himself in scientific researches. While there, it is said, he made a voyage to Japan, and cured the emperor of a dangerous malady. On his return he published the result of his observations.

RIBAS, JOSEPH DE, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and born about 1735. Being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloff arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the empress Elizabeth, whom Prince Radzivil had taken to Rome and then abandoned, he assisted in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catharine II. the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff, in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabineers; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalised himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the empress, in 1792, made him a rear-admiral, and further rewarded him with a pension of 20,000 rubles.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS PANTALEON DE, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and on account of his wit was entertained at the court of Philip IV.

RIBERA, JOSEPH, called **LO SPAGNOLETTO**, an eminent painter, was born at Xativa, in Valencia, about 1589. He was at first a pupil of Caravaggio, and on going to Rome, he studied the works of Raphael, the Caracci, &c. with great advantage. He then visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroy named him his own painter. In 1648, when Don John of Austria visited Naples, Ribera imprudently boasted to him of the beauty of his daughters, which led to an intrigue with one of them,

and the prince carried her off. This so affected the father, that, according to some accounts, he left his house suddenly one day, in 1649, and was never again heard of. Others state that he died at Naples, in 1656. His historical pictures are chiefly representations of martyrdoms, tortures, &c.; the genius of Spagnoletto, in fact, seemed to revel in scenes of horror and cruelty.

RIBES, ANN ARNAUD DE, a French officer of engineers, born in 1731, was a lieutenant-colonel at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1793 contributed to the capture of Rosas and several other fortified towns, while attached to the army of the eastern Pyrenees. He had afterwards the direction of the fortifications in the Isle of Elba; and in 1806 he added to his reputation by triumphing a second time at Rosas over the strength of the fortifications and the resistance of the besieged. Died, 1811.

RICARDO, DAVID, celebrated for his writings on finance and statistics, was born in London, of a Jewish family, in 1772. His character for probity, industry, and talent, early procured for him the means of support; and, becoming a member of the stock exchange, he accumulated immense property. In 1810 he appeared as a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; he advocated the principles of Malthus concerning population; and published a treatise on "Political Economy and Taxation," which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuation of national wealth and expenditure. In 1819, Mr. Ricardo was elected into parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington; but he never spoke, except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always attended to with great deference. Died, 1823. His works have been collected and published by Mr. McCulloch.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, Sir PAUL, an English traveller and historical writer, was the son of a merchant in London; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1661 went to Constantinople, as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his "State of the Ottoman Empire." He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote "The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches;" and on his return home he was made secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, a privy councillor, and a judge of the high court of admiralty. William III. employed him as the English resident in the Hanse Towns, where he continued 10 years. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote a continuation of Knoller's "History of the Turks," a translation of Platina's "Lives of the Popes," and Garcilasso de la Vega's "History of Peru." Died, 1700.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits previous to their suppression by pope Clement XIII., was born at Florence, in 1703; entered into the order of St. Ignatius at the age of 15; became, successively, spiritual director at the Roman college, and secretary of his order; and succeeded, on the death of Centurioni, in 1758, to the office of general. On the suppression of the Jesuits

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he was confined as a prisoner in the castle of
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RICCI, SCIRIO, an Italian prelate, was a
nephew of the preceding, and born at Flo-
rence, in 1741. He was raised to the bisho-
ric of Pistoja and Prato, in 1786; and distin-
guished himself by strenuously seconding
the Grand-duke Leopold in the attempt to
introduce a reform into the ecclesiastical
discipline of the duchy. By doing this, he
incurred the displeasure of the pope, was
obliged to resign his bishopric, and subse-
quently underwent much persecution;
though he became reconciled to the holy see,
in 1805, by signing a formula of adhesion to
the bulls which he had objected to. Died,
1810.

RICCI, MATTHEW, a Jesuit and missionary
in China, who was in such high favour with
the emperor, that he gave him permission
to build a church there. Died, 1610.

RICCOBONI, LODOVICO, an eminent co-
median and author, was born at Modena, in
1674, acquired an early reputation on the
stage, and was popular both in his own
country and at Paris. In 1729 the Duke of
Parma appointed him inspector of the the-
atres in his dominions; but in 1731 he returned
to Paris, where he devoted his last years to
literature, and died in 1753. He wrote several
comedies and poems, besides a "History
of the Italian Theatre," and other works on
dramatic subjects.

RICCOBONI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, son of
the preceding, was born at Mantua, in 1707,
and was also an actor and a dramatic writer.
His comedies were very successful; but what
he gained by the stage he spent in foolish
attempts to discover the philosopher's stone.
Died, 1772. — His wife was a celebrated
French novelist; but, from the neglect of
her husband, she suffered much, and died in
poverty, in 1782.

RICCI, CLAUDIUS JAMES, a learned ori-
entalist, was born, near Bristol, in 1776. At
the age of 17 he was made a writer to the
East India Company, and he finally became
their resident at Bagdad. His researches
into the antiquities of the East were exten-
sive, as may be seen by his "Memoirs of
Ancient Babylon," and his valuable col-
lection of oriental MSS., which was purchased
by parliament for public use. Died, 1821.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed
Cœur de Lion, was born in 1157, and ascended
the throne on the death of his father, Henry
II. in 1189. He had taken the cross previous
to his accession, and now bent all his views
to the gratification of his martial ardour in
the fields of Palestine; for which object he
raised money by the sale of the crown pro-
perty and offices, and a great number of
English barons joined in the enterprise. In
1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip
of France; and 100,000 of their bravest sub-
jects met together on the plains of Vezelai.
They at length reached their place of des-
tination; but mutual jealousies among the
Christian princes took place, and Philip re-
turned to Europe, leaving behind him 10,000
of his men. Richard remained in the East,
where he displayed the most heroic valour
against Saladin, whom he signally defeated
near Casarea, and having made a truce, em-

barked in a vessel, which was shipwrecked
on the coast of Italy. He then, in the dis-
guise of a pilgrim, travelled through part of
Germany; but being discovered by Leopold,
duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and
sent to the emperor Henry VI., who kept
him confined in a castle some time. He was
at length ransomed by his subjects, on the
payment of 150,000 marks, and landed at
Sandwich in 1194; after which he was again
crowned. Philip having, contrary to treaty,
seized on part of Normandy, Richard in-
vaded France with a large army, but a peace
was concluded in 1196. The war was, how-
ever, renewed in 1199; and Richard, in be-
sieging the castle of Châlons, was wounded
by a shot from the cross-bow of one Bertrand
de Gourdon, who being asked what induced
him to attempt the king's life, replied, "You
killed my father and my brother with your
own hand, and designed to put me to an
ignominious death." The prospect of his
own death inspired Richard with sentiments
of moderation and justice, and he ordered
Gourdon to be set at liberty, and allowed a
sum of money; but the savage Marcellé,
who commanded the Brabançons, caused him
to be slayed alive. Richard died of his
wound on the 6th of April, 1199, in the 42nd
year of his age, and the 10th of his reign,
leaving no issue. His character was strongly
marked, presenting much to admire and
much to condemn. He was the bravest
among the brave; frank, liberal, and often
generous; at the same time, he was haughty,
violent, unjust, and sanguinary; uniting, as
Gibbon observes, "the ferocity of a gladiator
to the cruelty of a tyrant." His talents were
considerable, both in the cabinet and in the
field; neither was he deficient in the art of
poetry, as some of his compositions, preserved
among those of the Troubadours, bear wit-
ness. In fine, there is a sort of romantic in-
terest attached to his character and exploits
calculated to interest our feelings, rather
than to satisfy our reason.

RICHARD II., king of England, the son
of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly
called the Black Prince, was born in 1300,
and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather,
in 1377. In his minority he displayed re-
markable promptitude in quelling the dan-
gerous insurrection headed by Wat Tyler,
in Smithfield. When that insurgent was
slain by Walworth, mayor of London, the
young king, then about 15 years of age, rode
up to the irritated populace and said, "Follow
your king; I will be your leader and redress
your grievances." The people, struck with
astonishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed
quietly to their own homes, with the excep-
tion of a few ringleaders who were executed.
The remainder of his reign, however, was
less fortunate. Discontents prevailed among
the nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lan-
caster, availed himself, and assumed the
title of king. Richard was betrayed into his
hands by the Earl of Northumberland in
1392, and confined in Pontefract Castle,
where he abdicated the throne in a written
instrument, but was assassinated the same
year.

RICHARD III., king of England, born
in 1450, was the brother of Edward IV., and

created duke of Gloucester. He is represented as having been of diminutive stature, deformed from his birth, and of a forbidding aspect; but far more depraved in his mind than forbidding in his person. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he procured himself to be proclaimed king, in 1483. The Duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately, and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against the tyrant, whom he encountered at Bosworth Field, where Richard, after performing prodigies of valour, was slain; and his crown being found, it was placed on the head of Henry, August 22. 1485. Thus fell, in his 35th year, this odious prince, who united deep policy and dissimulation with the basest treachery and the most insatiable ambition.

RICHARD, surnamed **ARMACHANUS**, a pious and sensible prelate, who, after having been commissary-general of the university of Oxford and dean of Lichfield, was raised to the see of Armagh in 1347, and honourably distinguished himself by his opposition to the mendicant orders, whose affectation of poverty, superstitious practices, and irregularities, he exposed in his lectures. For this he was obliged to repair to Avignon, to defend himself before pope Innocent VI., who decided against him. Died, 1360.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, so named from his native place, was an historian of the 14th century. He became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster; devoted his leisure to the study of our natural history and antiquities; wrote "The Description of Britain," first published in Latin, at Copenhagen, in 1767; and died in 1401.

RICHARD, LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE, an eminent French botanist, was born at Versailles, in 1754; completed his education at the Mazarin College, Paris, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of botany, comparative anatomy, mineralogy, and zoology. On being appointed naturalist to the king in 1781, he sailed on a voyage of research to French Guiana and the Antilles, and returned in 1789 with an immense collection of newly discovered plants, insects, birds, quadrupeds, minerals, geological specimens, &c. On the formation of the Institute, he was chosen a member of the first class in the section of zoology and comparative anatomy, was also a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, and was made a member of the legion of honour. Besides writing many valuable memoirs in periodical works, he was the author of "Démonstrations Botaniques, ou Analyse du Fruit considéré en général." Died, 1821.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter and author, was born about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose

niece he married. After the death of Kneller and Dahl, he was considered at the head of his profession in this country. He was the author of an "Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting," "An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," "Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy," "Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost," &c. Died, 1745.—In the two last-mentioned performances he was assisted by his son, who died in 1771.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH, a lawyer and poet, was born at Hexham, in Northumberland; was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1774; became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. He wrote "Criticisms on the Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," two satirical works on public characters, which were very popular at the time, and "The Fugitive," a successful comedy. Died, 1803.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, a celebrated novelist, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire, and received his education at a common day-school. At the usual age he was bound apprentice to a London printer, and after the expiration of his time he worked as a compositor and corrector of the press some years. At length he took up his freedom, and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street, and afterwards in Salisbury Square. He became one of the principal in his profession, and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of the Journals. In 1754 he was chosen master of the stationers' company; and, in 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he published "Pamela," the popularity of which was so great, that it ran through five editions in one year, being recommended even from the pulpit. In 1748 "Clarissa" fully established his literary reputation; and its pathos, its variety of character, and minute development of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a work of real genius. The "History of Sir Charles Grandison" appeared in 1753, and was received with great applause. Besides these works, all of which have a moral tendency, Mr. Richardson published a volume of "Familiar Letters for the Use of Young People," and an edition of "Æsop's Fables, with Reflections." His "Correspondence" with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his "Life" by Mrs. Barbauld. He was unaffectedly pious, and unostentatiously benevolent, and lived surrounded by a circle of affectionate friends, who valued him for his moral worth and amiable disposition. Died, 1781.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He accompanied Lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more than 40 years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works, all of which are marked by elegance and erudition, are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," "Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters," "Observations on

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the Study of Shakspeare," poems, and tales.
Died, 1814.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PETER, was born at
Cheminon, in 1681, and died in 1691. He
compiled a dictionary, full of information,
but interspersed with much satire. It was
first published in 1689, in 1 vol. 4to.; but
was afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. folio.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS, a cardinal, and minister of state in
France, was born at Paris, in 1585. He was
at first intended for the army, but the bishop-
ric of Luçon being open to him by the resig-
nation of his brother, he studied theology,
and obtained the mitre before he was 22.
He was also appointed grand almoner, and in
1616 made secretary of state. When Mary
de Medici fell into disgrace, Richelieu was
banished to Avignon, where he wrote his
"Method of Controversy." Being soon after
recalled to court, he brought about a recon-
ciliation between the king and queen, for
which he was rewarded with a cardinal's
hat, and appointed prime minister. Being
a man of prodigious capacity and of a rest-
less and insatiable ambition, he formed to
himself vast designs, which made his whole
life a series of agitations and inquietudes:
still he showed himself a patron of men of
letters, and caused the arts and sciences to
flourish in the kingdom. He abounded,
however, rather with great qualities than
good ones, and therefore was much more
admired than beloved. He died in 1642,
amidst storms and perils, before he had com-
pleted any of his designs. Cardinal Mazarin
carried on Richelieu's plans, and completed
many of his schemes.

RICHELIEU, LOUIS FRANCIS ARMAND
DU PLESSIS, Duke of, a French marshal,
descended from the same family as the car-
dinal, was born in 1696. After the death of
Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of
the regent, Duke of Orleans, and he largely
participated in its profligacy. He was sent
to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel
with the Count de Gacé, and again in 1719,
as an accomplice with the Spanish ambas-
sador, in a conspiracy against the regent.
He distinguished himself under Villars, and
afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen,
and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced
the Duke of Cumberland to submit to the
capitulation of Glostersevern, and devastated
the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained
the rank of dean of the French marshals; and
he concluded his long career, varied as it was
with acts of heroism and villany, in 1788.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND EMANUEL DU
PLESSIS, Duke of, grandson of the preceding,
was born at Paris, in 1776, and eventually
became prime minister to Louis XVIII.
He emigrated at the commencement of the
revolution, entered the Russian service,
and distinguished himself at the siege of
Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the
rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited
France, when Buonaparte endeavoured to
attach him to his service; but he returned
to Russia, and in 1803 he was appointed
governor of Odessa, which city, by his pru-
dent measures, he raised from insignificance
to the height of prosperity. On the resto-
ration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in

the chamber of peers; accompanied Louis
XVIII. to Ghent; and, returning with him
to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was
appointed president of the council of minis-
ters, and placed at the head of the foreign
department. He soon resigned his post, but
again held the office of prime minister in
1820, and died in 1822.

RICHMOND, LEIGH, a clergyman of the
established church, was born at Liverpool,
in 1772; became chaplain to the Lock Hos-
pital, London, and afterwards rector of
Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He is principally
known as the author of "Annals of the
Poor," containing the "Dairyman's Daugh-
ter," and other devotional tales, written
with great force, originality, and pathos. He
also wrote a work, entitled "The Fathers of
the English Church," &c. Died, 1827.

RICHTER, JOHN PAUL FREDERIC, a cele-
brated German novelist, was born in Fran-
conia, in 1763; studied at Leipzig; was inti-
mately associated with Goethe, Herder, and
the galaxy of genius that gave its celebrity
to Weimar; finally settled at Baireuth, and
died in 1825. His works are very numerous.
They are generally in the form of romances;
but many of them treat of abstruse questions
in philosophy, and though marked by much
singularity of style, they evince the pro-
foundest erudition, infinite humour, and a
richness of imagery which have earned for
their author the title of "The only One."
Among his most celebrated works are, "Tit-
tan," "Hesperus," "Das Campaner Thal,"
"Selina," and "Levana," an admirable tra-
tise on education, which has been ably trans-
lated into English.

RICHTER, OTTO VON, a Russian travel-
ler, who accompanied Lindmann, a learned
Swede, to Egypt and Nubia, where they dis-
covered several remains of ancient archi-
tecture. They returned to Cairo, in 1815, and
proceeded by water to Jaffa; at Acre the two
friends separated, and Richter went alone
by the way of Tyre and Sidon, to Balbec,
after which he traversed Syria as far as the
mountains of Lebanon, and went to Tadmor,
in the desert; but on his return to Smyrna,
in 1817, he died.

RICKMAN, JOHN, F. R. S., clerk assistant
at the table of the House of Commons. This
gentleman first brought himself into public
notice by the great attention he paid to the
means of obtaining accurate statistical know-
ledge of the population, &c. of Great Britain.
He was for 38 years officially connected with
the House of Commons, and his life may be
best described as one course of laudable zeal
in the service of the public. He lived on
terms of intimacy with Southey, Coleridge,
Charles Lamb, Telford the celebrated en-
gineer, and many other men, whose congenial
tastes and acquirements rendered the con-
nection mutually pleasant and desirable.
Born, 1771; died, 1841.

RIDER, WILLIAM, an English divine,
several years under-master of St. Paul's
School, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster
Lane. He published a "History of Eng-
land," a "Commentary on the Bible," and
other compilations. Died, 1785.

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divine,
and a dramatic and theological writer; born

1702; died, 1774. — His eldest son, JAMES, was author of "The Tales of the Genii" and some other literary performances.

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, an eminent English prelate and Protestant martyr, was born in 1500, at Tynedale, in Northumberland, and educated at Cambridge. He travelled on the Continent, and, during a 3 years' absence from his native country, became acquainted with several of the early reformers, whose doctrines he afterwards warmly espoused. Returning to Cambridge, he filled the office of proctor to the university, and as such protested against the claims of the papal see to the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the realm. He was also chosen public orator, became one of the king's chaplains, and was finally elevated to the see of London, where he discharged the duties of his office with unwearied diligence. He was likewise employed in all the most important ecclesiastical measures of that reign, particularly in the compiling of the liturgy, and the framing of the articles of religion. But one of the most distinguished acts of his life was that of inciting king Edward to endow the three great foundations of Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's hospitals. Having unadvisedly concurred in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, he was, on the death of Edward, marked out as one of the most prominent victims of papal authority; and being condemned, as a heretic, to the stake, he suffered, with the venerable Latimer, at Oxford, Oct. 15. 1555.

RIDLEY, Sir THOMAS, a learned civilian, of the same family as the preceding, but born at Ely, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; he afterwards became a master in chancery, and vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and died in 1628. He wrote "A View of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law."

RIEDEL, FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LOUISA, Baroness, wife of Colonel Riedel, who commanded the troops at Brunswick, employed in the English service in America in 1777, accompanied her husband, and wrote an interesting account of her adventures, entitled "Voyage de Mission en Amérique," &c. She returned to Europe in 1783; and, having lost her husband, fixed her residence at Berlin, where she died in 1808.

RIEDINGER, JOHN ELIAS, a celebrated painter of animals, born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1695; died, 1767.

RIEGO, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish patriot officer, was born in the Asturias, in 1785. The enthusiasm with which he embraced the cause of independence rendered him a zealous patriot, and a long imprisonment in France afforded him leisure to contemplate the miseries of his countrymen. Before he returned to Spain, he visited Germany and England. Till 1820 every effort for liberty had been followed by exile, and the horrors of the inquisition; nearly all the chiefs who favoured liberty were in confinement: but the valour of Riego was at once triumphant; he delivered Quiroga from the hands of his gaolers, and, on the 1st of January, his troops proclaimed the constitution. General O'Donnell made his victory difficult,

but he was victorious; and in the first sitting of the Cortes, in 1822, they appointed him their president. At the height of his glorious career his moderation was most conspicuous; he avoided parade, and displayed real magnanimity, prudence, and disinterestedness. Fortune, however, changed; Ferdinand VII. was reinstated; and the popularity of the brave Riego exciting the jealousy of those in power, he was calumniated as a promoter of anarchy. Still he preserved the confidence of the people, and again appeared in arms to assert the liberty of his country, but it was destined to fall before foreign foes. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadiz, and conveyed to Madrid on the 2nd of October. His wife and brother came to England, where they hoped to obtain friends for Riego; but their supplications were vain, and he was condemned to an ignominious death, viz. that his limbs should be sent to different parts of the Peninsula, and his head kept at Las Cabezas, where the constitution was first declared. He suffered, Nov. 7. 1823; and his wretched wife died of grief a few months after.

RIENZI, COLA DI, an illustrious citizen of Rome, who in the 14th century obtained great celebrity by his attempts to restore the republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great eloquence and lofty views, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to pope Clement VI., then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged with great credit. But while he appeared actuated by the purest principles, he was secretly forming a conspiracy for the alteration of the government, and he let no opportunity pass of exciting the discontent of the people, by haranguing against the nobility and the defects of the public administration. By these means he became the idol of the people, who conferred upon him the title of tribune, with the power of life and death, and all the other attributes of sovereignty. What was more extraordinary, the pope confirmed the title, and Rienzi for some time governed the city with judgment and moderation. But the intoxication of supreme power betrayed him into extravagances, and he was expelled, and imprisoned for 3 years by Clement VI. He was released by Innocent II., who sent him again to the Roman capital as governor. But Rienzi's cruelties raised him new enemies, and he was massacred in 1354, about 7 years after the commencement of his extraordinary career.

RIES, FERDINAND, an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Bonn, in 1783, and was early distinguished for the precocity of his genius. He became a pupil of Beethoven, and as a pianist he had few superiors. From the year 1813 to 1825 he resided in England, and produced numerous musical compositions, some of which possessed first-rate merit. He died at Frankfort, Jan. 1838.

RIGAUD, HYACINTHE, an eminent por-

Pennsylvania, in 1732. In 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus; and he afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war, he was appointed director of the mint and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of L.L.D. conferred on him, and he succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical Society. Died, 1796. Dr. Rittenhouse is regarded by his countrymen as the Newton of America. That he possessed great talents and industry is indisputable; and it is more than probable that his exertions in the cause of science contributed in no small degree to the diffusion of a taste for mathematical and physical knowledge in the United States; but their encomiums of him are truly hyperbolic.

RITTER, JOHN WILLIAM, a celebrated German philosopher, was born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. The study of electricity occupied his chief attention; and in 1798 he started the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action; but, though highly scientific, he advocated the reveries of animal magnetism, &c. He wrote "Physico-Medical Memoirs," 3 vols., and other works. Died, 1810.

RITTERSHUYS, CONRAD, an eminent civilian and philologist, born at Brunswick, in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf; wrote some works on civil law, and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. Died, 1618.—NICHOLAS RITTERSHUYS, his son, became professor of feudal law at Altorf, where he died in 1670. He published a collection, entitled "Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum," &c., 4 vols. folio.

RIVAROLI, ANTHONY, Count de, an able French writer, was born at Bagnois, in Languedoc, in 1757, and settled at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with the most eminent literary characters of the age; but, on the breaking out of the revolution, he went to Germany, and obtained the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia. He was much admired for his powers of wit and satire; and died at Berlin, in 1801. His chief works are, "Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Française," "L'Enfer," translated from Dante; "Lettres sur la Religion et la Morale," "Petit Almanach des grandes Hommes," and "Lettres à la Noblesse Française."

RIVAUULT, DAVID, a French mathematician, born at Laval, about 1571, who became tutor in mathematics and military tactics to Louis XIII., and was made a counsellor of state. Died, 1616.

RIVAZ, PETER JOSEPH DE, a skilful French mechanist and chronologer, born in 1711. He made a watch which had the singular property of winding up spontaneously, invented an improved pendulum, &c. He also drained the mines of Pontpeau, in Brittany, and made many mechanical discoveries. Died, 1772.

RIVE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French bibliographer, was born in 1730, at Apt, in Provence. He was brought up to the church; but, on the breaking out of the revolution, he became

a furious anarchist, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles, in 1792. He wrote numerous works, the most important of which is, "La Chasse aux Bibliographes et Antiquaires mal avisés," 2 vols.

RIVIERE, MERCIER DE LA, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noted work, entitled "L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés Politiques." The singularity of his schemes and his high pretensions were ridiculed by Voltaire, Grimm, and others; but had some of his precautionary advice been attended to, it is possible that the revolution, which he lived to witness, would not have taken place. Died, 1794.

RIVIERE, the Duke de, governor of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, was a devoted servant of the Bourbons. He emigrated with the French princes in 1789, served in the army of Condé, and became aide-de-camp to the ex-king of France, Charles X. Seven times he entered France in disguise, to correspond with the friends of his royal master; but in 1804 he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, from which he escaped through the intercession of Josephine, his punishment being mitigated into an imprisonment for 4 years.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, an eminent botanist and physician, whose real name was Bachmann, was born at Leipsic, in 1652; practised medicine, and was professor of physiology and botany in his native city, and died in 1723. He was the author of "Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam" and "Systema Plantarum," in which he divides all plants into 18 classes, distinguished by the number and form of their petals.

RIZZIO, RIZZI, or RICCI, DAVID, the son of a music and dancing-master at Turin, was born there in the earlier part of the 16th century. His musical abilities procured him notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist caused him to be selected by the ambassador from the grand duke to Mary, queen of Scots, as a part of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holyrood House, where he soon became so great a favourite with the queen, that he was appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his royal mistress excited the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was accordingly formed for his destruction; and before he had enjoyed 2 years of court favour, the Lord Ruthven and others of his party were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, where they assassinated the unfortunate object of their revenge, who fell at the feet of his royal mistress, having received no less than 56 stabs in her presence. A.D. 1566.

ROBERT, FRANCIS, a modern geographer, born at Chalons, in France. In 1780 he obtained the title of royal geographer; in 1789 he joined the most active partisans of the revolution; was nominated mayor of the commune of Besnot, in 1793; and, in

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1797, was chosen a member of the council of
five hundred. The latter part of his life was
spent in travelling; and he died at Heil-
genstadt, in Saxony, in 1819. Besides some
useful elementary works on geography, &c.,
he published his "Travels in Switzerland"
and a "Description of France."

ROBERT, HUBERT, an eminent French
painter, was born at Paris, in 1732, and may
be considered the first artist of the French
school who studied with effect the decline
and ruin of the monuments of ancient archi-
tecture. He resided in Italy several years,
and during that time he painted the gardens
and cascades at Rome in a most masterly
manner. On his return to France he ob-
tained admission into the academy; but his
merit could not screen him from persecution
in the revolution, and he was thrown into
prison, where he amused himself by design-
ing, even though he expected every hour
to be dragged to the scaffold. At length
he obtained his release, and continued in
the exercise of his profession till his death,
in 1808.

ROBERT, PETER FRANCIS JOSEPH, a
French revolutionary statesman, born near
Givet, in 1743. Becoming secretary to Dan-
ton, he was elected a deputy to the con-
vention, in which he voted for the death of
the king. Having married Mademoiselle
Keralio, he adopted the literary profession,
and wrote several political works.—His
wife, LOUISE FELICITE DE KERARIO, was
born at Paris, in 1758, and died at Brussels,
in 1821. Among her various works were,
"Histoire d'Elizabeth, Reine d'Angleterre,"
5 vols.; "Amélie et Caroline," 5 vols., &c.;
besides several translations from English
and Italian authors.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, GILES, a
French geographer, born at Paris in 1688,
and died there in 1768. Among his works
are, "Grand Atlas Universel" and "Atlas
complet des Révolutions du Globe."—His
son, who assisted in his professional labours,
held the office of royal censor, and was geo-
grapher in ordinary to Stanislaus I., king of
Poland. He was the author of "Tablettes
Parisiennes," "Cosmographie," &c. Born,
1723; died, 1786.

ROBERTI, JOHN BAPTIST, Count, an
Italian writer, was born in 1719. He was
successively professor of philosophy in the
college of Brescia, director of that at Parma,
and, lastly, superior of the one at Bologna.
He acquired great reputation by his writings,
which relate to polite literature generally,
and form 15 vols. Died, 1788.

ROBERTS, EMMA, a lady of distinguished
literary talent, and an early friend of the
highly gifted but ill-fated Miss Landon. Miss
Roberts was the author of "Memoirs of the
Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, His-
torical and Biographical," 2 vols.; "Oriental
Scenes, Sketches, and Tales," &c. She died
at Poonah, in India, Sept. 1840; the object
of her mission thither having been the fur-
ther illustration of life and manners in the
East.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, an Irish divine,
was born at Dublin, in 1705; studied at
Glasgow, but was expelled the university for
the part he took in asserting the right of the

students to choose a rector. On taking
orders he obtained some preferment in Ire-
land, which he vacated by turning Arian.
In 1768 he was chosen master of the gram-
mar-school at Wolverhampton; and in 1772
he appeared as one of the committee of
clergymen employed to form and present
the famous petition to parliament, to be re-
lieved from the obligation of subscribing to
the thirty-nine articles. Died, 1783.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., a cele-
brated historian, was born in 1721, at Borth-
wick, where his father was minister. Having
completed his theological studies at Edin-
burgh, he obtained a licence to preach, and
in 1743 was presented to the living of Glads-
muir, in East Lothian. He soon became
distinguished by his eloquence and good
taste as a preacher; but it was not till 1759
that, by his "History of Scotland," he ac-
quired a place among British classical
writers. The distinction and patronage ac-
quired by this work, which reached a four-
teenth edition before his death, appeared in
his successive preferments. He became chap-
lain of Stirling Castle in 1759, king's chap-
lain in 1761, principal of the university of
Edinburgh in 1762, and historiographer
royal of Scotland in 1764. At the head of a
flourishing seat of education, he was minutely
attentive to all its duties; and co-operated
with the greatest liberality in all the im-
provements which have raised Edinburgh to
its present celebrity. Yet, notwithstanding
his numerous pursuits and official avoca-
tions, he found time to employ himself in
his celebrated "History of Charles V.,"
which, in 1777, was followed by the "His-
tory of America;" and his last publication
was "An Historical Disquisition concern-
ing the Knowledge which the Ancients had
of India." He died in 1793. As an historian,
Dr. Robertson is admired for luminous and
skilful arrangement, graphic description, and
a singularly perspicuous style.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN
JOSEPH ISIDORE, one of the most violent of
the French revolutionists, was the son of a
counsellor at Arras, and was born in 1759.
After completing his studies at the college
of Louis le Grand, at Paris, which he is said
to have done in a manner highly creditable
to his talents and assiduity, he adopted the
law as a profession, and distinguished him-
self as an advocate of the council of Artois.
At the convocation of the states-general, in
1789, Robespierre went to Paris as deputy,
and appeared, for the first time, in the con-
stituent assembly, on the 20th of July. In
the sitting of the 24th of August, he moved
for the liberty of the press: indeed, during
this and the two following years, he ap-
peared, on all subjects, the friend of the
human race. His voice was raised against
martial law, against the frequent punish-
ment of death, and against slavery, as the
most degrading of all punishments that man
had the power to inflict; nay, so invincible
appeared to be his justice and integrity, and
so constantly and consistently did he de-
claim against political corruption, that he
obtained the title of "The Incorruptible."
To this period he was esteemed his country's
friend, and the Jacobin club raised him

to power; but the Girondists were opposed to the Jacobins, and a scene of blood followed, to which hardly a parallel can be found in history. He laboured to form a republic; his rivals proposed a division in the government, so that it should exist in federative states, as of Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, &c.; and the latter accused Robespierre of aspiring to the dictatorship. However, in 1792, the Jacobins carried the decree in favour of an united and undivided republic. Another faction now arose, called "The Mountain," who also opposed the Jacobins. Violent contentions prevailed at every sitting, and Robespierre spent many hours in self-vindication, without being able to silence his enemies. Though it does not appear that Robespierre actively interfered in the massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris, in the beginning of September, he had sufficient address to reap the fruits, and, like other tyrants, he at length made his instruments his victims. After the trial and execution of the king, in promoting which the Girondists co-operated with Robespierre and the Jacobins, the former were speedily sacrificed to the ascendancy of the latter. The Herbertists, who had joined in this work of destruction, were the next victims to the jealousy of the dictator, who had no sooner sent them to the scaffold, with the assistance of Danton and his friends, than he adopted measures for the ruin of that popular demagogue, whom he dreaded as his most dangerous rival. In August, Robespierre presided in the National Assembly; and from that period he played the part of a consummate hypocrite. The surrender of Toulon, by the party who had set out as supporters of the Girondists, completed his triumph; and under his influence the convention established an organised government, in which terror was the order of the day. So powerful were his talents, and so judiciously did he manage them, that he pretended to guard against the prevalence of atheism and immorality at the time that he was undermining the principles of religion itself. Barrère, by his direction, promulgated his new system of worship; and, on the 8th of June, 1794, Robespierre, in person, celebrated what he impiously termed "The Feast of the Supreme Being." But, powerful and secure as he appeared, his cruel tyranny and mysterious denunciations had alarmed many of those who had been most intimately connected with him, and a conspiracy was formed for his destruction. Instead of acting with his accustomed decision, he now secluded himself from the public for more than a month; and when he again made his appearance in the National Convention, Tallien and others openly accused him of despotism; and amidst cries of "à bas le tyran," he, with his brother, and his friends St. Just, Couthon, and Le Bas, were arrested and sent to the Luxembourg prison. In the night, however, he was set free by the keeper, and was conducted to the hall of the commune of Paris, where Henriot, commander of the national guard, and others were waiting to receive him. Robespierre's friends proposed his placing himself at the head of the people, and to fall upon the members of

the convention, whom it was then easy to have delivered up as prisoners. To the proposal, he replied, "I should then conduct myself like a tyrant, were I to expose the lives of the citizens in my single cause. I shall submit to the will of the sovereign people, who are at liberty to protect or to abandon me; if the latter, I know how to die like Tiberius." Meanwhile his enemies proceeded to action. Barras and other commissioners, directing the military of Paris, seized the fallen tyrant and his associates; and he entered his solitary room with apparent indifference. Le Bas, having provided a pair of pistols, killed himself with one of them; and Robespierre taking the other, put the muzzle to his mouth, and drew the trigger, intending to blow out his brains; but the ball fractured his lower jaw, and he was thus subjected to protracted suffering, which excited neither sympathy nor compassion. On the next day, July 28, 1794, he and his associates were guillotined. The career of Robespierre exhibits one of the most signal instances of terrorism upon record. But, though he was the most notorious of all the wretches that disgraced the name of man in France during the revolutionary furor, and entailed on his name the greatest degree of infamy, it is certain that some of his former accomplices, who contributed most to his overthrow, and were loudest in their accusations against him, had been the authors of many of the enormities with which he was charged. This was the opinion of Napoleon, who asserted that he had seen proofs of his having intended to re-establish order after he had overturned the contending factions; but not being powerful enough to arrest the progress of the revolution, he suffered himself to be carried away by the torrent, as was the case with all before Napoleon himself, who engaged in a similar attempt.

ROBIN, JEAN, a celebrated French botanist, to whose care the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was first confided. Born, 1550; died, 1597.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, was born at Bath, in 1707; was a teacher of mathematics, became engineer-general to the East India Company, wrote "New Principles of Gunnery," and was the real narrator of Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," though it was published under the name of Walter. Died, 1751.

ROBINSON, ANASTASIA, a public singer of some eminence, in the early part of the last century. She was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Croft and Signora Cuzzoni Sandoni; and though she never ranked as a first-rate vocalist, she sang at the opera for some years, more admired perhaps for her personal charms, accomplishments, and irreproachable conduct, than for her acknowledged talents. At length she quitted the stage, in consequence of her marriage with the Earl of Peterborough, though the connection was not publicly acknowledged till some years after it took place. Died, 1750.

ROBINSON, MARY, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was

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Darby, was born in 1758, at Bristol. At the age of 15 she was married to an attorney of the name of Robinson, which precipitate step appears to have embittered the rest of her life. Being reduced in circumstances, she had recourse to the stage, and made her first appearance at Drury Lane in the character of Juliet, in which she was instructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and she continued to perform in various characters till her representation of Perdita, in the "Winter's Tale," when her beauty attracted the admiration of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), in consequence of which she quitted the stage, and became his mistress. This connection, however, was but of short duration. In 1784 she had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatism, which progressively deprived her of the use of her limbs, and she was partly dependent on her pen for the means of living. She wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; besides which she was the author of "Yancenza," a romance; "Poems," 2 vols.; "Walsingham," a novel, 4 vols.; her "Memoirs," 4 vols., &c. Died, 1800.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, archbishop of Armagh and baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire, in 1709, and died in 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there, which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support. He also erected four new churches in his diocese.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, an English divine, was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735; published a translation of Saurin's Sermons, an "Essay on the Composition of a Sermon," a "History of Baptism," &c. He was, successively, a Calvinistic methodist preacher, a Baptist minister, and a Socinian. Died, 1790.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, an English naturalist, was an episcopal clergyman, and held the rectory at Ousley, in Cumberland, where he died in 1719. His long residence in the neighbourhood of a mountainous and mineral district led him to turn his attention to the study of mineralogy, geology, &c. He wrote an interesting "Essay towards a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland," &c.

ROBISON, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boghall, in Stirlingshire, in 1739; was educated at Glasgow; became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt, in Russia; and, on his return to his native country, was appointed professor of chemistry at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he died in 1805. Dr. Robison published, in 1797, a book, entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy." This work excited considerable notice and controversy. He was also the author of "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," and some articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

ROBORELLO, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, was born at Udina, in 1516, and died at Padua, where he was professor of rhetoric and philosophy, in 1567. He wrote "De

Vita et Victu populi Romani sub Imperatoribus" and other treatises, besides editing the works of many of the classic poets.

ROB ROY, which signifies *Robert the Red*, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan Macgregor by the Scotch parliament, in 1662. He was born about 1680, and was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the service of James II., by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. Like other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the Duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inverness, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black mail. The time of his death is uncertain, but he is known to have survived the year 1733, and died at a very advanced age.

ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL, an eminent draughtsman and landscape painter in water-colours, was born at Durham; and as he showed a decided taste for the art while a mere child, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Harle, a drawing-master in that city. His progress was extremely rapid; and before he attained the age of 20 he visited London, where his talents soon became known. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to undertake a journey to the Scottish highlands, with whose wild and romantic scenery he had long wished for an opportunity to make himself acquainted. In the dress of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, till he had become familiar with the various aspects they presented under different changes of seasons, and was enabled to lay up a rich store of materials for the improvement of his taste and skill. On his return to London, where he took up his future residence, he published "Outlines of the Grampian Mountains," which, as well as his future productions, obtained him patronage and fame. One of his last and best pictures was a "View of London Bridge before Sunrise." He died in 1833. Among the engravings and published works of Robson may be mentioned, "Picturesque Views of English Cities," with descriptive letter-press by J. Britton, F.S.A.; and "Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels," engraved by the Findens.

ROBY, JOHN, whose varied acquirements and benevolence of disposition have gained him extensive fame, was long a banker at Rochdale in Lancashire, the "Traditions" of which county he made known to the world

In two works, published respectively in 1829 and 1831. His first literary production was "Sir Bartram," a poem in six cantos, published in 1815; and his last was his "Seven Weeks in Belgium, Switzerland, Lombardy, &c.," the result of a continental tour made in 1838. But besides conducting an extensive business, and engaging in literary pursuits with a view to publication, Mr. Roby was in the habit of delivering lectures on various subjects of literature and science; and many a large audience has been delighted with the homely but forcible illustrations of the banker, poet, and historian. His active career was cut short by the calamity which befel the "Orion," on her passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, June 17th, 1850.

ROCCA, ANGELUS, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rocca Contrata, in the marche of Ancona, in 1545. He studied at Rome, Venice, and Padua; and in 1579 obtained a place in the Vatican, where also he had the superintendence of the apostolic press. His works display great learning, and chiefly relate to morals and history. At his death, which happened in 1620, he left his valuable library to the Augustinian monastery at Rome, on condition that it should be accessible to the public.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEU DE VIMEUR, Count de, marshal of France, was born at Vendome, in 1725, and entered the army at the age of 16. In 1746 he became aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, distinguished himself at the battle of La-feldt, where he was wounded; obtained fresh laurels at Crevelt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp; and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having embarked in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the revolution, he was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and, being calumniated by the popular journalists, he addressed to the legislative assembly a vindication of his conduct. A decree of approbation was consequently passed in May, 1792, and he retired to his estate, near Vendome, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 he was presented to Buonaparte, who granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the legion of honour. His death took place in 1807; and his "Mémoires" were published in 1809.

ROCHE, REGINA MARIA, a novelist, whose productions were very popular in their day, was born in 1765. Among her fictions were "The Children of the Abbey," 4 vols., a great favourite also; "The Nocturnal Visit," 4 vols.; "The Monastery of St. Columb," 5 vols.; and many others. But they have almost faded from the memory, or been over-

whelmed by the myriad volumes which have succeeded them. Died at Waterford, May, 1845.

ROCHEFORT, WILLIAM DE, a French writer, was born in 1731, at Lyons, and died at Paris, in 1788. His principal work is entitled "Réfutation du Système de la Nature," but he also wrote some tragedies, and translated the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, the plays of Sophocles, &c.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, Earl of, a witty and profligate nobleman of the court of Charles II., was born in 1648, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to his titles and estates, the latter of which, by extravagance, he soon dissipated. He became the personal friend and favourite of his sovereign, who is said to have encouraged and shared many of his exploits. The levity of his disposition frequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence: his companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. His constitution at length gave way under such excesses; and, at the age of 30, he was visited with all the debility of old age. He lingered for some time in this condition, and died, professing great penitence for his mispent life, in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and impiety render them alike dangerous and disgusting.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, Marquis of, a British statesman, born in 1730, succeeded his father in his titles and estates in 1750, and in 1765 became first lord of the treasury. American affairs formed at that time a leading subject of discussion; and Rockingham took the middle way, by repealing the stamp act, and declaring the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies. He was, therefore, deserted by some of his supporters, and retired from the ministry in 1766. He afterwards acted in concert with Chatham, in opposition to the ministry of Lord North; on the fall of which, in 1782, he was again placed at the head of the administration, but died in the same year, and was succeeded by Lord Shelburne.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, a gallant English admiral, was the son of Captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer, who, at the time of his son's birth, was commanding the yacht in which the king, attended by the Duke of Chandos, used to pass to and from Hanover; hence he was christened George Brydges, the names of his royal and noble god-fathers. He entered the navy early in life, and obtained the command of a ship in 1742. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland; and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the Earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the blue; and in the same year he destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity, that, at the conclusion of the war, he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate, and

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his fortune. These he rejected; and, the
fact having transpired, he was placed in
command of a squadron destined for the
Mediterranean. In 1780 he fell in with
Langara's fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, and
completely defeated it; and on the 12th of
April, 1782, obtained a decisive victory over
the French fleet under De Graese, captur-
ing five and sinking one of his largest ves-
sels. A barony and a pension of 2000*l.* were
bestowed upon him for his services; and on
his decease, in 1792, a monument was voted
to his memory, at the national expense, in
St. Paul's cathedral.

RODOLPH I., emperor of Germany, and
founder of the imperial house of Austria,
was born in 1218, being the eldest son of
Albert IV., count of Hapsburg and land-
grave of Alsace. He first served under Otto-
car, king of Bohemia, against the Prussians,
and distinguished himself by his prudence,
valour, and the spirit of justice with which
he protected the inhabitants of the towns
from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as
he was encamped before the walls of Basle,
he received the unexpected intelligence that
he was elected king of the Romans and
emperor, in preference to Alphonso, king of
Castile, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia, the
latter of whom opposed his election, but was
defeated and slain. After a reign of 19
years he expired, in 1291, aged 72. He was
brave, indefatigable, affable, magnanimous,
intelligent and just.

ROE, Sir THOMAS, an able statesman and
ambassador, was born about 1580, at Low
Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen
College, Oxford. In 1604 he was knighted,
and soon after went to make discoveries in
America. In 1614 he was sent on an em-
bassy to the Great Mogul, at whose court he
remained three years. In 1621 he went in the
same capacity to the Grand Seigneur; in
which post he continued under Osman, Mus-
tapha I., and Amurath IV. During his
residence there, he collected a number of
manuscripts, which he presented to the Bod-
leian library, and also brought over the
Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a
present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch
of Constantinople. In 1629, Sir Thomas
negotiated a peace between Poland and
Sweden; and it was by his advice, that Gus-
tavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he
gained the battle of Leipsic. After the vic-
tory, the king sent him a present of 2000*l.*
In 1640 he was chosen to represent the uni-
versity of Oxford in parliament. The next
year he was sent ambassador to the diet of
Ratisbon, and on his return was made chan-
cellor of the garter and a privy councillor.
Died, 1644.

ROEBUCK, JOHN, a physician and natu-
ral philosopher, was born at Sheffield, in
1718, was educated at Edinburgh and Ley-
den, and engaged in practice at Birming-
ham. He devoted his attention particularly
to chemical experiments; and, in conjunc-
tion with Mr. Garbett, he established a sul-
phuric acid manufactory at Preston Pans, in
Scotland, which proved very successful. In

1759 they also founded the celebrated Carron
iron works. An unfortunate speculation,
however, in attempting to work mines of
coal and salt, on the estate of the Duke of
Hamilton, ruined his fortune; and he died,
in embarrassed circumstances, in 1794.

ROEMER, OLAVUS, a Danish astronomer,
was born at Arhusen, in Jutland, in 1644.
He studied at the university of Copenhagen,
where he applied so diligently to the ma-
thematics, that he was appointed tutor to
the Dauphin of France. In 1681 he returned
to his native place, and held several consi-
derable offices previous to his decease, which
took place in 1710. He made many scien-
tific discoveries, the most important of which
was that of the velocity of light, from the
observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satel-
lites. Died, 1710.

ROGERS, the Rev. GEORGE, who, for
upwards of half a century, was the rector of
Sproughton, near Ipswich, was born in 1741;
and died at the patriarchal age of 94, in 1835.
He was the author of several treatises on
theological subjects, a strenuous advocate
for civil and religious liberty, and an im-
pressive preacher.

ROGERS, JOHN, an eminent English
divine of the 16th century, was educated at
Cambridge, and became chaplain to the
factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tin-
dal and Coverdale in translating the Bible
into English. In the reign of Edward VI.
he returned to England, and obtained a
prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He was
the first person executed in the succeeding
reign on the score of his religion, being burnt
at Smithfield, in 1555.

ROGERS, JOHN, a celebrated divine, was
born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, and
educated at Corpus Christi College, of which
he became fellow. He wrote an able treatise
on the "Visible and Invisible Church of
Christ," against Hoady; 4 volumes of "Ser-
mons," and an "Answer to Collin's Scheme
of Prophecy." Dr. Rogers obtained the living
of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and died in 1729.

ROGERS, WOODS, an English circum-
navigator, who belonged to the royal navy
in 1708, when he was invited by the mer-
chants at Bristol to take the command of an
expedition to the South Sea. He set sail
with two vessels, taking out Dampier as a
pilot. Passing to the south of Terre del
Fuego, in January, 1709, they entered the
Pacific Ocean, and in February arrived at
the isle of Juan Fernandez, where they
found Alexander Selkirk: they then visited
the coast of California, crossed the Pacific,
and returned to England in October, 1711.
Captain Rogers was afterwards employed
with a squadron to extirpate the pirates who
infested the West Indies. Died, 1732.

ROHAN, HENRY, Duke of, a very dis-
tinguished peer of France, born in 1579.
After the death of Henry IV. in 1610, he
became the chief of the Huguenots; and
having ably maintained three wars against
Louis XIII., procured a peace upon ad-
vantageous terms, 1629. He dis-tinguished
himself also as a political writer, but at
length died of wounds received at the battle
of Rhinfield, in 1638. Among his works
are, "Memoirs on French Affairs," "The

Perfect Captain," and "Memoirs relative to the War of the Valtelline," 3 vols. — His widow, MARGARET DE BETHUNE, daughter of the great Sully, was a courageous woman, and defended Castres against the Marechal de Themines. Died, 1600. — ANNE ROHAN, sister of the duke, was distinguished by her spirit, learning, and piety. At the taking of Rochelle, she and her mother refused to be included in the capitulation, and were made prisoners of war. Died, 1646.

ROHAULT, JAMES, a French mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Amiens, in 1620. He was a zealous Cartesian, and wrote a popular treatise on that system, which Dr. Clarke translated into English. Rohault was also the author of "Elémens de Mathématiques," a "Treatise on Mechanics," and "Dialogues on Philosophy." Died, 1675.

ROLAND, PHILIP LAURENCE, an eminent French sculptor, was born near Lisle, in 1740, and, after studying at Rome, acquired great reputation in Paris. Died, 1816.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE, a French statesman, was born at Lyons, in 1732, and held the office of inspector-general of manufactures after the commencement of the revolution. He espoused the popular cause, and becoming closely connected with the Girondist party, he was made minister of the interior in 1792. The downfall of his party, in 1793, exposed him to proscription, but he found a secret asylum at Rouen. On hearing, however, of the condemnation and death of his wife, he deliberately stabbed himself, Nov. 15, 1793.

ROLAND, MANON JEAN PHILIPON, wife of the preceding, born at Paris, in 1754, was remarkable for her beauty, and received an excellent education. After her marriage, in 1779, Madame Roland took part in the studies and tasks of her husband, and the revolution found in her a ready convert to its principles. On the appointment of her husband to the ministry, she participated in his official duties, writing and preparing many papers, and taking a share in the political councils of the Girondist leaders. She was arrested on the fall of the party, and, when condemned to death, conducted herself with great firmness, exclaiming at the time of her execution, "Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Her death took place, Nov. 8, 1793. She wrote "An Appeal to Impartial Posterity," and "Miscellaneous Works," 3 vols.

ROLANDINO, an old Italian historian, was born at Padua, in 1200, and died in 1276.

ROLLE, DENNIS, a native of Devonshire, who traced his descent from Rollo, first duke of Normandy. In 1766 he purchased a whole district in Florida, whither he proceeded with a thousand persons to people his new possessions; but through the unhealthiness of the climate, and the desertion of those who escaped disease, he soon found himself without colonists and without money; so that, in order to revisit England, he was compelled to work his passage back in an American vessel. He was then satisfied to live on his paternal estate, had a seat in

the House of Commons, and filled the office of sheriff for the county. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. Died, 1797.

ROLLE, HENRY, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born at Heanton, in Devonshire, in 1589, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1640 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of king's bench. He wrote "Reports," 2 vols. folio; and "An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law," which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLI, PAUL ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Todi, in 1687. He came to England, and was employed in teaching some of the children of George II.; and died at Rome, in 1767. He published a collection of poems; also editions of several Italian authors; was the editor of Marchetti's Lucretius; and the translator of Milton's Paradise Lost into Italian verse.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent historian, born at Paris, in 1681. He was intended for business, but his talents obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, by which he was enabled to gratify his inclination for learning. After going through a course of theology at the Sorbonne, he received the tonsure, and was twice chosen rector of the university of Paris. When elected a third time, he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits; but he employed his leisure in composing his excellent work, "On the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres," 4 vols. This was followed by his "Ancient History" and nine volumes of the "Roman History." Died, 1741.

ROLLO, the conqueror of Normandy, was a Norwegian duke, banished from his country on account of his piracies, by Harold Harfager, who conquered Norway in 870. He first retired with his fleet among the islands of the Hebrides, whither the flower of the Norwegian nobility had fled for refuge when Harold had become master of the kingdom. He was there received with open arms by those warriors, who, eager for conquest and revenge, waited only for a chief to lead them on. Taking advantage of their sentiments at such a crisis, he pretended to have had a supernatural dream, which promised him a glorious fortune in France. This served at least to support the ardour of his followers; but the weakness of the French government, and the confusion in which it was involved, were still more persuasive reasons. Having, therefore, sailed up the Seine to Rouen, he immediately took the capital of that province, then called Neustria, the sovereignty of which Charles the Simple was obliged to give up to Rollo and his Normans, to purchase a peace. Soon after, Rollo was persuaded to embrace Christianity, and was baptized by the Archbishop of Rouen, in the cathedral.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, a popular Calvinistic divine, was born in 1714, at Hartlepool, in Durham, and was educated at Hertford and Christchurch colleges, Oxford. In 1748



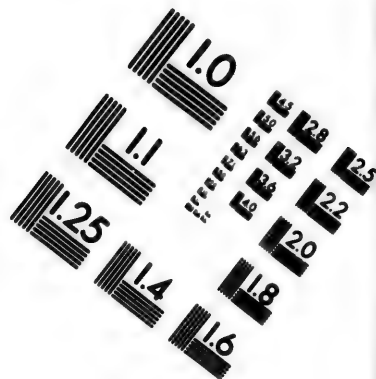
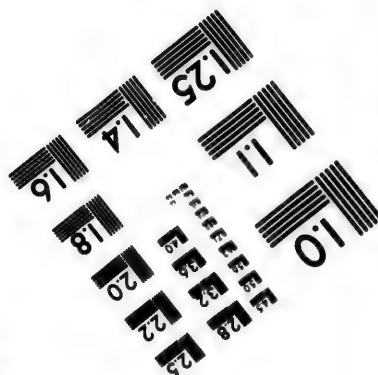
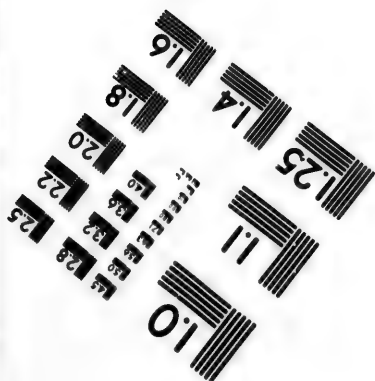
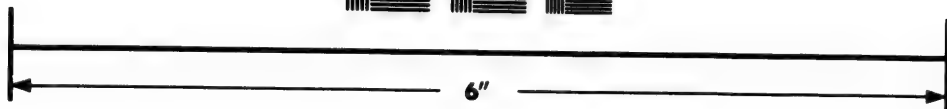
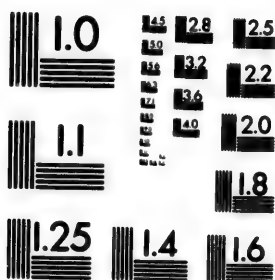


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honestly acquired, and had never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

ROOKE, LAURENCE, an eminent geometer and astronomer, born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1703; became astronomical professor of Gresham College, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. Died, 1692.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was born at Naples, in 1615. After studying under Francanzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the wilds of the Apennines, than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; besides which he composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronised by the Grand-duke of Florence while residing in that city; the Maffei family also proved great friends to him, and it was at their seat that he wrote his celebrated satires. On his return to Rome, he executed many pictures for churches; but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. Died, 1673.

ROSAMOND, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford, and the favourite mistress of Henry II. She had two sons by Henry; William, called Long-sword, and Jeffery, who became archbishop of York.

ROSAPINA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian engraver, was born near Rimini, in 1762, and settled at Bologna. Many noble engravings from the old masters owe their existence to his superior skill; but his greatest performance is the work known as the "Gallery of Bologna," of which all the drawings and most of the engravings were executed by his own hand. Died, 1841.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium, was so celebrated for his powers of representation, that his name has ever since been the characteristic distinction of performers of pre-eminent merit. Died, *n. c.* 61.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an eminent biographer and miscellaneous writer, whose life affords a memorable instance of what may be effected by the persevering efforts of unassisted genius, in acquiring a taste for the arts and sciences, with an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern literature. His parents, who were in a humble sphere, gave him the mere rudiments of a common education; and even of this young Roscoe neglected to avail himself. But he early began to think for himself; and his habits of mental application soon gave evidence of that genius which afterwards shone forth with so much splendour. Placed very early in a lawyer's office, he found leisure, without neglecting any of the duties of a clerk, to make himself master of the Latin language, so as to translate the classics, and also to study other ancient languages; and he then went through the same course with the modern languages, reading the best authors in each. At the age of 16 he published "Mount Pleasant," a poem that was

well received. On the expiration of his clerkship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, an attorney of considerable practice. But while he strictly attended to his professional duties, he did not lose sight of literature and the arts. Painting and statuary were objects of his regard; and in 1773 he read, at the society in Liverpool, an ode on those subjects; he also occasionally lectured there. When the projected abolition of the slave trade became a subject of public discussion he warmly interested himself in its success; and his "Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet on the Licitness of the Slave Trade" and his "Wrongs of Africa" appeared in 1788. His ardent love of liberty induced him to hail the commencement of the French revolution as an era of promised happiness to the human race; and under the influence of such feelings he composed two songs, "O'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France" and "Millions be free," which were, for a time, highly popular both in France and England. In 1795 he brought out that great work on which his fame chiefly rests, entitled "The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," 2 vols. 4to.; soon after which he retired from the practice of an attorney, and entered himself as a student at Gray's Inn, with a view to the bar. During this period he had leisure for other studies. In 1798 he published "The Muse," a poem, from the Italian; and in 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X., the Son of Lorenzo de' Medici," 4 vols. 4to. He also subsequently wrote several political pamphlets, and scientific treatises. Mr. Roscoe being attached to the Whig party, they supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and after a severe contest with General Tarleton, in 1800, he was returned. His senatorial career, however, was brief, for after the dissolution of parliament in 1807, he retired from the representation. Some time previous to this, he had become a banker at Liverpool; but the house to which he belonged ultimately failed, and his private property was wrecked; his valuable library, prints, drawings, &c., producing about 8000*l.* Mr. Roscoe had long been considered as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in promoting the objects of its many noble public institutions. He died, June 30, 1831.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1800; studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1821. Like his father, he united with his professional studies an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was an accomplished writer. Independent of many "Digests" of different branches of the law, he was the author of "Lives of eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia; a "Life" of his father, 2 vols.; and the editor of "North's Lives." Died, 1836.

ROSCOE, W. S., son of the celebrated scholar and banker of Liverpool, resembled his illustrious father in his love of learning and the arts, and was specially conversant with Italian literature; but has left, as the monuments of talents that were admired by

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those who knew him, only a volume of miscellaneous poems and some MSS., including a translation of Klopstock's Messiah. Died, October, 1843, aged 61.

ROSCOMMON. See DILLON.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and political writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1744. He was a purser in the navy, but through the interest of the Earl of Marchmont he was afterwards made keeper of the records in the exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the Domesday Book, and to complete the Journals of the Lords. From this period his advancement was rapid; and when Mr. Pitt (whose friendship and full confidence he possessed) returned to power, Mr. Rose was made president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy. On the death of that minister he lost these situations; but when the administration formed by Lord Grenville retired, he resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, in 1818. He published "A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain," "Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List," "Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown," &c.

ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, one of the most celebrated archaeologists of modern times, was born at Pisa, 1800; completed his studies at the university of his native town, in 1821; three years later obtained the chair of oriental languages, which he had prosecuted at Bologna meanwhile with great zeal under the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofante. Having made Egyptian antiquities his peculiar study, he followed eagerly in the steps of the illustrious Champollion, whom he accompanied first to Paris and then to Egypt in the prosecution of his researches; and on whose death he undertook the publication of the splendid work, the result of their united efforts, entitled the "Monuments of Egypt and Nubia," &c. Died, 1843.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated German theologian, was professor of theology at Erlangen and Leipzig, and distinguished himself as a preacher, and by his activity in the cause of education. Born, 1730; died, 1815. — His son, ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, a distinguished orientalist, was born at Leipzig, in 1768; in which university he became professor of Arabic, &c., and rendered important services to oriental literature by various learned works. — Another son, JOHN CHRISTIAN, celebrated as an anatomist, was born at Hesseberg, in 1771; became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipzig, and died in 1820. He was the author of "Anatomico-Surgical Delineations," a "Manual of Anatomy," &c.

ROSIN, JOHN, or ROSINUS, an antiquary, was born at Eisenach, in 1551, and died of the plague in 1626. He wrote "Antiquitatum Romanorum," a work of considerable value.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a native of Aberdeen, was master of the grammar school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. His

works are very numerous; the most known of which is, a "View of all Religions." He was also the author of a curious performance, called "Virgilius Evangelizans," which is a cento on the life of Christ, taken wholly from Virgil. He died in 1654.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in Aberdeenshire, in 1699. He was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and spent his life in discharging the duties of a parish schoolmaster at Lochlee, in Angushire. It was not till he was nearly 70 years of age that he first appeared as an author, when he published "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," a poem which in the north of Scotland is nearly as popular as the writings of Ramsay and Burns. He was also the author of some favourite songs, and died in 1784.

ROSS, DAVID, a theatrical performer at Drury Lane, cotemporary with Garrick. He was educated at Westminster School; and having the advantages of a good figure and a classical education, he acquired reputation both as a tragic and a comic actor. Died, 1790.

ROSS, or ROUSE, JOHN, called the antiquary of Warwick, of which town he was a native, studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Oney. After travelling over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, he settled at Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire, where he died, in 1491. He wrote a work on the "Antiquities of Warwick," and the "History of our Kings," and left a MS. on the "History of the Earls of Warwick," which is in the Bodleian Library.

ROSS, JOHN, a learned prelate, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1746 he published a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton against the criticisms of Mr. Markland; and, in 1749, an edition of Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiares, 2 vols. 8vo. He was presented to the vicarage of Frome, in Somersetshire; and, in 1778, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Died, 1792.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, Count, was born at Carrara, in 1767. Though of humble origin, he received a liberal education, studied law at Pisa, and commenced practising at the bar of Bologna in 1809, where his success was rapid and complete. But in 1814, fired with the ambition of giving freedom to Italy, he renounced his profession for that of arms, and, on the overthrow of Murat, fled into Switzerland, where he sought consolation for political disappointments in the pursuits of science. At Geneva, where he fixed his residence, his varied acquirements, his great oratorical powers, and his commanding intellect, soon made themselves felt and acknowledged. In 1819 he was appointed professor of law. In 1820 he was elected a member of the council of Geneva, and soon afterwards he was sent as deputy to the diet, when he drew up his celebrated report on the revision of the Swiss federal constitution, which has ever since been associated with his name. Meanwhile the moderation of his political views, so closely

resembling those of the French Doctrinaires, had brought him into connection with the leading members of that party in Paris, Messrs. Guizot and De Broglie; and willingly availing himself of their friendly services to open to him a more extensive career than Switzerland presented, he quitted Geneva for Paris in 1833, with a view to employment in the service of the French government. On his arrival at Paris he was appointed professor of political economy, was soon afterwards adorned with the honours of the Institute, was created a peer in 1839; and in 1845, being now a naturalised Frenchman, he was appointed ambassador to Rome. Through his influence Pius IX. ascended the pontifical throne in 1846; and at his instigation the pope entered upon the liberal career, since cut short by unexpected emergencies. In 1848, carried away by the reminiscences of his youth, he heard with delight the cry of national independence raised in Piedmont. He immediately set out for Carrara, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm; which still further increased when he sent his son to the army of Charles Albert, to contend for the wreath of freedom. But the victories of Radetzky checked his ardour, and for a time consigned him to privacy and neglect. He was permitted, however, to have one more glimpse of fortune ere his sun finally set. In the midst of surrounding confusion and danger, he was appealed to by the pope, then bewildered in the Quirinal, and with his dominions crumbling beneath his feet, to aid him with his counsel. Responding to the appeal, he took office as prime minister, 16th of September, and for two months laboured to secure freedom for the Roman people and peace for Italy; but his career of noble promise was cut short by an assassin, Nov. 14. 1848, and immediately afterwards the revolution broke out, which compelled Pius IX. to take refuge at Gaeta. Count Rossi has not left behind him any literary production commensurate to his great reputation; but his "*Traité du Droit Pénal*" (3 vols.) and his "*Cours d'Economie Politique*" may be consulted with profit.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Earl of, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1757. His application was indefatigable, and in 1763 he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards he was returned to parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. Grenville in opposition to the administration, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and political firmness. In 1771 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1778, attorney-general; and, in 1780, chief justice of the common pleas, with the title of lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Mr. Fox when Mr. Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French revolution in 1793, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow as chancellor, which office he held till 1801, when he retired with the title of the earl of Rosslyn, and died in 1805. In legal affairs, he was able, plausible, subtle, and eloquent; in his political ca-

capacity, a steady partisan, highly serviceable to the cause he espoused. His lordship wrote a pamphlet, entitled "*Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them.*"

ROSSLYN, JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Earl of, eldest son of Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Erskine, and nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father as a baronet in 1763, and commenced his military career in 1778, as cornet in the 1st horse-guards. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland, as aide-de-camp to the lord lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed assistant-adjudant-general in that country. In 1783 he obtained a majority in the 8th light dragoons, and in 1792 the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. He served with that regiment at Toulon in 1793, and afterwards as adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir David Dundas and Sir Charles Stuart. In 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel, being appointed aide-de-camp to the king. He was employed as brigadier-general and adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal, from Nov. 1796 to the end of 1797. In 1798 he was appointed major-general, and was present at the reduction of Minorca. In 1805 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland; in 1806 he was again appointed to serve in Portugal, was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In 1810 his lordship received the colonelcy of the 9th lancers; and in June, 1814, he was appointed general. Sir James Erskine was a member of the House of Commons for 23 years before his accession to the peerage in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed a keeper of the privy seal, and sworn a member of the privy council; and in December, 1834, he was lord president of the council in Sir Robert Peel's brief administration. The Earl of Rosslyn was one of the most intimate friends of the Duke of Wellington, and a firm upholder of conservative principles. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son, Lord Loughborough.

ROSTOPSHIN, FEODOR, Count, a Russian statesman and military officer, was born in 1760; entered the army as a lieutenant in the imperial guards; received high promotion from the emperor Paul, but was dismissed in disgrace; and subsequently, under Alexander, became governor of Moscow. He exercised an important influence over the campaign of 1812, and is charged by the French with having caused the conflagration of Moscow, which is the general opinion even in Russia, although Rostopschin has positively denied it. It is certain, however, that he took measures for the destruction of the magazines in that city; and should it be proved that his emissaries set fire to the ancient capital of Russia at his express commands, desperate as the measure may appear, it ever ought to be regarded as the act of a patriot, rather than that of an incendiary, inasmuch as it deprived the French invaders of a resting-place, and was the death-blow to Napoleon's boundless ambition. In 1814 Count Rostopschin accompanied the emperor Alexander to the congress of Vienna, after-

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wards spent several years in France, and died at Moscow, in 1826.

ROTGANS, LUKE, an eminent Dutch poet, was born in 1645, at Amsterdam, and died in 1710. He wrote the "Life of William III., King of England," an epic poem, in eight books, and several other less important pieces.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, an English physician; author of a "Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water." Died, 1787.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, a clergyman of the established church, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became a curate in Yorkshire, where he wrote a valuable treatise on the "Doctrine of Justification by Faith," for which the university conferred on him the degree of M. A.; and the bishop of Durham gave him the living of Houghton-le-Spring, where he died, in 1788. He also wrote, "An Apology for the Arianian Creed," "Sketch of the grand Argument for Christianity," "Essay on the Soul and Body," &c.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, the greatest *millionaire* of the age, was one of five brothers, who, by their wealth, connections, and financial skill, have for years exercised a great control over the monied, commercial, and political interests of Europe. Mayer Anselm, their father, and the founder of the house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort. Though educated for the priesthood, he turned his attention to commerce, became eminent as a banker, and being trusted with the most important affairs by the Landgrave of Hesse during the dominion of Napoleon in Germany, he executed his trusts so faithfully and successfully, that his house ranked among the most celebrated on the Continent. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving for inheritance to his sons the example of his life and wise counsels, an immense fortune, and unbounded credit; and they, by combining their operations, and always acting in concert, formed among themselves an invincible phalanx, whose power at one time was sufficient to influence the counsels of a mighty empire, and to regulate its financial operations. Their names and residences were as follow: ANSELM, at Frankfort; SOLOMON, at Berlin and Vienna; NATHAN MAYER, at London; CHARLES, at Naples; and JAMES, at Paris. N. M. Rothschild, whose life we are recording, came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the Continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father, for the Elector of Hesse Cassel and other German princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with such extraordinary judgment, that his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city in the world, with hosts of minor dependent capitalists who participated in his loans, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended for him. His great success

in loan operations made it a matter almost of rivalry with all those states who wanted to borrow money, to obtain his co-operation; and yet he continued literally to steer clear of all the bad bargains which were made during the zenith of his career as a banker and financial merchant. His transactions in bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans; in short, as they were not subject to the reverses which his loan contracts necessarily at times were, they might even be the most important branch of the whole concern. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Anselm, when he was taken ill, and speedily died. His corpse was conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue in Duke's Place, on the 8th of August, 1836.

ROTROU, JOHN DE, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1609, at Dreux; and died in 1650. He was the author of 37 plays, many of which were highly popular; but he willingly bore public testimony to the superior merit of his rival Corneille. Being at Paris when a pestilential disorder broke out at Dreux, he hastened to afford relief to his fellow-citizens; but, three days after his arrival, in 1650, he died, the victim of his benevolent exertions.

ROTTECK, CHARLES VON, a celebrated modern historian, was born at Freiburg, in Baden, in 1775. Carefully educated under the care of his father, who had been ennobled for his medical skill, he joined the university of his native town in 1790 as a law student; and eight years later he obtained the chair of history, where his lectures laid the foundation of the great historical work which has secured him so high a place among the historians of Europe. In 1818 he exchanged his chair of history for that of politics and the law of nations; in 1819 he was chosen member for the university in the first chamber of the states of Baden; and the liberal tenor of his lectures and speeches was well seconded by numerous able works which flowed from his pen on various constitutional questions. The outbreak of the French revolution in 1830 having given fresh vigour to his liberal views, he founded various journals to enunciate and propagate his opinions; but his zeal was viewed with a jealous eye by the government, which not only deprived him of his chair in 1832, but interdicted him from editing any political journal for five years, and sought in various other ways to thwart his designs. Henceforth he was regarded as a martyr to the liberal cause; his name became a watchword to the opposition; and though in 1848 he was restored triumphantly to the enjoyment of his previous rights, the redress came too late, for he died the same year, to the general regret of his countrymen. A list of his various productions would occupy more space than we can afford; but his fame chiefly rests upon his "Allgemeine Welt-Geschichte," which has been translated into nearly every European language.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, an emi-

ment sculptor, was a native of Lyons, but came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works; among which are, the monument of the Duke of Argyll, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of Handel, at Vauxhall; that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity College, Cambridge; and many other statues and monuments in various parts of the kingdom. He long stood at the head of his profession, and had also a talent for poetry. Died, 1762.

ROUCHER, JOHN ANTHONY, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Montpellier, in 1745, and obtained from Turgot a place in the revenue department. When the revolution took place, he opposed the excesses of the more violent politicians; and for his moderation suffered by the guillotine, in 1794. His principal work is "Les Mois," a poem, in 2 vols.

ROUELLE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, one of the earliest of the modern chemists in France, was born at Caen, in 1703. Having devoted great attention to chemical science, botany, and pharmacy, he settled at Paris as an apothecary, and afterwards became professor of chemistry at the royal botanic garden. He also held the office of inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hotel Dieu, and was a popular lecturer. Died, 1770.—His brother, HILARY MARINUS, who was a clever experimental philosopher, assisted him in his lectures, and succeeded him as professor at the royal garden. Born, 1718; died, 1779.

ROUS, FRANCIS, an English republican writer, was born at Halton, in Cornwall, in 1579; educated at Oxford; and became a member of parliament in the reign of Charles I., when he was distinguished by his zeal for the establishment of a commonwealth, on the plan of the Hebrew republic. He was afterwards the tool of Cromwell, whom he compared to Moses, and, in consequence, was made one of his lords. He was also appointed provost of Eton, where he died, in 1650.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, a French painter, born at Paris, in 1690. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great skill in his art; and, returning to France, was employed by Louis XIV. He afterwards came to England, and painted many excellent pictures. Died, 1694.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished lyric poet, was born at Paris, in 1689. His father, though a shoemaker, gave him a liberal education, and at an early period he displayed a decided taste for poetry. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark; after which he was secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions; but, in 1712, he was banished from France, on the charge of writing some grossly libellous verses, which, during the remainder of his life, and even in his last moments, he solemnly declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of Prince Eugene. Some of his odes and epigrams are excellent, but among the latter are many which are unfit for perusal from their obscenity.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, one of the most eloquent writers and singular characters of the age, was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, where he was born, in 1712. Like most of the citizens of that place, his father had a taste for literature: this he communicated to his son, whose love of marvellous adventure he not only encouraged by reading romances with him in his childhood, but he fostered the growth of those free principles which are the natural characteristics of a zealous republican. Rousseau neglected his school education; and, in his celebrated "Confessions," he represents himself, in his childhood, as of a warm and sensual temperament, and replete with mental and corporeal sensibility. He was first placed with an attorney, who soon dismissed him for negligence: he was then apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away before he was sixteen, and wandered about for some time in Savoy, where he was saved from starving by a priest, and placed in a monastery. It was not long, however, before he found means to escape from this restraint, and a new scene awaited him. The noted Madame de Warens, a recent convert to the Catholic church, who had left her husband at Lausanne for the pious work of proselytism, and who contrived to unite devotional feelings with amorous propensities, took him under her especial protection, caused him to be instructed in science and music, and continued to live with him, at intervals, on terms of more intimacy than delicacy, for about eight years. At length, being superseded by another gallant, he left his once agreeable benefactress; but was so fortunate as to obtain the place of secretary to the French ambassador in Venice, in 1742. But it was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize offered by the academy of Dijon, on the question, "Whether the revival of learning has contributed to the improvement of morals"—taking the negative side of the question, it is said, at the suggestion of Diderot. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He soon after brought out his "Devin du Village," a comic opera, of which he had himself composed the music. This piece was received with general favour, and the author was almost worshipped by the French; but the appearance of his celebrated "Letter on French Music" (1753), in which he pointed out its defects, excited a general storm. Singers and connoisseurs, who could not wield the pen, contributed to spread calumnies, pasquinades, and caricatures against the author, who retired to Geneva. By his change of religion he had lost the rights of a citizen. He now again embraced Protestantism, and was formally reinstated in the privileges of a free citizen of Geneva. From Geneva, Rousseau went to Chamberry, where he wrote his essay, "Sur l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes," which excited still more sensation than his prize essay. In 1760 he published "Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse," a romance, of the most seductive description. His next work, entitled "Du Contrat Social," struck at the foundation of all governments, and therefore

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was prohibited, both in France and Switzerland. This treatise was followed, in 1762, by "Emile, ou de l'Education," which being of an immoral tendency, the book was anathematised by the Archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt by the parliament of Paris and the authorities of Geneva. Obligated to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took shelter in the principality of Neuchâtel, where he published his "Letter to the Archbishop of Paris" and "Lettres de la Montagne," a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Genevese republic, the citizenship of which he renounced. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, and in suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. This was particularly the case with Hume the historian, who secured for him a hospitable asylum in England, but whose friendship he solemnly renounced, and returned to France, where he died suddenly, in 1778. Rousseau was the author of many works besides those we have noticed, all of them marking his peculiar warmth and energy of style, and vigour of thinking. That he exercised a great influence over the theoretical opinions of the age, at the period of the French revolution, if he did not greatly accelerate it, there can be little doubt; and that his writings have been highly injurious to society as at present constituted, there can be still less.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, a lady distinguished for her piety and learning, was the daughter of a dissenting minister named Singer, and was born at Ilchester, in 1674. She was married to Mr. Rowe, a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments, who died of a consumption a few years after; upon which event she retired to Frome, where she resided for the remainder of her life, with the exception of occasional visits to the Countess of Hertford, and a few other friends of rank and talent who highly valued her society. Her principal works are, "Friendship in Death," "Letters, Moral and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse," the "History of Joseph," a poem; and "Devout Exercises of the Heart." Died, 1737.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatist, whose father was a serjeant-at-law, was born in 1673, at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Westminster School, and was intended for the bar; but on the death of his father he gave up all thoughts of the profession, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. His first tragedy, which he published when he was 24, was "The Ambitious Step-mother," and its success gave him encouragement to proceed. It was followed by "Tamerlane," "The Fair Penitent," "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," "Lady Jane Grey," and a comedy called "The Biter." He also wrote miscellaneous "Poems" and the "Life of Shakspeare;" but his principal performance is a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia. On the accession of George I. he was made poet laureate, and he also obtained some government situations, the emoluments of which, with his paternal fortune, enabled him to live in a style of great respectability.

He died in 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ROWE, THOMAS, a Nonconformist divine, was born at North Petherwin, in Devonshire, and died about 1698. He wrote a pious book called "the Christian's Work."

ROWLANDS, HENRY, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey, of which island he published an elaborate account, entitled "Mona Restaurata." Died, 1722.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, an artist celebrated for his skill in caricature, was born in London, in 1736. He studied drawing at Paris; and, on his return, availed himself of the advantages which an attendance at the Royal Academy afforded him; rose to some degree of eminence in his profession, and died in 1827. Among his works are the plates to "Dr. Syntax," "The Dance of Life," and "The Dance of Death."

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. — There was also a SAMUEL ROWLEY of the same period, who wrote two historical plays.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, born in London, in 1743. After having served abroad as a surgeon in the army, and made professional visits to Cuba and the Leeward Islands, he settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a practitioner, though he somewhat marred his fame by his endeavours to oppose vaccine inoculation. He wrote "Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," and several tracts on medical subjects. Died, 1806.

ROWNING, JOHN, a mathematician and divine, who was fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and rector of Anderbury, in Lincolnshire. He was the author of a "Compendious System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. Died, 1771, aged 72.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, a physician and botanist, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1730. He received his education at Edinburgh, served his time to a surgeon, went to India, and was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. His principal work is, "The Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel," 2 vols. 4to. He died at Edinburgh, in 1815.

ROY, Count ANTOINE, an able French statesman, was born at Savigny, in 1764. Soon after the first revolution broke out, he quitted the bar, to which he had been admitted in 1785, and took part in several mining speculations, which turned out most successful. After the fall of Napoleon he ably maintained constitutional principles in opposition to the ultra-royalist opinions then in vogue. He also displayed such a thorough acquaintance with financial questions, that he was made minister of finance in 1819-20; and short as was his tenure of office, it was distinguished by various mea-

asures of reform, which won for him the honours of the peerage. He was a member of the Martignac administration in 1828, but retired from office when Prince Polignac became minister in 1829; and though he accepted of no office under the regime of Louis Philippe, his long experience, sagacious judgment, and moderate counsels were for many years placed at the service of the chamber of peers. His private fortune was immense. Died, 1847.

ROY, JULIAN LE, a celebrated clock and watch-maker, was born at Tours, in 1686. When very young, he showed a decided partiality for mechanical pursuits, and acquired the reputation of being a first-rate horologist. Died, 1750. — His son, PETER LE ROY, was watch-maker to the king, and died in 1785. He published "*Mémoires pour les Horlogers de Paris*," "*Etrennes Chronométriques*," &c.

— JULIAN DAVID, another son, became a member of the National Institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote "*On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece*," "*On the Construction of Christian Temples*," &c.

ROY, PETER CHARLES, a French satirist and dramatic poet, was born at Paris, in 1683. His principal pieces adapted for theatrical representation are, the operas of "*Callirhoe*" and "*Semiramis*," the ballets of "*The Elements*" and "*The Senses*," and the comedy of "*The Captives*," imitated from Plautus. His satires against the members of the French Academy prevented his gaining admission into that assembly, and he died in 1764.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, a distinguished French statesman and philosopher, was born at Sommepeux, 1763. Not long after his admission to the bar at Paris, he embraced the principles of the revolution in 1789; but he soon became disgusted with the scenes of violence that prevailed, and after an abortive attempt to aid the cause of the royalists, he bade adieu for a time to politics, and gave himself up wholly to literary pursuits. In 1810 he was appointed to a chair of literature and philosophy. After the restoration he once more entered upon a political career, and gradually rose in public favour by his sagacity, moderation, and honesty, till in 1828 he was nominated president of the chamber of deputies, of which he had long been a member, but retired from this office in 1830. He was one of the founders of the school of politicians in France, known by the name of *Doctrinaires*; and as a philosopher he has well founded claims to esteem for having introduced in France that system of philosophy so clearly illustrated by Cousin, Jouffroy, and Damiron, and which bears so close an analogy to that of Reid and the other Scotch philosophers. Died, 1845.

ROZEE, Mademoiselle, an ingenious artist, was born at Leyden, in 1632. She neither used oil nor water colours in her pictures, but silk floss on the ground, disposed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which she applied with great judgment and taste. In this manner she executed historical subjects, landscapes, and portraits. Died, 1682.

ROZIER, FRANCIS, a botanist and agricultural writer, was born at Lyons, in 1731. He was an ecclesiastic, and obtained a priory, but devoted himself almost wholly to botany and natural history. He conducted the *Journal de Physique et Histoire Naturelle*, and was the author of a "*Cours de Agriculture*," "*Elementary Demonstrations of Botany*," &c. He was killed during the siege of Lyons, in 1793.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1577. He received an excellent education; and, after studying in his own country, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself after the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian. While in Italy, he was employed by the Duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but on an embassy to Madrid. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings, illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the Duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum for 10,000*l*.

He was afterwards employed by the Infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England with a commission from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I. While here he painted the Apotheosis of James I. and the picture of Charles I. as St. George; for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. He died at Antwerp, in 1640. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid of the great masters; and, according to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was the greatest master of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed.

RUBENS, ALBERT, son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He succeeded his father as secretary to the council, and was greatly esteemed by the Archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. Died, 1637. He wrote "*De Re Vestiarum Veterum*," "*Regam et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata*," "*De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori*," &c.

RUCCELLAI, BERNARD, an Italian statesman and historian, born at Florence, in 1440. Having married the sister of Lorenzo de' Medici, he was promoted to the office of gonfalonier of justice, and employed on several important diplomatic missions. After the death of Lorenzo, he protected the members of the new Platonic academy, for whose use he erected a palace with gardens, embellished with noble monuments of ancient and modern art. Died, 1514. — His son JOHN, born in 1475, was sent ambassador to Venice in 1505; and, in 1512, he took an active part in the measures which led to the restoration of the Medici family. He was afterwards papal nuncio in France, apostolical protonotary, and governor of the castle of St. Angelo. Died, 1525.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, father and son, were both eminent Swedish physicians and natural philosophers. The elder, who died in 1702, wrote an able work, entitled "*Exerci-*

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tatio Anatomica," he was also the author of a whimsical but learned work, on the locality of Paradise, which he places in Sweden; and assigns that country as the common parent of the German, English, Danish, and even Greek and Latin nations. The son is known chiefly as the author of a work on the natural history of the Bible. Died, 1740.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished grammarian and critic, was born in 1674, at Boyndie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; became assistant keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh; set up a printing-office in conjunction with his brother; was one of the founders of the earliest literary society in Scotland, in 1718; and died in 1757. His "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," long used as an elementary book in schools, is the most popular of his productions; but he wrote other grammatical works, and was the editor of the works of George Buchanan, in Latin. He also established the Caledonian Mercury.

RUDING, ROGERS, an English divine, born at Leicester, in 1751; became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; was presented to the living of Morten, in Surrey; and soon after was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, to whose *Archæologia* he was a contributor. He published "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," in 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1820.

RUDOLPH. See **RODOLPH.**

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a French poet and popular preacher, was born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1725. He was the author of several tragedies, both French and Latin; and edited the works of Virgil for the celebrated Delphin classics.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in London, about 1723; entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; published an edition of the statutes, and conducted a periodical paper, called the *Contest*. He also wrote the "Life of Pope," &c. Died, 1769.

RUFINUS, by some called **TORANIUS**, a priest of Aquileia, in the 4th century. He became so attached to St. Jerome, that he accompanied him to the East; but being persecuted by the Arians under Valens, he was banished into Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance, Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by pope Anastasius, who condemned his translation; upon which he retired to Sicily, where he died, about 410. The works of Josephus, the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and the writings of Gregory Nazianzen and St. Basil, were also translated by Rufinus.

RUFUS, a physician of Ephesus, flourished in the reign of Trajan. He discovered the origin of the nerves of the brain, and made observations on the crystalline lens of the eye. He also wrote treatises on the diseases of the urinary organs, &c.; and was esteemed by Galen to have been one of the ablest physicians who had preceded him.

RUGENDAS, GEORGE PHILIP, a celebrated battle-painter, born at Augsburg, in 1693. Such was his zeal for the advancement of his art that, during the siege of Augsburg, he freely exposed himself amidst the fire and carnage, that he might be able to sketch the scenes around him. Died, 1742.

RUGGLE, GEORGE, a dramatic satirist, born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in 1575. He was a fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and author of the famous Latin comedy, called "Ignoramus," performed in that university before James I. in 1614.

RUHS, FREDERIC, a German historian, born in Swedish Pomerania, in 1780; studied at Gottingen; was made professor at Griefswald; wrote a "History of Sweden," 4 vols.; afterwards became a professor of history at Berlin; and died at Leghorn, in 1820.

RUINART, THIERRY, a French theological writer, was born at Rheims, in 1657. He became a Benedictine, and was the associate of Mabillon in his literary labours. He also printed an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, a volume on the Martyrs of the first four centuries, and other books on ecclesiastical history. He died in 1707.

RULHIÈRE, CLAUDIUS CARLOMAN DE, a French historian, was born in 1735, at Bondi, near Paris. After having been in the army, and attained the rank of aide-de-camp to Marshal Richelieu, then governor of Guienne, he went with the minister plenipotentiary, Breteuil, to St. Petersburg, as his secretary and confidential friend, and there witnessed the dethronement of Peter III. and the elevation of Catharine II., of which, on his return to France, he published an account. He was also employed by the government to write a "History of the Anarchy in Poland," 4 vols. Died, 1791.

RUMFORD, Count, so called from the title conferred on him by the Elector of Bavaria, but whose real name was **BENJAMIN THOMPSON**, was born in Woburn, New England, in 1732. He acquired, when young, a knowledge of natural philosophy, and employed himself as a teacher, till he was obliged to independence by an advantageous marriage, when he became a major in the militia of his native province; and when the war took place between Great Britain and her colonies, his local knowledge enabled him to render services of importance to the English commanders. He went to England, and, as the reward of his services, obtained a situation in the foreign office, under Lord George Germaine. Towards the close of the war, he was sent to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, of which he was appointed colonel, and returning to England in 1784, received the honour of knighthood. He was for some time one of the under-secretaries of state. Soon after he went to the Continent, and through the recommendation of the Prince of Deux-Ponts (afterwards king of Bavaria), entered into the service of the reigning elector palatine and duke of Bavaria, when he effected many important and useful reforms in both the civil and military departments of the state. As the reward of his services,

he received various orders of knighthood, was made a lieutenant-general, and created count Rumford. He left Bavaria in 1790, and returned to England, where he employed himself in making experiments on the nature and application of heat, and on other subjects of economical and philosophical research. He likewise suggested the plan, and assisted in the foundation, of the Royal Institution, which led to other establishments of a similar description. In 1802 he removed to Paris, in the neighbourhood of which he took up his residence, married the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier, and died in 1814.

RUMPH, GEORGE EVERARD, a botanist, was born at Hanau, in 1697. He took his doctor's degree in physic, after which he went as consul and senior merchant to Amboyna, where he made valuable botanical collections, the results of which were published by Burman, in 1751, under the title of "Herbarium Amboinense."

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a Scotch painter, was the son of an architect, and born at Edinburgh, in 1734. After serving his time to a portrait painter, he went to Rome with his brother John, a most promising artist, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies with diligence, and on his return home was employed by Sir James Clerk, to decorate his house with scenes from Oasian. His best pictures are, an "Ascension," in the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh; his "Lear," "Andromeda," and "Agripina." Died, 1785.

RUNNINGTON, CHARLES, serjeant-at-law, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1751; and in 1768 he was placed with a special pleader, who employed him on a digest of the law of England. In 1778 he was called to the bar; in 1787 he was made serjeant-at-law; and, in 1815, appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, which office he resigned in 1810. He published "Hale's History of the Common Law," 2 vols.; "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," and "Ruffhead's Statutes at large," 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1821.

RUPERT, or ROBERT OF BAVARIA, Prince, the third son of Frederic, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was born in 1619, and received a military education. He commanded the cavalry of Charles I. during the civil war, and on various occasions manifested the most daring valour; but his impetuosity and imprudence more than counterbalanced the effects of his bravery; and at length, having surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, by whom it was besieged, the king dismissed him from his service. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander, particularly after the Restoration, in the great Dutch war; on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He invented a composition, called "prince's metal," improved the strength of gunpowder, found out a method of fusing black lead, and discovered the art of engraving in mezzotint. He was an active member of the board of trade; and to his influence is ascribed the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was governor. Died, 1682.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American physician, was born in 1741, at Bristol, in Pennsylvania; was educated at Princeton College; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of congress for Pennsylvania, in 1775; was appointed professor of medicine and clinical practice at the university; and died in 1813. During the devastation caused by the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself, and his history of that epidemic is a work of great value. He also wrote "Medical Inquiries and Observations," and "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical."

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, an historian, was born in Northumberland, in 1607; studied at Oxford, and became a barrister. In 1640 he was appointed assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, was much employed in negotiations during the civil wars, and after the Restoration he became secretary to the Lord-keeper Bridgeman. His "Historical Collections," in 8 vols., is a laborious and highly useful compilation.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, fifth earl, and first duke of Bedford, was born in 1687; received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford; was a member of the long parliament in 1640, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edgehill; but in 1643 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. He was not, however, in favour with the royal party, and he retired to private life till the Restoration, when he assisted at the coronation, and was elected a knight of the garter. He also attended the coronation of William and Mary, who, in 1694, exalted him to the rank of marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford. Died, 1760.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, Lord, third son of the preceding, was a distinguished supporter of constitutional liberty, and was born about 1641. In 1679, when Charles II. found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the Whigs, Lord Russell was appointed one of the members of the privy council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the king's confidence, and the recall of the Duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was mild and moderate, his fear of a Catholic succession induced him to take decisive steps in the promotion of the exclusion of the Duke of York. In June, 1680, he went publicly to Westminster Hall, and, at the court of king's bench, presented the duke as a recusant; and, on the November following, carried up the exclusion bill to the House of Lords, at the head of 200 members of parliament. The king dissolved the parliament, evidently resolved to govern thenceforward without one; and arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partisans of the court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the Whig leaders favoured strong expedients, in the way of counteraction, and a plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Among these leaders, including the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyle, the Lords Russell, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney, and Hampden, different views prevailed; but Lord

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Russell looked only to the exclusion of the Duke of York. He was, however, accused of having engaged in "the Rye-house Plot," which had for its object the assassination of the king on his return from Newmarket; and on this pretext he was committed to the Tower, tried, condemned, and executed in July, 1683, being then in the 42d year of his age. After the Revolution, the proceedings against him were annulled.

RUSSELL, Lady RACHEL, wife of the preceding, was daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and widow of Lord Vaughan. In 1697 she was married to Lord William Russell; and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted him when in trouble, and the magnanimity of her behaviour after his death, have excited for her a general feeling of respect and sympathy. Being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth in that capacity, and took down the notes. She survived his lordship 40 years, which period she occupied in the exercise of pious and social duties, Her "Letters," which do equal credit to her understanding and heart, have been often reprinted. Died, 1733.

RUSSELL, EDWARD, earl of Orford, a British admiral, was born in 1651. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to James, duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, Lord William Russell, he retired from court, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. He gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue, in 1692, commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean, was first lord of the admiralty, and died in 1727.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, an historical writer, was born in the county of Midlothian, in 1746. He was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by profession. His works are, "A History of America," 2 vols. 4to.; "A History of Modern Europe," 4 vols. 8vo.; and "A History of Ancient Europe," which was completed in 3 vols. by Dr. Coote, the work being unfinished at his death, in 1793.

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, LL.D., bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was born at Edinburgh, 1781; studied at Glasgow, and having received ordination, was in 1808 appointed to St. James's chapel, Leith, where he continued to officiate till his death. To extensive acquirements, theological and literary, Dr. Russell added the pen of a ready and elegant writer. His contributions to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana and the British Critic were remarkable for their learning and research; his works on Palestine, Egypt, and various other publications written for the Cabinet Library, still hold their ground; and his "Connection of Sacred and Profane Histories" extended his fame far beyond the limits of his native land. On his elevation to the episcopal chair in 1837, the university of Oxford marked its respect for his character and attainments by conferring on him the degree of D.C.L. by diploma; an honour never before bestowed on a Scotchman not educated at Oxford. Died, 1848.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was born at Cambridge. He became fellow of

Christ's College; but, at the Restoration, he went over to Ireland, and was preferred to the deanery of Connor and the rectory of Magee. He was afterwards made bishop of Down, where he died in 1676.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a natural philosopher and physician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1749; studied in that university; succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic garden, in 1786; and died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was the first who represented oxygen gas (then called vital air) as the necessary constituent of all acids.

RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Papworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire, 1712; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1745, he was appointed professor of divinity; and died, rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, with the archdeaconry of Essex, in 1771. His most important works are, "A System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols.; "An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," "A Discourse on Miracles," "Institutes of Natural Law," 2 vols.; and "Sermons."

RUTHVEN, EDWARD SOUTHWELL, the friend and fellow-member of Mr. O'Connell for Dublin in the parliament of 1835; whose return, after undergoing a scrutiny of a committee unusually protracted and expensive, was declared to be illegal, and Messrs. Hamilton and West seated in their stead. Mr. Ruthven, however, did not live to hear the verdict, the labours of the committee not being brought to a close till six weeks after his decease. Died, 1836.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, an eminent anatomist, was born in 1638, at the Hague, and died in 1731. His anatomical works, which contain many new discoveries, have been printed in 4 vols. 4to.—His son HENRY published "Theatrum Animalium," 2 vols. folio.

RUYSCH, RACHEL, one of the most celebrated painters of fruit and flower pieces, was born at Amsterdam, in 1664, and died in 1750. Her pictures are distinguished for truth and splendour of colouring, united with great finish.

RUYSDAAL, JACOB, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Haarlem, in 1636. He stood unrivalled in the representation of woods, groves, and pieces of water, particularly cataracts; and died in 1681.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN, a gallant Dutch admiral, was born in 1607, at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only 11 years old, and, by dint of bravery and skill, rose to the summit of his profession. On many occasions he nobly distinguished himself when engaged against the English, especially in the terrible battle fought in February, 1653, near the mouth of the Channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Van Tromp and Ruyter the Dutch. In the reign of Charles II., Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself, by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying

several English men-of-war at Sheerness. He died in the port of Syracuse, in consequence of a wound received a few days before, when engaging with the French fleet off Messina.

RYDER, Sir DUDLEY, an eminent English lawyer, was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and born in 1691. He held the office of attorney-general from 1739 to 1754, was made lord chief justice, and died in 1755.

RYLAND, JOHN, a dissenting minister, who kept an academy, and officiated many years to a Baptist congregation at Northampton. Mr. Ryland published "The Christian Student and Pastor," "Elements of Mechanics," "The Preceptor," and several tracts and sermons. He died at Enfield, in 1792.

RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNN, an engraver, was born in London, in 1732. He attained great excellence in his art; but his end was truly melancholy, for, in order to extricate himself from some embarrassments, he, in 1782, committed a forgery on the East India Company, and was tried and executed the year following.

RYMER, THOMAS, a critic and antiquary, was a native of Yorkshire; studied at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn; and, succeeding Shadwell, in 1692, as royal historiographer, employed the opportunities afforded him by his office, to make a valuable collection of public treaties, which he began to publish in 1704, under the title of "Fœdera, Conven-

tiones, et conjunctive Generis Acta publica, inter Reges Angliæ, et alios Principes." 15 vols. folio, five more being added by Robert Sanderson. He also wrote some poetical pieces, and left an unpublished collection relating to English history, in 54 vols., now in the British Museum. Died, 1713.

RYNBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent statuary, was born at Antwerp, in 1694. He came to England early in life, and derived considerable reputation and profit from the exercise of his art. Westminster Abbey and other cathedral churches contain specimens of his abilities, among which should be noticed the monuments of Sir Isaac Newton and the Duke of Marlborough. Died, 1770.

RZEWUSKY, or RZEWIESKY, WENCESLAUS, a Polish nobleman, born in 1705. After travelling through the principal countries of Europe, he filled various high offices, among which was that of grand general of the crown, to which he was appointed on the invasion of Poland by the Tartars, in 1739. Having opposed the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne, he gave great offence to the empress, and was subjected to six years' imprisonment in Russia. As he possessed an extensive acquaintance with natural philosophy, and indulged his taste for literature, music, &c., he employed himself during his confinement in these pursuits. He translated the Odes of Horace, and was the author of some poems, dramas and other works. Died, 1770.

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SAAD EDDIN MOHAMMED BEN ITASSAN, a Turkish historian of great eminence, and preceptor of sultan Amurath III. He was well known under the name of Khodja Effendi, and became appointed to the office of mufti to the sultan, which he held till his death in 1600.

SAAVEDRA FAXARDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish writer and diplomatist, was born at Algeziras, in Murcia, in 1584. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and afterwards was appointed sole agent for Spain at the papal court. He also assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and enjoyed for his reward, the collar of St. Jago, a canonry of the church, and a seat in the council-board for the Indies. He died in 1648.

SABAS, the head of the sect of the Messalians, in the third century, whose doctrine enforced a strict adherence to every part of the Scriptures; and who, literally interpreting the divine instruction, "Labour not for the meat that perisheth," refused to engage in any employment.

SABATAI SEVA, a Jewish impostor of Smyrna, who, in 1690, arrogated to himself the character of the Messiah. He obtained such belief and so numerous were his adherents, that the jealousy of the Turkish

government caused him to be seized and sent a prisoner to Constantinople. He here saved his life at the expense of his religion, and turned Mahometan. This pretender was the last of the false Messiahs.

SABATIER, ANTOINE, or SABATIER DE CASTRES, was born at Castres, in 1742. He was a very celebrated French writer, and was early connected with Helvetius and the philosophical party of the literati; but he soon left these, and showed his opposition to them in his work, "Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française," &c., which procured him many enemies, but brought him into notice. He next advocated religion and morality, but his practices being so discreditable, he emigrated at the revolution. On the restoration of the king he obtained but a comparatively small income, and continued his satire on the court and clergy, till sickness reduced him to find alleviation in the house of the Charitable Sisters at Paris, where he died in 1817. Among his numerous works are, "Les Siècles Français, ou Dictionnaire Mythologique, Heroïque, Politique, Littéraire, et Géographique de l'Antiquité Française," 9 vols., and "Les Caprices de la Fortune," &c.

SABATIER, or SABATHIER, PIERRE, a learned Benedictine, born at Poitiers, in

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CHIER, PIERRE, a at Poitiers, in

1682. His great work was an edition of all the ancient Latin versions of the Bible, 3 vols. folio. Died, 1742.

SABBATINI, ANDREA, or ANDREA DEL SALENO, the first painter of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his manner with great success. He died at Naples, in 1545. — LORENZO, called also Lorenzo di Bologna, was another admired artist of the 16th century, and his pictures are frequently mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome, in 1577.

SABBATINI, P. LUD. ANT., known as Sabbatini of Padua, was a distinguished professor of music, and writer also on that science. Died, 1800.

SABELLICUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS COCCIVS, an Italian historian and critic, was born in the Roma Campagna, in 1436. He became professor of eloquence at Udino, and subsequently at Venice, where he obtained a pension for writing the "History of the Republic." He died in 1506. His other works, moral, philosophical, and historical, have been printed in 4 vols. folio.

SABELLIUS, a heretic, born at Ptolemais, in Libya, in the third century, was a disciple of Noctus of Smyrna. He advanced the doctrine of Unity in the Deity, declaring the Son and the Holy Ghost to be mere qualities. These tenets obtained many proselytes, and met with great success till the opposition of St. Denys caused them to be formally condemned.

SABINE, JOSEPH, F.R.S., honorary secretary of the horticultural society, treasurer and vice president of the zoological society, &c., was born in 1770, and was originally intended for the bar. In 1808 he was appointed inspector-general of taxes, which office he held for 20 years; and when it was abolished, in 1835, government allowed him a compensation pension of 350*l.* per annum, seven of his colleagues having retired, 18 years before, on 400*l.* Mr. Sabine was a most accomplished man; and for many years previous to his death, which occurred in January, 1837, his time was almost wholly engrossed in managing the affairs of the scientific institutions of which he was a functionary.

SABINUS, GEORGE, in German, "*Schelten*," a modern Latin poet, was born in Brandenburg, in 1506. He studied at Wittenberg, when but 15 years old, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he ultimately married. He became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and afterwards rector of the new university of Königsberg. His great repute made him known to the emperor Charles V., who ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. Died, 1590.

SACCHI, ANDREA, an eminent painter of Rome, where he was born in 1594. He studied under Albano; and, assisted by the patronage of pope Urban VIII., his talent raised him to great eminence. The churches and palaces of Rome contain many specimens of his skill and genius. Died, 1664.

SACCHINI, ANTONIO MARIA GASPARD, a celebrated Italian composer, was born at Naples, in 1735. He studied under Durante,

and, after being employed in Rome, Venice, and several other cities of Italy with great eclat, he went to London, where he composed several operas. Meeting some opposition there, he left for Paris, where he reached the height of his fame, and obtained a pension from the queen. He died in 1780, leaving upwards of 80 dramatic pieces.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, an English divine, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1706, he obtained the degree of D.D. In 1705 he was appointed preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark; during which period he preached two famous sermons, the objects of which were to create alarm for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. Being impeached in the House of Commons, he was sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. This persecution, however, established the fortune of Sacheverell, who was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and the same month that his suspension terminated, was appointed to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. His abilities, however, were poor and contemptible. Died, 1724.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount, a soldier and statesman, was the third son of the first Duke of Dorset, and was born in 1706. He was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, when his father was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Entering the army, he distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy; and in 1758 he was made a lieutenant-general; but the year following he fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, where he commanded under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whose orders to advance with his troops during the engagement he disobeyed. His behaviour being, at home, attributed to cowardice, he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Under the administration of Lord Bute, however, he was restored to favour, and in 1775 he was appointed colonial secretary of state, which he held during the American war. On quitting office, in 1782, he was created viscount. On succeeding to the estates of Lady Germaine, for a long time he went under that name. He died in 1785; and, from his talent, and the bias of his opinions, the "*Letters of Junius*" have been attributed to his pen.

SACY, LOUIS ISAAC, whose proper name was LE MAISTRE, was born at Paris, in 1613. He entered into orders, but being a zealous Jansenist, he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued two years, and wrote some works, particularly one, entitled "*The Figures of the Bible*." He also published a new translation of the Scriptures, "*Letters of Piety*," 2 vols.; "*Heures de Port Royal*," "*An Attack on the Jesuits*," &c. Died, 1684.

SACY, BARON SILVESTRE DE, a profound and various scholar, but especially eminent as an orientalist, was born, 1758. At the early age of 12 he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Berthreau, from whom he obtained both his tastes for oriental studies, and his earliest direction in them. During the stormy times of the revolution, and the sway of Napoleon, as well as under Louis XVIII.,

Charles X., and Louis Philippe, the splendid talents of M. de Sacy obtained for him the highest and most valuable literary appointments. As a lecturer, he was singularly brilliant, lucid, and effective. In addition to valuable literary offices, he was a peer of France, and an officer of the legion of honour. Nor was his fame confined to France; for, in 1829, our Royal Society of Literature unanimously voted its gold medal to M. de Sacy. His "Arabic Grammar," "Relation de l'Egypte par Abd Allatif, Médecin Arabe de Bagdad," "Exposé de la Religion des Druzes," "Chrestomathie Arabe," and "Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe," are especially valuable to students. Died, 1839.

SADE, JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSO DE, a native of France, was born in 1705. After becoming vicar-general of the archbishops of Toulouse and Narbonne, he was employed on a mission from Languedoc to the court at Paris; and in 1744 he was nominated abbot of Ebrueil, in Auvergne. After the lapse of eight years, he retired to Saumane, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits; and died in 1778.

SADE, DONATIAN ALPHONSO FRANCIS, Count de, nephew of the above, was born in Paris, in 1740. He was educated at the college of Louis le Grand, and then entered the army. He was one of the most abandoned and profligate of the French nobility. At length, however, his friends terminated his career by procuring his confinement in the madhouse at Charenton, where he died, in 1814. He had great talent, but wrote only the most licentious novels.

SADEEL, ANTHONY, a learned French Huguenot and theological writer, was born of a noble family, in the Maçonnais, in 1534. At an early age he preached the reformed persuasion; for which, however, he was imprisoned, but obtained his release through the interposition of his royal patron. Henri Quatre made him his chaplain, and he attended that monarch in some of his campaigns; but, on the reconciliation of Henri to the Church of Rome, he retired to Geneva, where he was chosen pastor and Hebrew professor. He died in 1591, and his works were printed the following year.

SADELER, JOHN, a distinguished engraver was born at Brussels, in 1556. He executed many masterly works, and was honoured by the patronage of the Elector of Bavaria. Died, 1600. — RAPHAEL, brother and pupil of the above, was born in 1555. He worked in conjunction with his relative, and executed upwards of 500 religious engravings. — GILES, who was th. nephew and pupil of the above brothers, excelled both of them in correctness and taste.

SADI, SHEIK MOSLEHEDIN, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in 1175, and died in the 120th year of his age. He studied at Bagdad, and pursued a religious course of life under the direction of the famous Sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, whom he accompanied on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He fought against the infidels, and carried his arms into India and Asia Minor. Being, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli; but was redeemed

by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage with a dowry. Towards the close of his life he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety; and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited by the admirers of his genius and devotion. He wrote "Gulistun, or the Garden of Roses," and other works.

SADLER, JOHN, a political writer, was born in Shropshire, in 1615. He was educated at Cambridge, and was a favourite of Oliver Cromwell. He published a work, entitled "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." Died, 1674.

SADLER, MICHAEL THOMAS, F.R.S., was born at Snelston, in Derbyshire, in 1780; and it may be truly said of him that he was a scholar, an orator, a gentleman, and a philanthropist. He had, however, chiefly devoted himself to mercantile pursuits at Leeds, in connection with a brother, until 1829, when he was invited by the electors of Newark-upon-Trent to become a candidate for the representation of that borough in parliament, and for which he was ultimately returned, in opposition to Mr. Serjeant Wyld. At the general election (1830) he was again returned for Newark; and, in the ensuing year, for Aldborough, Yorkshire. His political opinions were generally more conscientious than popular, and he never failed, if not persuasively, yet honestly and fearlessly, to express them. His chief object in parliament appeared to be nothing less than conferring the largest portion of substantial benefits upon the great mass of the poor, for the agricultural portion of whom he sought to obtain parliamentary aid, to provide them with allotments of ground, &c.; while for Ireland, in the distresses of which he felt a deep sympathy, he eloquently urged the justice and necessity of a well-regulated system of poor laws. To spare the sacrifice of life among the children employed in the manufactories was another of his great objects; and on each he wrote as forcibly and clearly as he had spoken. To his perseverance, the amelioration of the condition of these poor children is owing; since, although his benevolent intentions were frustrated in the first instance, by the too powerful opposition of those whose cupidity rendered them deaf to any appeal against their pecuniary interests, yet his impressive eloquence had so thoroughly aroused the public to a sense of the evil, that, in the ensuing session of parliament, the late opponents of the measure were compelled to carry a similar bill to that which had been proposed by himself. His parliamentary exertions, and the intense anxiety they occasioned, are said to have been the primary cause of his death, which occurred in July, 1835, while he was in Ireland. Mr. Sadler's two principal works were, "Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies," and his "Law of Population," in which the Malthusian doctrines were impugned and refuted.

SADLER, or SADLIER, Sir RALPH, an English statesman, was born in 1507, at Hackney, in Middlesex. In early life he enjoyed the patronage of Cromwell, earl of

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Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII. in consequence of which he was employed in many political affairs, and had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, partaking also of the spoil. He was sent on some embassies to Scotland; and at the battle of Musselburgh, in that kingdom, Sir Ralph greatly distinguished himself, and was made a knight banneret in reward of his services. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary came to England, she was committed to his care. He died in 1587. A collection of his "Letters and Negotiations" was published in 1809, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir, written by Sir Walter Scott.

SADLER, WILLIAM WINDHAM, a well-known aeronaut and chemist. He was in the establishment of the first gas company in Liverpool, where he also erected accommodations for warm, medicated, and vapour baths. During this period, however, he practised aerostation, and made 30 aerial voyages, in one of which he crossed the Irish Channel, from Dublin to Wales. In the last attempt from Blackburn, in Lancashire, Sept. 30, 1824, while descending, the car of his balloon struck against a chimney, and violently precipitated him to the earth and caused his death, aged 28.

SADOC, a learned Jewish doctor, in the 3rd century B.C. He was the disciple of Antigonus Sochneus, president of the Sanhedrim. Joining Balthosus, a fellow-disciple, he denied the resurrection, and from him and his name originated the sect of Sadducees. His followers disclaimed also the existence of angels and the doctrine of predestination. They believed there was no distinct principle like the soul, and, in consequence, opposed the idea of a future state of rewards and punishments.

SADOLET, JAMES, a learned cardinal, was born at Modena, in 1477. His father was a professor of jurisprudence at Ferrara, where he received his education, and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry and philosophy. On the election of Leo X. to the pontificate, he was made one of his secretaries, and soon after bishop of Carpentras. He suffered much from the vicissitudes of war, and was several times compelled to quit the city, leaving his palace, &c. to the plunder of the soldiery. Clement VII. restored him to his office; and the succeeding pontiff, Paul III., again recalled him to Rome, raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. Died, 1547.

SAEMUND, SIOFUSSON, a celebrated Icelandic priest, poet, legislator, and historian in the 11th century. He had a share in forming the ecclesiastical code, wrote a "History of Norway," and was the compiler of that Scandinavian collection of poetry, termed "Edda," printed at Copenhagen, in 1787, 4to. Died, 1135.

ST. BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a celebrated theologian, born at Paris, in 1613. He was famous for his controversies relative to the doctrines of grace and predestination, which agitated the French church in the middle of the 17th century. Died, 1677.

ST. CROIX, GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH, Baron de, a learned French writer, was born at Mormoiron, in 1740; studied at the Jesuit's College, Grenoble; obtained the rank of captain in the grenadiers, but quitted the army for literary pursuits; suffered greatly during the revolution, and died in 1800. His principal works are, a "History of the Naval Power of England," 2 vols.; and a "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great."

ST. FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POUILLAIN DE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rennes, in Brittany, in 1703; became a captain in the army, and distinguished himself by his valour on many occasions. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and published 4 volumes of "Comedies," "Turkish Letters, written in the Manner of Montesquieu;" "Historical Essays upon Paris," 7 vols. &c. Died, 1776.

ST. GERMAIN, CLAUDE LOUIS, Count de, a French soldier and statesman, was born in 1707, in Franche Comté; served with distinction in the army for many years; but having quarrelled with the Duke de Broglie, he quitted it for the service of Denmark, where he was made a field marshal. He subsequently accepted the situation of war-minister to Louis XVI., which he held 2 years; and died in 1778.

ST. HILAIRE. See GIFFROY.

ST. JUST, ANTHONY, a political agent and associate of Robespierre, was born in 1768, and was educated for the legal profession. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., materially assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, acted as a commissioner of the National Convention to the army in Alsace, where he was distinguished for his severity; and, on his return to Paris, becoming involved in the ruin of Robespierre, was guillotined in July, 1794. This demagogue, who was the author of several works, among which were some licentious poems, has often been confounded with LOUIS LEON ST. JUST, the writer of "Esprit de la Révolution, et de la Constitution de France."

ST. LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCES DE, a member of the National Institute of France, was born at Nancy, in 1717. He entered the army, which he left at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus of Poland; became a devoted adherent of Voltaire's, and a favoured admirer of Madame de Chatelet; again entered the army, and died in 1805. Among his works are, "The Seasons," a poem; "Oriental Tales," and a philosophical work, in 3 vols., entitled "Catéchisme Universelle." He also contributed to the Encyclopédie.

ST. MARC, CHARLES HUGH LEFEBVRE DE, a French author, born at Paris, in 1698. His most important work is, "A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, from the Downfall of the Western Empire," 6 vols. 8vo.

ST. MARC, JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ DES RAISINS, Marquis de, a French lyric poet, author of "Adèle de Ponthieu," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1818.

ST. PALAYE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURNE DE, a learned and ingenious writer,

born at Auxerre, in 1697; died, 1781. He studied the manners and customs of ancient France with great diligence and success, and wrote "Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie," 3 vols., which have been translated into English. After his death, the Abbé Millot published another work of his, entitled "L'Histoire des Troubadours," 3 vols.; and he left a voluminous collection of MSS.

ST. PIERRE, CHARLES IRÉNÉE CASTEL DE, a French publicist and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Pierre, in Normandy, in 1658. He was brought up as an ecclesiastic; hence he is generally known as the Abbé de St. Pierre; but he was more distinguished as a politician and philanthropist. Cardinal Polignac took him to the conferences at Utrecht, where he formed a project for a diet to secure a perpetual peace; which Cardinal Dubois called "the dream of a good man." He had the boldness to expose the errors of the government of Louis XIV., and to deny that monarch's right to the epithet of "Great," for which he was expelled the Academy. His works form 18 vols. 12mo. His aim through life was the social elevation of the people; and many of the schemes which he projected for this purpose, though treated with scorn and ridicule at the time he wrote, are daily being carried into effect. Died, 1743.

ST. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, a citizen of Calais, who signalled himself when that place was besieged by Edward III., king of England, in 1347.

ST. PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN HENRI DE, a most ingenious and philosophical French author, was born at Havre, in 1737, was educated in the engineer school at Paris, for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia, afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784 appeared his "Etudes de la Nature," and, in 1788, his "Paul et Virginie," which, after passing through 50 impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon conferred on him the order of the legion of honour, and Joseph Buonaparte granted him a pension of 6000 francs. St. Pierre was also the author of "La Chaumière Indienne" and several other works, all replete with elegant taste and philosophical feeling. Died, 1814.

ST. PRIEST, FRANCIS EMANUEL GUINARD, Count de, a French statesman, born at Grenoble, in 1735. He first served in the army, and was afterwards engaged in diplomatic missions to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague; at which last place he was residing when the revolution commenced. In 1789 he succeeded Baron de Breteuil as minister of the royal household; but subsequent events drove him from France, and he remained in exile till after the restoration of the Bourbons. He was raised to the peerage in 1815, and died in 1821.

ST. REAL, CESAR VICHARD DE, an able French author, was born at Chamberri, in Savoy, where he died in 1692. He wrote "De l'Usage de l'Histoire," "Conjuration des Espagnols contre la République de Venise

en 1618;" and several other treatises on morals, politics, and philosophy.

ST. SIMON, CLAUDIUS HENRY, Count de, was born at Paris, 1760. He was the founder of a politico-philosophical sect, whose leading dogma is, that industry is the definitive purpose of life, and that those engaged in it constitute the superior class of society. He published a variety of works to give currency to his doctrines; among which are, an "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century;" and "Political, Moral, and Philosophical Discussions." Died, 1825.

ST. SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, Duke of, was born in 1675. In 1721 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV.; and died in 1757. His "Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency," containing a vast mass of anecdotal information, form 13 vols.

SALADIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He was born in 1137, raised himself from the station of an officer to that of a sovereign, and supported himself by his valour and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief Christian potentates of Europe, who carried on the most unjust wars against him, under the false appellation of crusades. He obtained various successes over the Christians, but was defeated by Richard Cœur de Lion, and died in 1193.

SALARIO, ANDREW, a painter of Milan, and a disciple of Leonardo da Vinci. His pictures are valuable. He died at Florence, in 1550.

SALE, GEORGE, an English writer, who was well versed in the oriental languages. His greatest work is an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the "Antient Universal History." Born, 1680; died, 1736.

SALE, SIR ROBERT HENRY, known to his countrymen as the "hero of Jellalabad," was the son of Colonel Sale, of the East India Company's service, and entered the army in 1795, when only 13 years of age, as ensign in the 36th foot. He served at the siege and storming of Seringapatam, in 1799; at the storming of the Travancore lines, in 1800; at the capture of the Mauritius, in 1810, and of Rangoon, in 1824. On these and many other important occasions this gallant officer distinguished himself; and in 1833 he was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal brigade of the army of the Indus, which advanced on Afghanistan. He commanded the storming party at Ghuznee, and was severely wounded; received the rank of major-general, and commanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan country in 1840, when, after numerous stormings and captures, he compelled Dost Mahommed Khan to surrender himself to Sir W. McNaughten. In 1841 he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul pass, and was there shot through the leg; with eminent skill he next forced the Jugduloek pass, stormed the fort of Mamoo

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Khalil, and finally retreated upon Jellalabad. Here he and his gallant band were besieged by the Afghan troops, from the 12th Nov. 1841, to the 7th April, 1842; on which day the wearied garrison attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akbar Khan. He afterwards contributed to the capture of Cabul, &c., and received the thanks of parliament for the share he had in redeeming the British name in Afghanistan. He was quarter-master-general to the army of the Sutlej, when he received his fatal wound in the action of the 18th of December, 1845, being then in his 65th year. Lady Sale, whose heroic conduct during the too memorable retreat from Afghanistan will not soon be forgotten, was married to Sir Robert in 1809.

SALICETI, CHRISTOPHER, a Corsican by birth, and a member of the French National Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI., and advocated the other violent measures of his brother revolutionists. When Buonaparte became first consul, he was at first proscribed, but afterwards restored to favour, and sent ambassador to Genoa. He was minister of police at Naples, when that country was under the rule of Joseph Buonaparte; and died in 1820.

SALISBURY, JOHN OF, a learned Augustine monk of the 12th century; author of "Polyeraticion," &c. He was a friend of Thomas à Becket, whose murder he is said to have witnessed. After that event he retired to France, and was made bishop of Chartres by the pope. Died, 1182.

SALISBURY, WILLIAM, a Welsh lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, celebrated as the first translator of the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Welsh language. He died in 1570.

SALISBURY. See CECIL.

SALLO, DENIS DE, a French writer, born at Paris, in 1626. He is distinguished as the original conductor of the first literary journal established in Europe, the *Journal des Savans* being commenced by him in 1665. Died, 1669.

SALLUST, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, distinguished equally for his talents and profligacy, was born at Amiternum, B.C. 85. He was expunged from the list of senators, in consequence of his extravagance and shameless debaucheries; but being restored by Julius Cæsar, and made governor of Numidia, he there amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He died B.C. 35. His "History of the Jugurthine War" and "The Conspiracy of Catiline" bear ample testimony to his genius; but the rigid morality displayed in his writings forms a curious contrast to the vices of the author.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, an eminent French scholar, was born at Saumur, in 1588, and succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden. In 1649 he wrote a defence of Charles I., king of England, which was forcibly and conclusively replied to by Milton. The year following he went to Sweden, on an invitation from queen Christina; and died in 1653. His principal works are, "*Historia Augustæ Scriptores Sex*," "*De Modo Usurarii*," "*De Re Militari Romanorum*,"

"*Hellenistica*," and several editions of ancient authors.

SALMON, THOMAS, an industrious writer and compiler, whose productions include "An Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times," "*The Chronological Historian*," a "*History of England*," 12 vols.; "*Modern History*," 3 vols. folio; a "*Universal Gazetteer*," &c. Died, 1743.

SALMON, WILLIAM, an empirical physician and a voluminous compiler of books, among which are, "*The Complete Physician*," "*The Universal Herbal*," a "*Treatise on Astrology*," "*Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting*," &c. He died about 1700.

SALMON, NATHANIEL, brother of the preceding, an English divine, biographer, and antiquary; was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1690, and entered into holy orders, but subsequently studied medicine, and died in 1742. He wrote the "*History and Antiquities of several of the English Counties*," and is esteemed for the accuracy of his deductions and patient research.

SALVATOR ROSA. See ROSA.

SALVIATI, FRANCESCO ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, whose style of designing approached that of Raphael, though greatly inferior in sublimity and grandeur of composition. Born in Florence, 1510; died, 1563.

SAMPSON, Dr. HENRY, an English divine and physician, was born at South Leverton, in Nottinghamshire; studied physic at Padua and Leyden; and, on his return to England, was chosen a member of the college of physicians. Died, 1705.

SAMWELL, DAVID, a native of Nantglyn, in Denbighshire. He was surgeon of the ship *Discovery*, with Captain Cook, and was an eye-witness of the death of that celebrated navigator; of which event he wrote a circumstantial account. He was also the author of some Welsh poems. Died, 1790.

SANADON, NOEL STEPHEN, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Rouen, in 1676, and died in 1733. His principal works are "*Latin Poems*," 2 vols., and a translation of Horace, with valuable notes, 2 vols.

SANCIO, IGNATIUS, a negro, whose literary abilities attracted much notice, was born in 1729, on board a slave-ship, and carried to Carthage. While a boy he was brought to England by his master, and given to three maiden ladies, sisters, living at Greenwich, who named him Sancho. The Duke of Montague afterwards took him into his service, and encouraged his love of learning; and the duchess left him an annuity at her death. He numbered among his friends, Sterne, Garrick, and other literary characters; and was the author of "*Letters*," "*Poems*," &c. Died, 1780.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fresinfield, in Suffolk, in 1616. In 1664 he was made dean of York; then dean of St. Paul's; and, in 1677, he was raised to the highest station in the church, where he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but at the Revolution he refused to take the oaths, for which he was deprived of his

see. Died, 1693. He wrote "The Predestinated Thief," "Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel," &c.

SANCTORIUS, an eminent physician, was born at Capod'Istria, in 1511; filled the professor's chair in the university of Padua, was the first physician that endeavoured to ascertain the heat of the skin by a thermometer, and rendered his name memorable by his work, entitled "*Ars de Statica Medicina*." Died, 1636.

SANDBY, PAUL, an eminent artist, born at Nottingham, in 1733. He took numerous views in Wales and Scotland, which he transferred to copper plates, in imitation of drawings in India ink; a method of aquatint engraving which he carried to great perfection. On the institution of the Royal Academy he was elected a member; and, in 1768, he was appointed chief drawing-master at Woolwich. Died, 1809.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, a Scotch minister, was born at Perth, in 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. He formed a sect which still goes by his name. In 1765 he went to New England, made many proselytes, and died in 1772. The chief opinions and practices in which the sect differs from others are, their weekly administration of the Lord's supper, washing each other's feet, &c.

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, a zealous Roman Catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, in Surrey. About 1500 he went to Rome, and was sent by pope Gregory XIII. as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatise against the Reformation, entitled "*De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani*."

SANDERSON, DR. ROBERT, bishop of Lincoln, an eminent polemical writer and casuist. Born, 1587; died, 1663.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, a learned antiquary, was usher of the court of chancery and clerk of the rolls. He continued "*Rymer's Fœdera*" from the 16th to the 20th volume, and died in 1741.

SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, D.C.L., professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow, was the son of Dr. Sandford, one of the bishops of the Scottish episcopal church. This accomplished scholar and brilliant orator was not more distinguished for his classic attainments, than for the enthusiasm with which he advocated the reform bill, and other measures which had for their objects the extension of popular rights and privileges. As a teacher he was highly successful; and to his efforts Scotland is indebted for much of her present eminence, as a school for the study of classic literature. Died, Feb. 9. 1838.

SANDWICH, EDWARD MONTAGU, Earl of, a distinguished naval commander in the reign of Charles II., was born in 1625. At the age of 18 he raised a regiment in the service of parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the North Sea; but at his return was deprived of it on suspicion of being in the royal

interest. Monk, however, procured him to be replaced; and he conveyed the king to England; after which he was created earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1664 he commanded under the Duke of York, and had a principal share in the great battle of June 3. 1665. On the renewal of hostilities with the Dutch, he was again employed; and in the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire, on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned, in 1672.

SANDYS, EDWIN, an eminent English prelate, was born in 1519, at Hawkshead, in Lancashire. At the accession of Mary he was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, he was deprived of his office, and sent first to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marshalsea. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy. He was also made bishop of Worcester, and had a share in the translation of the Scriptures, commonly called the "Bishops' Bible." In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1578 to York, where a conspiracy was laid by Sir Robert Stapleton, to ruin him by the imputation of adultery; but it was discovered, and the parties concerned in it were punished. He died in 1588.

SANDYS, SIR EDWIN, second son of the preceding, was born about 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under the learned Hooker. He then went on his travels, and published the result of his observations under the title of "*Europa Speculum*." He was knighted by James I., who employed him in many important missions; and he died in 1629.

SANDYS, GEORGE, second son of the archbishop of that name, was born in 1577, at Bishop's Thorpe, and was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He travelled through the Levant and Italy, of which, in 1615, he published an account. Among his other works are, a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and paraphrases of various parts of Scripture. He died in 1643.

SANGALLO, ANTONIO, an eminent Italian architect of the 16th century, was born at Florence; and on visiting Rome, where he had two uncles who were architects, he was instructed by them, and subsequently perfected himself in the art under Bramante, whom he succeeded as architect of the church of St. Peter. He was much employed under the popes Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., both in fortifying places, and in the construction of public buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which have been much admired. Died, 1546.

SANMICHELI, MICHAEL, a celebrated architect, born at Verona, 1484. He erected several cathedrals and other magnificent edifices, and excelled in the construction of fortified works. Died, 1559.

SANNAZARIUS, or **SANNAZARO**, JACORO, a distinguished Italian poet, who wrote both in Latin and Italian, was born in 1458, at Naples, where he died in 1533. He was the author of sonnets, canzoni, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, and a poem entitled,

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"De Partu Virginis." His elegance of expression, no less than the poetical beauty of his thoughts, gave him a distinguished place among the modern Latin poets.

SANSEVERO, RAYMOND DI SANORO, eminent for his mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, was born at Naples, in 1710, and died in 1771. Among the multifarious and extraordinary machines invented by himself was a four-wheeled vehicle, to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a celebrated geographer and engineer, was born at Abbeville, in 1600; and constructed, even while a youth, a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. He subsequently produced upwards of three hundred maps, all on a large scale, with several volumes to illustrate them; reached the head of his profession, and was appointed geographer and engineer to the king. Died, 1667.—His three sons, **NICHOLAS, WILLIAM**, and **ADRIAN**, who also were excellent geographers, collected and published the works of their father, as well as several of their own.

SANSOVINO, GIACOMO FATTI, an eminent sculptor and architect, was born at Florence, in 1479. He ornamented Rome and Venice with many splendid structures, and enjoyed so great a reputation, that when a general impost was levied at Venice, he and Titian were the only persons exempted from the tax. Died, 1570.

SANTA CRUZ DE MARZENADO, DON ALVAR DE NAVIA OSORIO, Marquis of, an able Spanish officer and diplomatist, who distinguished himself in the war of the succession, was born in 1687; and was killed, in 1732, in a sally from Oran, of which city he was governor. He wrote "Military Reflections," 11 vols. 4to.

SANTERRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, was born at Magny, near Pontoise, in 1651. He painted historical subjects, on a small size, and with great delicacy. Died, 1717.

SANTERRE, M., commandant of the national guard of Paris, and general in the republican army, was a rich brazier, who, having acquired some influence with the citizens, availed himself of the circumstance to act a part in the French revolution. He rendered himself notorious at the demolition of the Bastille on the memorable 14th of July, 1789; but, deficient of the talents which are most necessary to form the leader of a party, he was satisfied to follow the inspirations which were excited by his more fortunate competitors for public favour. Appointed to command a battalion of the Parisian guard, he figured on the 20th of June, 1791, as the agent to intimidate the minority in the legislative assembly, and assist in delivering up Louis XVI. and his unhappy family to the violence of an infuriated mob. He presided at the sad catastrophe, on the 21st January, 1793; and, by ordering the drums to beat when his majesty addressed his people, prevented the voice of the victim from being heard. On the 10th of June following, he headed 14,000 men against the royalist army; but, as he possessed mere courage without any military

talent, his campaign was a failure. He lost his counsellor in the death of Danton; and the committee of public safety suspecting his fidelity, he was arrested in April, 1794. After obtaining his liberty, which he was lucky enough to effect in a short time, Santerre sunk into deserved obscurity.

SANTEUL, or SANTOLIUS, JOHN DE, a distinguished modern Latin poet, was born at Paris, in 1630; and after studying under the Jesuits, entered among the canons of the abbey of St. Victor, and died in 1697. He was eccentric, witty, and capricious; generally licentious, but at times endeavouring to atone for it by sudden fits of devotion.

SAPPHO, a celebrated Greek poetess, born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about a.c. 600. Her writings were highly esteemed by the ancients, and she is regarded as the inventress of the metre which bears her name; but, of her works, there at present exist only a "Hymn to Venus," an ode, and a few trifling fragments.

Another **SAPPHO**, of a later date, who is usually confounded with the foregoing, from being also a native of Lesbos, was no less distinguished for amorous propensities than for the warmth of her lyrical effusions, and is said to have thrown herself into the sea, from the promontory of Leucate, in consequence of the neglect she experienced from Phaon, her lover.

SARAZIN, JACQUES, a sculptor, was born at Noyon, in 1598. After learning the rudiments of his art at Paris, he went to Rome, where he studied painting as well as sculpture, and, on his return, he was much employed at the palace of Versailles. Died, 1640.

SARAZIN, JOHN, a French marshal, born in 1770. He served in the German campaigns during 1805 and 1806; but, in 1809, deserted from Boulogne, obtained employment from the English ministry, and followed the English invading army into Spain. He was condemned for trigamy in 1819. Died 1824.

SARBIEWSKI, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, a Polish poet, usually known by the name of Casimir, was born in 1595, became a professor in the Jesuits' college at Wilna, wrote some elegant Latin poems, and died in 1640.

SARPI, Peter, better known as Father Paul, was born at Venice in 1552, distinguished himself as a theologian, anatomist, and astronomer, and became provincial of the order of Servites, to which he belonged. He successfully aided the Venetian government in its resistance to the encroachments of the papal see; and nearly fell a victim to its vengeance, five ruffians having, it is alleged, at its instigation, made an attempt to assassinate him. The work by which he is best known is "A History of the Council of Trent." Died, 1624.

SARRASIN, JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent French poet, born in Normandy, in 1604. He was secretary to the Prince of Conti, wrote a "History of the Siege of Dunkirk," poems, and various other works; and died in 1654.

SARTI, JOSEPH, a graceful musical composer, born at Faenza, in 1730; who, after having been master of the conservatorio of La Pieta at Venice, was invited to St.

Petersburgh by the empress Catharine, who appointed him director of music at the conservatory of Catharineslaß, with a munificent salary, to which she afterwards added a title of nobility and an estate. Died, 1802.

SAUMAREZ, Right Hon. JAMES, Lord de, a distinguished officer in the British navy, was born in the island of Guernsey, in 1757, and was descended from a French family, whose ancestor accompanied William the Conqueror to this country. He entered the naval service at the age of 15, accompanied Sir Peter Parker across the Atlantic, and having signalled himself in an attack upon Fort Sullivan, received the command of the Spitfire; but the cutter having been much damaged, was burnt, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, and he returned a passenger to England. After being actively engaged, under Sir Hyde Parker, at Dogger Bank, and with Admirals Hood and Rodney, he was sent to cruise on the French coast, where he captured La Reunion, a fine French frigate, without the loss of a single man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy; which gallant action procured him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards sailed with Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, and shared in the victory off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and going again to the Mediterranean, was second in command to Lord Nelson in the glorious victory of the Nile. On his return to England, Sir James received the decoration of the order of the Bath, and was appointed colonel of marines; and in 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the blue, created a baron, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. On the 6th of July he made a daring attack on a superior force in the bay of Algeiras; but owing to the protection of the batteries, and the wind failing, he was compelled to withdraw his ships after an action of five hours, and repair to Gibraltar to refit. With unparalleled expedition he again put to sea, and offered battle to the enemy's fleet, now amounting to 10 sail of the line, his own squadron consisting of only half the number; which ended in two of the enemy's 3-deckers being blown up, and a 74-gun ship captured; and though the darkness of night gave the remainder an opportunity of escaping, they were so crippled that they were laid up at Cadiz, and never again during the war left that port. For this brave action Sir James received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of 1200*l.* per annum. After this he performed a series of signal services to his country, as commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic; and when this country was visited by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, he received the personal thanks of those monarchs, together with those of Prince Metternich, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, for the services he had rendered to the common cause of Europe. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and not long afterwards general of marines; and at the coronation of William IV. he was called to the House of Peers, as Baron de Saumarez. Died at Saumarez, his seat in the island of Guernsey, 1836.

SAUNDERS, Sir EDMUND, an English judge in the reign of Charles II., who was originally an errand-boy at the inns of court. A lawyer of St. Clement's Inn perceiving his genius, took him into his office, and made him his clerk. He afterwards became an eminent counsel, and rose to be chief justice in the court of king's bench. Died, 1683.

SAUNDERS, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, a surgeon and oculist, was born in 1773, in Devonshire, and became demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was particularly skillful in the treatment of disorders of the eye, for which he instituted an infirmary in 1804. He wrote "On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear" and "On the Diseases of the Eye." Died, 1810.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in 1743, became senior physician to Guy's Hospital, and died in 1819. Among his works are, treatises on the "Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver," on "Indian Hepatitis," on "Mineral Waters," &c.

SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1682, at Thurstington, in Yorkshire. He lost his sight when 12 months old, by the small-pox; but was sent to the free-school at Fennistone, where he made a great proficiency in classical learning. At the age of 18 he was introduced to Mr. West, a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress, that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on the mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created M.A. by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711; and in 1728 he received the degree of LL.D. Died, 1739.

SAURIN, JAMES, an eminent French Protestant preacher, was born at Nîmes, in 1677. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, his father retired with his family to Geneva, where the subject of this article made a considerable progress in learning, but quitted his studies, and went into the army. When the Duke of Savoy, under whom he served, made peace in 1696, he returned to Geneva, with a view to engage in the ministry. In 1700 he visited England, where he preached nearly 5 years to his fellow refugees in London. He subsequently became pastor to a congregation of French refugees, who assembled in a chapel belonging to the Prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was the author of 12 vols. of "Sermons," "The State of Christianity in France," "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments," &c. Died, 1730.

SAURIN, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was born in 1659, and distinguished himself as a mathematician. He was originally a Protestant minister; but, in 1694, he embraced the Catholic faith, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. He contributed for some years to the *Journal des Savans*, and died in 1730.

SAURIN, BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the last mentioned, was born in 1706, at Paris; and quitted the bar to become a dramatic

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writer. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy; "Mœurs des Temps," a spirited comedy; and a variety of other dramas. Died, 1781.

SAURIN, Right Hon. WILLIAM, an eminent Irish lawyer. He was called to the bar in the year 1790; in 1798 he received a patent of precedence, which was soon followed by his appointment to the office of solicitor-general. As a member of the Irish parliament he took an active part in the politics of the latter end of the 18th century; yet, turbulent as were the times, and fierce as were the political antagonists to whom he was opposed, his personal integrity and highly honourable feelings were on all hands admitted. His powers as a debater, and his eminence and celebrity as a lawyer, caused him, in 1807, to be made attorney-general for Ireland, and he held that important office until 1822, when he was succeeded by Mr., now Lord, Plunkett. Though for many years previous to his death he had been greatly afflicted in health, his faculties remained unimpaired to the last. Born, 1767; died, 1840.

SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences, and was for several years professor of philosophy at Geneva. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c.; and by the valuable observations which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. He also showed great ingenuity in the construction of improved instruments adapted to scientific uses, viz. a thermometer, a hygrometer, a eudiometer, an electrometer, &c. Died, 1799.

SAUVAGES, FRANCIS BOISSIER DE, a celebrated French botanist and physician, born in 1703, at Alais; became professor of medicine and botany at the university of Montpellier, was a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe, and acquired, by his writings and lectures, as well as by his zeal, a high reputation. His principal work is entitled "Nosologia Methodica," 5 vols. Died, 1767.

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a French mathematician, born in 1653, at La Flèche. He was dumb till he had passed his 7th year, but such was his love for the mathematical sciences, that he acquired them with scarcely any instruction, and became professor at the royal college. He was the discoverer of that branch of science called musical acoustics, and died in 1716.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, an English poet, celebrated for his genius, irregularities, and misfortunes, was born in London, about 1698. The singular story of Savage, adorned as it is by the pen of his intimate friend, Dr. Johnson, has acquired great interest. He was the natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield by Earl Rivers. No sooner did he see the light, than a most unnatural hatred took complete possession of his mother, who placed him with an old woman in the lowest state of indigence, with directions that he should be brought up in utter ignorance of his birth, and in the meanest condition. He was

an apprentice to a shoemaker, when this woman dying suddenly, some of Lady Mason's (the mother of the countess) letters, which he found among her papers, discovered to him the secret of his birth. From this moment his attempts to obtain the notice of his mother were incessant, but all his assiduities and applications were unavailing; and in justice to the Countess of Macclesfield it must be observed, that she always asserted that her child died while quite young, and that Savage was an impostor. He now became an author, and, in 1723, produced the tragedy of "Sir Thomas Overbury," the profits of which produced him 200*l.*; and he was rising in reputation, when, in 1727, he accidentally killed a Mr. Sinclair, at a house of ill-fame, in a drunken quarrel. For this he was tried, and found guilty; but obtained the royal pardon, through the intercession of Lady Hertford. Soon after, Lord Tyrconnel became his patron, received him into his house, and allowed him 200*l.* a year; but the bard and the peer quarrelled, and he was again turned adrift upon the world. A "Birth-day Ode," addressed to the queen, procured him a pension of 50*l.*, but on her majesty's death this was discontinued, and he subsequently endured much misery and privation; till at length, in 1743, he died in the debtors' prison, at Bristol; exhibiting, as his biographer, Johnson, observes, a lamentable proof that "negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and author, was a native of Vitre, in Brittany; travelled to Egypt and the Levant, where he gathered much information relative to the antiquities, manners, and customs of the country, and died in 1788. He translated the Koran, wrote a "Life of Mahomet," "Letters on Egypt," &c.

SAVEREIN, ALEXANDER, a French mathematician, was born at Arles, in 1720; and died in 1805. His principal works relate to naval tactics and maritime affairs; but he also wrote on philosophical and other subjects.

SAVILLE, Sir HENRY, one of the most profound and elegant scholars of his age, was born in 1549, and after graduating at Brasenose College, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton College, in the same university. In his 29th year he made a tour on the Continent for the purpose of perfecting himself in elegant literature, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. Seven years after, the wardenship of his college was conferred on him, which he held for about 36 years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. Among his works are, "Commentaries on Roman Warfare," and other learned treatises. Died, 1622.

SAVONAROLA, JEROME, a Dominican, was born at Ferrara, in 1452. He was regarded by some as an enthusiast, and by others as an impostor; but he preached with great zeal against the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was condemned to the flames in 1498. He wrote sermons, a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works.

SAXE, MAURICE, Count de, marshal-general of the French armies, was born at Dresden, in 1696. He was the natural son of Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland, by the Countess of Königsmark, and died in 1750, leaving behind him the character of one of the greatest and most successful generals of the age. His "Reveries, or Memoirs concerning the Art of War," together with other small pieces, were translated into English, and published at London, in 1757.

SAXO, GRAMMATICUS, a Danish historian, who flourished in the 12th century.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French writer on political economy, born in 1747. He concerted with Chamfort (who was guillotined) the "Decade Philosophique," during the revolution. Buonaparte, on going to Egypt, made him his librarian extraordinary, and afterwards appointed him a member of the tribunate, from which post he was dismissed by his patron, for having the consistent honesty to vote against the creation of an emperor and empire. His "Traité d'Economie Publique" is a most valuable work, and has been compared to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. Among his other works are, "Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais," "Cours complet d'Economie Politique," 6 vols. &c. In his private life, M. Say is said to have exhibited a model of the domestic virtues; and, as a political character, though assailed by trials and temptations, throughout the stormy periods of the French revolution, as well as during the despotism of Napoleon, he maintained an unaltered reputation. He died in 1832.

SCALA, BARTHELEMI, an Italian statesman and historian; born, 1490; died, 1497. His chief work is a "History of the Florentine Republic."

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, generally known as the elder Scaliger, a celebrated scholar, was born in 1484, at the castle of Riva, on lake Garda, and became a page of the emperor Maximilian, whom he served in war and peace for 17 years. When he was about 40, he quitted the army, and applied himself to the study of natural law, medicine, and the learned languages. In 1525 he accompanied the Bishop of Agen to his diocese in France, where he died in 1558. His work "De Arte Poetica" gained him much reputation, and few men have surpassed him in erudition; but his vanity and insolence were on a par with his talents.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, was born at Agen, in 1540; was made professor of polite literature at Leyden, and is said to have been master of no less than 13 languages. Died, 1609.

SCANDERBEG (which means the **BEY ALEXANDER**), whose proper name was George Castriotto, was the son of John, prince of Albania, and was born in 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mohammedan religion, and at the age of 18 was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of sangiac. After the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality; and having accompanied the Turkish army to Hun-

gary, he entered into an agreement with Hunniades to desert to the Christians. This design he put into execution; and, having ascended the throne of his fathers, he renounced the Mohammedan religion. A long warfare followed; but although frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of mountains, he always renewed his assaults upon the first favourable occasion, until the sultan proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. He, however, renounced his treaty with the sultan, obtained repeated victories over the Turkish armies, completely established his power, and died in 1467. His personal prowess was doubtless prodigious, but the accounts which are related of it exceed all credibility. His death was a great loss to Christendom; and when the Turkish emperor heard of it, he exultingly exclaimed, "Who shall now prevent me from destroying the infidels, who have lost their sword and buckler?" The Albanians, after the death of their chief, appeared to have been deprived of all energy, and in no long time submitted again to the Mussulman dominion.

SCAPULA, JOHN, the author of a valuable lexicon of the Greek language, published originally in quarto, in 1583, and which has since gone through a variety of editions.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, born at Naples, in 1658, was educated at Rome under Carissimi, and died in 1728. The Italians called him the "glory of the art," and the first of composers. He composed about 100 operas, a great number of motets, and nearly 200 masses. — **DOMENICO SCARLATTI**, his son, born in 1683, resided for a time at Rome and Naples, but finally settled at Madrid, where he obtained the appointment of chapel-master to the queen of Spain. He produced several operas and some good church music, and was on terms of friendship with Handel.

SCARPA, ANTONIO, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in 1746, at Friuli; and died at Pavia, in 1826. He enjoyed an extensive reputation throughout Europe, by his admirable description of the nerves in his "Tabula Neurologica." His treatises on the organs of hearing, sight, and smell, and on aneurism, hernia, and lithotomy, &c., further contributed to his surgical fame; while his exquisite taste for the fine arts, and his amiable disposition, rendered him a great favourite in a more extended sphere.

SCARRON, PAUL, a comic poet and satirist, was born at Paris, in 1610, and was intended for the church, to which he was averse, and for which his habits were decidedly unfit. At the age of 24 he travelled into Italy, where he gave himself up without restraint to indulgences of every kind, and continued his excesses after his return to Paris. At the age of 27, having appeared during the carnival at Mans as a savage, he was pursued by the populace, and being obliged to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of his limbs. Notwithstanding his sufferings, he never lost his gaiety; and, settling at Paris, his wit and social powers gained him a wide circle of acquaintance, among whom was the beautiful Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, who after his death was known as the widow Scarron, and who was eventually rendered still more famous as Madame

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SCARSGILL, W. P., author of "The Puritan's Grave," "The Usurer's Daughter," "Provincial Sketches," &c. Died, 1834.

SCHADOW, JOHANN GEOFROY, a distinguished modern sculptor, was born at Berlin, 1764. Having evinced an early predilection for the fine arts, he repaired to Rome in 1785 for the cultivation of his taste, and after initiating himself in the school of the best Italian masters, he returned to Berlin in 1788, where he was appointed professor of sculpture in the university of that city, and subsequently director in chief of the academy of the fine arts. Here he lived and laboured for the long period of 62 years, not only designing and producing the great works which have placed him in the first rank of artists, but forming the distinguished school, which is so nobly represented by such men as Rauch, Dannecker, Zauner, Tieck, and many others. One of his earliest works was the monument of Count van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; and among his most celebrated productions may be mentioned, the statues of Frederick the Great at Stettin, Marshal Blucher at Rosstock, Luther at Wittenberg, and the Quadriga in bronze on the Brandenburg gate at Berlin. Died, 1850. One of his sons has attained great distinction as an artist at Rome.

SCHADOW, ZONO RIDOLFO, an Italian sculptor, was born at Rome, in 1786; and was instructed by Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed many admired sculptures and bas reliefs, and died in 1822.

SCHAEFFER, GEOFROY HEINRICH, a distinguished philologist, professor of Greek literature and librarian at Leipsig, where he was born, 1764. He is chiefly known for his edition of the Greek authors, published by Tauchnitz. Died, 1840.

SCHAEFFER, JACOB CHRISTIAN, a distinguished German philosopher, was born in 1715, and died at Ratisbon in 1790.

SCHALKEN, GODFREY, a Dutch painter of considerable merit, who chiefly excelled in painting candle-light scenes. Born, 1643; died, 1706.

SCHANK, JOHN, a naval officer, was born in 1740, at Castlerig, in Fifeshire; entered the service early in life, and distinguished himself on the Canadian lakes during the American war as an able engineer. After the peace, he devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of shipping, and, among other contrivances, invented one for navigating vessels in shallow water, by means of sliding keels. He was actively employed in the defence of the British coast, and in the transport service, during the war with France, and rose to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1821. He was one of the first founders of the society for promoting naval architecture, and wrote several valuable papers for the institution. Died, 1823.

SCHÉELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, an eminent chemist, was born in 1742, at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania; was brought up as an apothecary at Strasburg, became proprietor of a pharmaceutical establishment at

Keeping, and died in 1796. He wrote "Chemical Essays," and was the discoverer of the oxalic, fluoric, malleic, and lactic acids.

SCHIAVONETTI, LOUIS, an eminent engraver, was born in 1765, at Bassano, in the state of Venice, and settled in England, where he acquired a high reputation, both as an artist and a man. Died, 1810.

SCHILL, FERDINAND VON, a distinguished Prussian officer, was born in 1773, and entered the army in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena; but took the field again at the head of a free corps, displaying great ability. Indignant at the subjection of his country to the influence of Buonaparte, he resolved to make a great effort for the liberation of Germany. With that view he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe; but, after having obtained some successes, he was overpowered, and slain at Stralsund, in May, 1806.

SCHILLER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK VON, one of the most illustrious names in German literature, was born at Marbach, in Würtemberg, in 1759. After having studied medicine, and become surgeon in a regiment, he, in his 23d year, wrote his tragedy of "The Robbers," which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country. It was performed at Mannheim, in 1782. But some passages of a revolutionary tendency having incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Würtemberg, he left Stuttgart by stealth, and made his way to Mannheim, where, after various wanderings and many hardships, he got his tragedy of "Fiesco" brought out on the stage. The tragedies of "Cabal and Love" and "Don Carlos" were his next productions. In 1785 he repaired to Leipsig and Dresden, where he found many admirers. Here he wrote his singular romance called the "Geisterseher" and his "Philosophical Letters," and collected materials for a "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands under Philip II." In 1787 he repaired to Weimar, where he was welcomed with great warmth by Wieland and Herder, undertook the management of a periodical called the German Mercury, and not long afterwards made the acquaintance of Goethe, which soon ripened into a friendship only dissolved by death. In 1789 he was appointed to the chair of history in the university of Jena, and besides lecturing to crowded audiences, he published his celebrated "History of the Thirty Years' War," and engaged in various literary enterprises, which have more or less had great influence on the literature of Germany. "Die Horen" and "Der Musen-Almanach," to which the most eminent men in Germany contributed, belong to this category. He also produced the "Xenien," a collection of epigrams, and wrote his "Ballads," which are reckoned among the finest compositions of their kind in any language. About this period he exhibited a strong tendency to consumption, which by precluding him from lecturing, greatly reduced his income; but he was relieved from the pressure of misfortune by the kindness of the Prince of Denmark, who settled upon him a pension of a thousand dollars for three

years, and thus enabled him to pursue his studies, free at once from narrow circumstances and public duties. He soon after settled at Weimar, in order to direct the theatre in conjunction with Goethe, in accordance with their mutual tastes and opinions; and here he at intervals published the works which, together with those above mentioned, have immortalised his name. Among these are "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," "Joan of Arc," "William Tell," "History of the Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions in the Middle and Later Ages," &c. Died, 1805.

SCHIPANI, GIUSEPPE, a patriotic general of the Neapolitan republic in 1799, defeated and executed by Cardinal Ruffo and the counter-revolutionists, who restored the Neapolitan Bourbons.

SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHELM VON, a celebrated critic, poet, and philologist, was born at Hanover, 1767. After finishing his studies at Göttingen, he became professor at Jena, where he lectured on the theory of art, and joined his brother Friederich in the editorship of the *Athenæum*. In 1802 he repaired to Berlin, as a wider field for his literary predilections; accompanied Madame de Staël, in 1805, on a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden; delivered lectures in Vienna, in 1808, on dramatic art; became secretary to Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden, in 1813; and, after studying Sanscrit in Paris, obtained in 1818 the professorship of history at Bonn, which he held till his death. It would be difficult within the brief space at our command to indicate the great literary achievements of A. W. von Schlegel, and the influence which his works exercised upon the minds not only of his own countrymen but of Europe at large. Besides publishing numerous profound philological works, and many dissertations on subjects connected with the fine arts and poetry, he was the founder of the so called *romantic school*, in contradistinction to the *classical*; his poems and ballads rank among the highest in Germany; his lectures on dramatic art and literature have become a standard work even in England; and his translation of Shakespeare is accounted one of the most wonderful achievements in that difficult, though too often ill-appreciated, art. Though a Protestant by birth and education, Schlegel became warmly attached to Catholicism; but he often displayed a puerile passion for titles and small court distinctions, which formed a great drawback to his real merits, and drew down upon him much merited ridicule. Died, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, FRIEDERICH VON, a celebrated German critic and philologist, and a younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1772, and studied at Göttingen and Leipzig. His first production of any importance was the "History of the Poetry of the Greeks and Romans." He then joined his brother in conducting a periodical called the *Athenæum*, and after publishing the philosophical romance of "Lucinda," he visited Paris, where he delivered lectures on philosophy, and occupied himself with the fine arts. In 1804 he published a "Collection of the Ro-

mantic Poetry of the Middle Ages." After this, he repaired to Vienna, and, in 1800, received an appointment at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles, where he drew up several powerful proclamations. When peace was concluded, he delivered in Vienna the lectures known as "The History of Ancient and Modern Literature," a work which has been justly designated as a great European possession, for it has been translated into nearly every European language. In 1812, he edited the "German Museum," and gained the confidence of Prince Metternich by the composition of various diplomatic papers; in consequence of which he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the Germanic diet, which he held from 1814 to 1818. He then returned to Vienna, and resumed his literary occupations with great zest; contributing to various journals and reviews, lecturing on many topics connected with philosophy and aesthetics; and above all producing his "Philosophy of Life" and his "Philosophy of History," which rank among his best literary efforts. Like his brother, Friederich Schlegel became a Roman Catholic; and his strong devotional tendencies may be seen in his interesting "Letters on Christian Art." Died, 1820.

SCHLEIERMACHER, FREDERIC ERNEST DANIEL, equally distinguished as a theologian, a philologist, a critic, an orator, and a translator, was born at Breslau in 1768; studied at Halle in 1781; and, after holding various ecclesiastical appointments in different parts of Germany, was called to Berlin in 1809 as preacher, and about the same time received the chair of theology in the university of that city. The influence of his writings on the German mind was and still is very great; but it was far surpassed by that which his oral instructions, and the purity and piety which his personal character exercised over those who lived within his sphere. His works on moral philosophy, his sermons, and his masterly translation of Plato, will secure him lasting fame in the literary world. Died, 1834.

SCHLOETZER, AUGUSTUS LOUIS, a German historian, was born in 1737, became professor of philosophy and politics at Göttingen, and died in 1809. Among his works are, "A History of Lithuania," and he was one of the conductors of what may be called the *Literary Gazette* of Göttingen.

SCHMAUSS, JOHN JAMES, historian and publicist, was born at Landau, in 1690. He was educated at Halle, and commenced a life of literary labour at the age of 21, from which he was relieved by the Margrave of Baden-Dourlach, who gave him official employment at his court. In 1784 he was appointed professor of history at the university of Göttingen, which was then regarded as a school of diplomacy for the youth of the greatest families in Europe. Among his principal works are, "A Sketch of the History of the Empire," "Corpus Juris publici Academicum," "Corpus Juris gentium Academicum," and an "Introduction to the Science of Politics." Died, 1787.

SCHÖEFFLIN, JOHN DANIEL, a learned German historian, was born in 1694, and became professor of history and rhetoric at

Strasbourg, published several works for more distinguished historians. He left to

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Strasburg; where he died in 1771. He published several works of great research, and was for more than half a century one of the most distinguished ornaments of the university of Strasburg. His valuable library and museum he left to the public.

SCHOEFFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in the territory of Darmstadt; was a partner with Guttenberg and Faust; and having married the daughter of the latter, became sole possessor of the printing establishment. He died about 1502.

SCHOMBERG, HENRY DE, marshal of France, was descended of a German family. He served in 1617, in Piedmont, under Marshal d'Estrees, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the Isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. He wrote a narrative of the war of Italy, and died in 1633.

SCHOMBERG, FREDERICK ARMAND, Duke of, was born of an illustrious family, but different from the preceding. He began his military career under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1650 he passed into the French service, became acquainted with Condé and Turenne, and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where his success against the forces of Spain procured a favourable peace. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the elector of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the garter, and obtained a grant of 100,000*l*. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was accidentally shot as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, a naval officer and historian. He served as lieutenant in the American war, distinguished himself in the victory gained by Admiral Rodney over Count de Grasse, and was captain of the Culloden in Lord Howe's fleet on "the glorious first of June," 1794. He eventually became a commissioner of the navy, and at his leisure devoted his attention to the composition of a work, entitled "Naval Chronology," 5 vols. Died, 1813.

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a German authoress of great celebrity, was born at Dantzig, 1770. Her father, whose name was Trosin, was a wealthy citizen of that town; and under the paternal roof she enjoyed every facility for the improvement of her great natural abilities. Soon after her marriage she entered on an extensive tour through France, Italy, and the British Islands, of which she subsequently published an account; and, on the death of her husband, she went to reside at Weimar, where she

lived in the closest intimacy with Goethe, her home being the resort of all the eminent persons who were attracted to that court. Her chief works are, "Fernow's Leben," "Ausflucht an den Rhein," "Jugendleben und Wanderbilder" (an English translation of which was published in 1847), "Sionia," "Die Tante," and above all "Gabriele," which presents a charming picture of female character. Died, 1838.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a learned critic, was born at Haarlem, about 1614. His father was rector of the school at Leyden, in which office he succeeded him. His name is now principally known by his "Greek and Latin Lexicon." Died, 1667.

SCHROEDER, JOHN JOACHIM, a learned orientalist, born in Hesse Cassel, in 1680. He undertook a journey to Armenia, in order to prosecute his researches concerning the language of that country, and on his return published his "Thesaurus Linguae Armenicae." He was, successively, professor of the oriental tongues, ecclesiastical history, and theology, at Marburg; where he died in 1756.

SCHUBERT, FRANCIS, an eminent musical composer, was born at Vienna, 1795. His melodies, known by their German name, "Lieder," have attained great celebrity throughout Germany, France, and England; among the best known are the "Erl König," "Ave Maria," "Der Wanderer," and "Die Erwartung," &c. Died, 1830.

SCHULEMBURG, JOHN MATTHIAS, Count de, a celebrated general, born at Magdeburg, in 1681. He first served in the Danish army; after which he distinguished himself as a brave and skilful general in the wars of Poland, under Sobieski; on quitting which service he became generalissimo of the Venetian forces, and in 1716 gained great renown by his noble defence of Corfu against the Turks. Died, 1747.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, a German divine, who has been designated the restorer of oriental literature in the 18th century; was born at Groningen, in 1686; became professor of eastern languages at Franeker, and afterwards at Leyden; wrote several learned works, among which are "Origines Hebraicae" and a "Commentary on the Book of Job," and died in 1750. — JOHN JACOB, his son, who died in 1778; and HENRY ALBERT, his grandson, who died in 1793, were both distinguished by their knowledge of the oriental tongues, and filled the same situations at Leyden.

SCHULZE, JOHN HENRY, a German physician, was born at Colbitz, in the duchy of Magdeburg, in 1687. He was professor of rhetoric and antiquities at Halle, and died there in 1745, with the reputation of being a profound scholar and an able anatomist.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a distinguished astronomer, was born in Holstein, 1780; was successively professor of astronomy at the university of Copenhagen, director at the observatory of Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, and for many years astronomer in the observatory at Altona, and editor of the *Astronomische*

Nachrichten. From 1817 to 1821 he measured, by order of the government, the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the western coast of Jutland, and the degrees of latitude from Skagen (the northern extremity of Jutland) to the frontiers of the kingdom of Hanover; a work which was afterwards continued by the astronomer Gauss. Among many other important works which came from his hands, he executed for the English government the measure of the difference of longitude existing between the observatories of Greenwich and of Altona. He was a diligent and accurate observer, one of his latest labours being connected with Encke's planet *Astræa*. Died, 28th Dec. 1850.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, born at Cologne, in 1607, whose acquirements in the learned languages, the fine arts, and polite literature were so great, that she obtained the appellation of the modern Sappho. This erudite and accomplished lady, who understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldee, and several modern languages, and who was mistress of painting, engraving, sculpture, and music, at length became the victim of fanatical delusion. In 1650 she appeared as a zealous disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, to whom, it is said, she was secretly married; and, after his death, she retired to Welvert, in Friesland, where she died in 1678. Her "Opuscula, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew," were printed in 1652. She also wrote "Latin Poems" and a "Defence of Female Study."

SCHUSTER, IGNATIUS, a famous comic actor at Vienna, on whose tomb the following expressive tribute is recorded:—"Here lies Ignatius Schuster, who made Vienna laugh daily for 30 years, and caused it to weep only once—upon the day of his death." Died, 1835.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG VON, an eminent sculptor, descended from a family that for generations had been distinguished in the arts, was born at Munich, 1802. At the age of 16 he entered the academy of Munich, where he soon attracted the attention of Cornelius, by whose advice he repaired to Rome; and after enjoying there the friendship and instructions of Thorwaldsen, he returned to his native city in 1827, where he found ample scope for the development of his genius in the numerous commissions entrusted to him by the royal family of Bavaria. It would be difficult with our limits to point out even a tithe of his productions; suffice it to say, that rich as Munich has become in works of art, it owes no small portion of its celebrity to this artist, whose marvellous power of composition and versatility of genius showed themselves no less in his admirable statues and reliefs, than in his frescoes and cartoons. Died, 1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, a monk of the order of Cordeliers, at the end of the 13th century, was a native of Fribourg in Germany, and an able chemist. It is said, that as he was making some experiments with nitre, it led to his invention of gunpowder, which was first applied to warlike purposes by the Venetians in 1300. There is, how-

ever, much discrepancy in the accounts of this discovery; and it is certain that Roger Bacon, who died in 1292, was acquainted with an inflammable composition similar to gunpowder, the knowledge of which Europeans appear to have derived from the Orientals.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a German missionary to the East Indies. In 1767, he was employed by the English Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and he continued throughout his life to labour in the sacred cause with unceasing zeal. He was held in high esteem for his character by the Hindoos, and the rajah of Tanjore made him tutor to his son. Died, 1798.

SCHWARTZENBERG, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince, an Austrian field-marshal, was born of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He entered into the army early, and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. After serving two campaigns against the Turks, he was employed in the first campaign against the French in the war that followed the execution of Louis XVI. On the death of the emperor Paul in 1801, he was sent to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander on his accession. He served under General Mack in 1805, and succeeded in withdrawing the cavalry under his command from the consequences of the capitulation of Ulm. He also took a share in the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought against his advice, as well as in that of Wagram. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary force of 30,000 Austrians, extorted by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia; and in 1813 he was invested with the rank of field-marshal, with the commandership-in-chief of all the armies allied against France. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba he was again entrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war he was made president of the aulic council, which post he occupied until his death, in 1820.

SCIOPPIUS, GASPAR, a learned German writer of the 17th century, but who, on account of his spiteful and injurious way of calumniating all that were eminent for their learning, was justly called the "grammatical cur." Born, 1576; died, 1649.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS (the elder), PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, a renowned Roman general, who obtained his surname in honour of his conquests in Africa. His other signal military exploits were, his taking the new city of Carthage in a single day; his complete victory over Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general; the defeat of Syphax, king of Numidia; and of Antiochus in Asia. He was as eminent for his chastity, and his generous behaviour to his prisoners, as for his valour. Neither his laurels, nor his spotless character, however, could protect him from the intrigues of his enemies in Rome; from which city he at length retired in disgust, and died at Liternum, his country seat, B. C. 189.

SCIPIO, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed ASIATICUS, was brother of the preceding,

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with whom he served in Spain and Africa. He obtained the consulate, *n. c.* 186.

SCIPIO, *EMILIUS PUBLIUS*, known as Africanus the Younger, was the son of *Publius Emilius*, and was adopted by the son of *Scipio Africanus*. In his youth he served in the army in Spain, when he obtained a mural crown for scaling the walls of a besieged city, and conquered in single combat a gigantic Spaniard. He carried on the third Punic war, which ended in the destruction of Carthage, and the subjugation of the Carthaginians, *n. c.* 147. He was both a cultivator and a patron of literature. Died, *n. c.* 129.

SCOPAS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, was a native of the Isle of Paros, and flourished in the 6th century.

SCOPOLI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian naturalist and physician, was born in 1723, at Cavalese in the Tyrol; and became, successively, first physician of the Tyrolean mines, professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz, and professor of botany and chemistry at Pavia. He wrote several works on botany and entomology. Died, 1787.

SCOTT, DAVID, author of a "History of Scotland," was born near Haddington, in East Lothian, in 1675; and died in 1742.

SCOTT, HELENUS, an eminent physician, who, after receiving his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, visited London, and went to Venice with an intention of travelling overland to India; but his pecuniary resources failing, he was under the necessity of returning to England. He, however, subsequently went thither, and realised a considerable fortune. He was the author of a romance, entitled "The Adventures of a Rupee." He died, while on a voyage to New South Wales, in 1821.

SCOTT, JAMES, an eloquent preacher, belonging to the Church of England, was born at Leeds, in 1733; studied at Cambridge; and afterwards distinguished himself as a pulpit orator at Trinity Church, Leeds, where he was lecturer. But he was still more noted as a political partisan, by writing in the public journals under the signatures of "Anti-Sejanus" and "Old Slyboots." Through the interest of Lord Sandwich he was presented to the rectory of Simonbourn, in Northumberland, where he unfortunately got into a litigation with his parishioners, which lasted twenty years, and created such a hostile feeling against him, that he was compelled to move to the metropolis, in order to insure his personal safety. Died, 1814.

SCOTT, JOHN, a learned English divine, born at Chippenham, in Wiltshire, in 1638. He became the rector of St. Giles in the Fields, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, was author of "The Christian Life," and died in 1694.

SCOTT, JOHN, a quaker poet, born at Bermondsey, in 1739. He resided, during the greater part of his life at Amwell, and died in 1783. He was the author of "Amwell," and other poems; a "Digest of the Highway Laws," "Critical Essays."

SCOTT, JOHN, the original editor of the London Magazine, and the author of "A Visit to Paris in 1814," &c. His remarks on

some articles in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine having given offence to the editor of that work, a quarrel ensued, which ended in a duel between a friend of the editor and Mr. Scott, who, a few days after, died of the wound he had received from his adversary.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a celebrated Scottish philosopher of the 13th century, whose knowledge of the occult sciences caused him to pass among the unlettered for a magician, was born at Balwrie, in Fifeshire. He travelled in France, Germany, and England, and was received with great distinction by the respective sovereigns; received the honour of knighthood from the Scottish monarch, Alexander III.; and died in 1283.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, the well-known author of "Tom Cringle's Log," was born in Glasgow, 1789; received his education at the high school and university of that city, repaired to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822, and finally settled in Scotland, where he embarked in commercial speculations. During his leisure he composed the entertaining sketches above mentioned, which first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" (but which have since been published separately); and he preserved his incognito so well, that it was not until after his death that they were found to have proceeded from his pen. Died, 1835.

SCOTT, REGINALD, of REYNOLD, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Hart Hall, Cambridge. He had both the good sense and courage to oppose the absurd opinion, at that time prevalent, of the existence of witches, by publishing his "Discoveries of Witchcraft." Died, 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an eminent painter of scenery, who took Vandervelde for his model, and often excelled him. Died, 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS, an English divine, born in 1747, at Braytorf, in Lincolnshire, was intended for the medical profession, but entered the church, and rendered himself celebrated as a theological writer. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital in 1785, and rector of Aston Sandford in 1801; was the author of "The Force of Truth," a "Defence of Calvinism," a "Commentary on the Bible," and "Sermons." Died, 1821.

SCOTT, Sir WALTER, bart., who is generally placed at the head of English novelists in the 19th century, was born at Edinburgh, in 1771. He passed the years of his youth between the pleasures of hunting, the study of the law, and an indulgence of his taste in reading old plays, romances, travels, and marvellous adventures. The antiquities and ancient poetry of Scotland seem to have early inflamed his imagination; he read the old chronicles, and made himself acquainted with the customs, obsolete laws, and even the traditions of individual families, and was versed in the localities and the superstitious belief of the inhabitants of the Scottish mountains. Thus he became an able antiquary, his natural genius rendered him a poet, and his correct judgment has subsequently caused him to be regarded as the patron of literature. He made his debut as an original author in "Specimens of Ancient Scottish Poetry," which had great success.

His next work, "the Lay of the Last Minstrel," was received with still greater favour. "Marmion" and "Rokeby" followed, and gave a climax to his poetical reputation; but it was soon afterwards eclipsed by the rise of Lord Byron's poetical star, his vigorous and impassioned verses diverting the public poetical taste into an entirely new channel. Subsequently appeared "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk" and the "Battle of Waterloo," the first successful, the latter a failure. His novels, however, are his great passport to fame. Those masterly productions, on which criticism would be out of place, need only be enumerated: "Waverley," "Tales of my Landlord," "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," "The Abbott," "Quentin Durward," "Pevensey of the Peak," "Woodstock," "Rob Roy," "The Heart of Mid Lothian," "Chronicles of the Canongate," &c. Sir Walter Scott was made a baronet by George IV., in 1821, after the coronation; in giving effect to the splendid and antiquarian costumes of which, it appears, his taste and erudition were consulted. Our restricted limits prevent us from detailing, with anything like order or minuteness, the numerous engagements of this highly gifted and industrious man: suffice it, therefore, to say, that from the commencement of his literary career in 1792 to the year of his decease, he was constantly producing some popular or talented work, and that he reaped an abundant harvest from the scattered seeds of his genius. His patrimonial estate was also considerable; and, in 1800, he obtained the preferment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, worth about 300*l.* a year; which sum was considerably increased in 1806, by his being appointed one of the principal clerks of the session in Scotland. He accordingly, in 1811, removed 6 or 7 miles below his former residence on the Tweed, where he purchased a farm of about 100 acres, for the purpose of having some more quiet outdoor occupation than field sports, and built a mansion, to which he gave the appellation of Abbotsford. Here he continued to reside, exercising the most open hospitality, and receiving the homage of admiration from all parts of the world, while he pursued his literary labours with unremitting activity. At length, in 1825, the firm of Constable and Co., at Edinburgh, having projected a cheap series of original and selected works, engaged Sir Walter to compose a "Life of Buonaparte." It was in progress when these publishers became bankrupt, and by that unhappy failure Scott found himself involved, on their behalf, for accommodation bills to the enormous amount of 120,000*l.* The estate of Abbotsford had been settled on Sir Walter's eldest son on his marriage, and it was therefore beyond the reach of the creditors; but though he had very little property to answer the immense amount of his debts, there was still a vast source of profit remaining—his literary talents. "Gentlemen," said he to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He further proposed, in their behalf, to ensure the sum of 22,000*l.* upon his life, which proposal was accepted; and

he then sat down, at the age of 55, to the task of redeeming, by the exertion of his talents as a public writer, a debt exceeding 100,000 pounds! In the autumn of 1828 he visited Paris, in order to prosecute researches into several local and other details relating to the subject of his work; which appeared during the summer of 1827, in 9 vols. 8vo.; and realised the sum of 12,000*l.*, being at the rate of 33*l.* a day for the time he had devoted to it. Though from the time of the publication of "Waverley," Sir Walter had been generally considered the author of the "Scotch Novels," yet he had managed to preserve his incognito by various modes of evasion and half-denials whenever the subject was publicly mooted; and the author, whoever he might prove to be, was fancifully styled the "Great Unknown." At length, the mystery was solved. At the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund Association in 1827, Sir Walter, in returning thanks for the honour which the company had done him by drinking his health, unreservedly declared that they were wholly and solely his own compositions. By the republication of the former novels, in a cheap form, with new notes and prefaces; and by new works, viz. "Tales of a Grandfather," a "History of Scotland," in Dr. Lardner's Encyclopedia; "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," in the Family Library, &c., he had paid, in part of his liabilities, 54,000*l.*; and his creditors presented to him, personally, the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as a token of their gratified feelings. Early in 1831, symptoms of paralysis began to be manifested, and in the autumn his physicians recommended an excursion to Italy, as the means of delaying that illness which too obviously approached. A passage to Malta, in the Barham ship of war, was obtained for him, and he reached Naples by that route, Dec. 27. In April, 1832, he went to Rome, inspected the classical antiquities of that city with great interest, and visited Tivoli, Albani, and Frascati. Feeling, however, that his strength was rapidly decreasing, he determined upon returning, with all possible speed, wishing to die in his native country. On his arrival in London it was found that medical assistance was now useless; all hope of his recovery had fled; and at his own anxious desire he was conveyed by sea to Newhaven, where he landed on the 9th of July, reached Abbotsford on the 11th, and after lingering for two months in a state of almost total insensibility, he died on the 21st of September, 1832.

SCOTTI, MARCELLO, a learned Neapolitan, born in 1742; having been nominated against his will a member of the legislature of the short-lived Neapolitan republic of 1799, he fell a victim to the fury of Rufo and the counter-revolutionary party on the triumph of the latter. He had been previously proscribed and persecuted for the too great freedom of his remarks in the "Monarchia Universale Dei Papi."

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was born in 1534, and ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic

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disposition and an extravagant admiration of the glories of chivalry, he rashly determined to carry on war against the Moors in Africa, hoping thereby to effect something for Christianity and the fame of Portugal. He accordingly equipped a fleet and an army, which comprised the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and sailed for Africa in 1578, at the age of 23 years. A general engagement soon took place, and the ardour of the young king bore him into the midst of the enemy, who were already pouring on the rear of his troops. Sebastian fought with the most determined bravery, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared; and so complete was the slaughter, that no more than 50 Portuguese are said to have survived this wild and ill-fated expedition. The mystery which involved the fate of this royal madman led several adventurers to assume his person and his claims, but there seems to be no doubt that he died on the field of battle.

SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO. See PIOMBO.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, an eminent and pious prelate, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and was educated with a view of becoming a dissenting minister. He, however, declared that he could not conscientiously assent to the tenets held by his family, and he therefore conformed to the Church of England, took orders, and obtained preferment. He became, successively, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, prebendary of Durham, king's chaplain, and rector of St. James's, Westminster. In 1735 he was elevated to the see of Bristol; whence he was translated to that of Oxford, in 1737; and, in 1758, he was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; in which situation he conducted himself with great dignity, munificence, and proper severity against any laxity in the morals and manners of the clergy under his more especial superintendence. His sermons, charges, and other works, form 12 vols. Died, 1768.

SECUNDUS, JOANNES, a celebrated Latin poet, was born at the Hague, in 1511. His best known work is entitled "Basia, or the Kissea." Died, 1536.

SEDLEY, Sir CHARLES, a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet, of the age of Charles II., was born at Aylesford, in Kent, in 1639, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was a conspicuous character among the licentious circle which surrounded the gay monarch; but though himself a profligate, he was so much annoyed by an intrigue which James II. carried on with his daughter, afterwards created by that monarch, countess of Dorchester, that he took an active part in promoting the revolution. Died, 1701.

SEED, JEREMIAH, a learned divine, was born at Clifton, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Enham, in Hampshire, and died in 1747. His "Sermons" are highly esteemed.

SEETZEN, ULRIC JASPER, a celebrated

German traveller, was a native of East Friesland, and received his education in the university at Göttingen, where he particularly studied natural history and philosophy. Seconded by the patronage of the Dukes Ernest and Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, in a desire to visit the interior of Africa, he commenced his perilous undertaking in 1802, at Constantinople, where he stayed six months. The ambassadors there assembled, encouraged his enterprise; and at Smyrna, the Russian prince Oczakow, who had been over Asia Minor and Egypt, assisted him with many useful instructions. Seetzen stopped one year at Aleppo to learn the Arabic language, and to collect MSS. for the library of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and reached Damascus in April, 1805. From thence he explored many parts of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, which had not before been visited by any European; and in order that he might be able to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, he made a profession of Mahometanism. In 1810 he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters that arrived from him in Europe. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, under the pretence of his being a magician, he proceeded towards Saama, to complain to the iman of that place; and, a few days after his departure (December, 1811), he died suddenly at Tacs, probably from the effects of poison given him by order of the iman.

SEGAR, Sir WILLIAM, garter-king-at-arms, was author of "Honour, Civil and Military." Died, 1633.

SEGRAIS, JOHN RENAUD DE, a celebrated French poet and novelist. Born, 1624; died, 1701.

SEGUIER, JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent botanist, was born at Nismes, in 1703, and died in 1784. His works are "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Planta Veronenses," 3 vols.; and a translation of the works of Maffei.

SEGUR, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Viscount de, second son of the Marshal de Segur, engaged when young in the military service, but having attained the post of mareschal de camp in 1790, he gave up his time entirely to the cultivation of literature, and published several romances, &c. Died, 1805.

SEGUR, LOUIS, Count de, a French diplomatist and historical writer, was the eldest son of the Marshal de Segur, and born in 1753. He served during two campaigns in the American war, and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg and Berlin. On the overthrow of the French monarchy he relinquished his connection with affairs of state; he was, notwithstanding, arrested by order of the committee of public safety; but being liberated shortly after, he quitted France, and did not return till after the fall of Robespierre. In 1803 he was nominated to the council of state; and, under the imperial government, he was appointed to the office of grand-master of the ceremonies at court. In 1813 he was made a senator; and, on the restoration of the Bourbon family, he was created a peer of France; notwithstanding which, after Buonaparte's return from Elba, he resumed his legislative functions, and again became grand-master of the ceremonies, and one of the peers appointed by

Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, the count was stripped of all his dignities, and passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died in 1880. Among his works are, "A Political Picture of Europe," "The Reign of Frederic William II.," the "History of Modern Europe," &c.

SELDEN, JOHN, an English antiquary, law writer, and historian, of most extensive acquirements, was a native of Sussex, and born in 1584. After receiving his education at Chichester, and Hart Hall, Oxford, he studied the law in the Temple, and was called to the bar. He practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and devoted much of his time to studying the history and antiquities of his country. So early as 1607 he drew up a work, entitled "Analectum Anglo-Britannicum," which was quickly succeeded by several others; and in 1614 appeared his "Titles of Honour." Next followed his "De Diis Syris" and "Mare Clausum," in which latter he endeavours to historically establish the British right of dominion over the circumjacent seas. He now entered the field of politics, and in 1640 was elected member of parliament for Oxford; at which time he was so well affected to the existing constitution of church and state, that when the king withdrew to York, he had some notion of appointing him chancellor. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament he acted with great moderation, and uniformly endeavoured to prevent an ultimate appeal to the sword. In 1643, the House of Commons appointed him keeper of the records of the Tower, and the following year, one of the commissioners of the admiralty, voting him 5000*l.* as a reward for his services. He employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and was universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and goodness of heart. Died, 1654.

SELEUCUS I., surnamed Nicator, or the Conqueror, one of the chief generals under Alexander the Great, and, after his death, founder of the race of princes called Seleucids. He is equally celebrated as a renowned warrior and as the father of his people; yet his virtues could not protect him from the fatal ambition of Ceraunus, one of his courtiers, by whom he was assassinated, B. C. 280.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, was born at Largo, in Scotland, about 1680. He was a good navigator, and made several voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having a quarrel with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he remained in solitude nearly three years, till he was taken away by Captain Woods Rogers, in 1709. On his return to England, he is said to have employed Daniel Defoe in drawing up a narrative of his adventures for the press, from which source originated the popular and interesting "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

SELLE, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1748, was physician to Frederic the Great, a particular detail of

whose last illness he published. In 1790 he went to Paris, where he visited the hospitals and other public establishments; and on his return he published two memoirs on animal magnetism, and others against the critical philosophy of Kant, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. He wrote several medical works, and was appointed privy councillor and director of the college of medicine, &c. Died, 1800.

SELLON, BAKER JOHN, a barrister, was born in 1762. He was the son of the Rev. W. Sellon, minister of Clerkenwell church, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1792, and afterwards admitted to the rank of serjeant-at-law in 1798. For the last 20 years of his life he sat as a police magistrate, having been compelled by deafness to relinquish his avocations as a pleader. He published an "Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas," 2 vols. 8vo., which, by the profession generally, is regarded as a standard book. Died, 1835.

SEMLER, JOHN SOLOMON, a celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Saalfeld, in Saxony, in 1725, and became professor of theology at Halle, where he remained till his death, in 1791. He was so determined to explain away every thing miraculous in the gospel history, and criticised the Bible with such temerity, that he appeared more like an advocate of infidelity than of revelation. His principal work is entitled "Historicæ Ecclesiasticæ selecta capita," 3 vols.

SENEBIER, JOHN, a natural philosopher and historian, was born at Geneva, in 1742. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, but his attention was more particularly directed to philosophy and natural history. He obtained the office of public librarian at Geneva. In 1773, became one of the conductors of the Geneva Journal in 1787, and died in 1809. Among his chief works are, "A Literary History of Geneva" and "Vegetable Physiology."

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS, a celebrated Roman philosopher, moralist, and statesman, the son of Marcus Annaeus, an eminent orator, was born at Corduba, in Spain, during the first year of the Christian era. His reputation soon extended to the imperial court; and his various learning and practical wisdom caused him to be appointed tutor to Nero, and procured him several important places. After his accession to the throne, his imperial pupil for awhile loaded him with favours; but at length resolving to rid himself of his old preceptor, the tyrant charged him with being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso, and he was condemned to death. The method of his execution was, however, left to his own choice. He consequently, with the characteristic ostentation of a stoic, finished his life in the midst of his friends, conversing on philosophical topics while the blood was flowing from his veins, which he had caused to be opened for that purpose. He was a man of undoubted genius, but rapacious and intriguing, accumulating vast wealth by the most unjustifiable means. Dion Cassius ascribes the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea to the distress

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SENNERTUS, DANIEL, an eminent physician and medical writer of Germany. Born, 1572; died, 1637.

SEPULVEDA, JOHN GINEZ DE, born in 1491, was historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and rendered himself ignobly conspicuous as the author of a "Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians," in opposition to the benevolent representations of Las Casas. He was also the author of a "Life of Charles V.," 4 vols.

SERASSI, PIER ANTONIO, an Italian biographer, born at Bergamo, in 1721. He wrote the lives of Tasso, Dante, Molza, Politian, Petrarch, and other eminent Italians, which are much esteemed. Died, 1791.

SERGEI, JOHN TOBIAS, a celebrated Swedish sculptor, was born at Stockholm, in 1740; studied in Italy, and rose to great eminence in his art; was ennobled on his return to Sweden, and died in 1814. His numerous able works are chiefly confined to Sweden, but an admired "Diomedes stealing the Palladium of Troy" is in England.

SERRES, OLIVE, the self-styled princess of Cumberland, was born at Warwick, in 1772, and educated under the protection of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot. At an early age she married Mr. Serres, marine painter to George III.; but after a few years they separated, and she had to support herself and children by her own efforts. She was both an artist and an authoress, and was appointed landscape-painter to the Prince of Wales; but her literary performances were certainly of no very high order. As this female attracted a large share of the public attention for a number of years; and as there were not a few who, after inspecting the mass of documents she possessed, really believed her to be the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, by a marriage with the sister of Dr. Wilmot, we shall here give the outlines of a history, which those who opposed her claims declared was a barefaced imposture. That she had convinced many, there is no doubt, and, perhaps, the striking "family likeness" observable in her features, contributed not a little to give a plausibility to her statements. In 1815, it appears, she first became acquainted with the secret of her birth; at least it was so alleged in the affidavits produced by her counsel in the prerogative court, in order to obtain the sum of 15,000*l.* bequeathed to her by a will of George III., to which the sign-manual and attesting signatures were attached. It was also alleged that, in the year 1815, the Earl of Warwick, in presence of the Duke of Kent, informed her, at her own house, in Seymour Place, that she was the lawful daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland. He exacted a solemn pledge, both from her and the Duke of Kent, not to disclose this communication until after the death of the king; and ultimately (in presence of the royal duke) deposited with her the proofs she possessed; among which was the sign-manual for the 15,000*l.* The folly, inconsistency, want of principle, and, it may be truly added, in-

sanity of many of her actions, would certainly go far towards defeating her claims, whether just or unjust. In June, 1822, Sir Gerard Noel was induced to move for an investigation of her claims in the House of Commons, and was seconded by Mr. Hume; but Sir Robert Peel saw there was abundant room for a laugh at the expense of the *soi-disant* princess and her supporters; and, in a vein of successful irony, he overturned the whole fabric that had been raised to support "the Princess Olive's claims." Her latter years were passed in poverty, within the rules of a prison, in consequence of debts contracted while under her delusion of royalty; having at that time commenced a splendid establishment, assumed the royal livery, &c. She was at length liberated, and went to reside with Miss Macauley, at Somers' Town, a short time previous to her death, which occurred in 1834, at the age of 52.

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, a learned Spaniard, memorable as the victim of religious intolerance, was born at Villanueva, in 1509; was educated at Toulouse, studied medicine at Paris, and was in constant correspondence with Calvin, whom he consulted in respect to his Arian notions. He published several anti-trinitarian works, which excited against him the violent hatred of both Catholics and Protestants; and though he was so fortunate as to escape from the persecutions of the former, he could not elude the vengeance of the latter, headed and incited as they were by his implacable enemy, the stern and unforgiving reformer of Geneva. He was seized as he was passing through that city, tried for "blasphemy and heresy," and condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, Oct. 27, 1553. Servetus is supposed by many to have anticipated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

SERVILIUS TULLIUS, king of Rome, was the son of a female slave. He married the daughter of Tarquin the elder, whom he succeeded B. C. 577, and was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquin Superbus, B. C. 534.

SESSA, an Indian philosopher or mathematician, and the inventor of the game of chess. He lived about the 11th century.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, an English poet, was born at Dunstable, 1618; educated at Trinity College, Oxford; was much engaged in the political squabbles of the age, and wrote some smart pieces both in prose and verse. He was also an indefatigable writer for the stage, but none of his dramas are now acted. Died, 1724.

SEVERUS, CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of Augustus. He was the author of "Ætina," a poem, which has been attributed to Virgil.

SEVERUS, in church history, a sectary of the second century, a follower of Tatian, and chief of the sect of the Severians. He flourished about A. D. 178.

SEVERUS I., LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS, a Roman emperor, was born A. D. 146, at Leptis, in Africa, and was raised to the throne on the death of Diolus Julianus. He has been so much admired for his military talents, that some have called him the most warlike of the Roman emperors. As a monarch he

was cruel; and it has been observed that he never performed an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. He loved the appellation of a man of letters, and he even composed a history of his own reign, which some have praised for its correctness and veracity. He died at York, in 211.

SEVERUS II., FLAVIUS VALERIUS, a short lived emperor, who was raised to the purple by Galerius; but, being deserted by his soldiers when ready to engage Maxentius, he killed himself, A. D. 307.

SEVERUS, SULPICIUS, a historian, was a native of Aquitaine, who flourished in the beginning of the 5th century, and by his writings acquired the title of the Christian Ballust.

SEVIGNE, MARY DE RADUTIN, Marchioness de, daughter of the Baron de Chantal, was born in 1626. At the age of 18 she married the Marquis de Sevigné, who was killed in a duel seven years afterwards. Being thus left a widow, with two children, she paid great attention to their education; and when her daughter married the Count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her; to which circumstance the world is indebted for those letters which are regarded as models of epistolary composition. Died, 1696.

SEWARD, ANNA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, himself a poet and the author of an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, was born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. She evinced a poetical taste in early life. In 1782 she published her poetical romance of "Louisa;" and she subsequently printed a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's "Botanic Garden." Died, 1809. An edition of her works, with a biographical preface, was published by Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott; her "Letters" also appeared in 6 vols.; but her fame has passed away.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, a biographical writer, was born in London, 1747. He was educated at the Charter House and at Oxford; was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and other eminent literary characters; and was the author of "Anecdotes of distinguished Persons," "Biographiana," &c. He died in 1799.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Windsor, and after completing his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, studied medicine in Holland under the celebrated Boerhaave, and settled at Hampstead as a physician. His chief literary productions are, "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy; "A Vindication of the English Stage;" translations of parts of Lucan, Ovid, and Tibullus; and "Epistles to Mr. Addison." Died, 1726.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, the son of an English refugee at Amsterdam, who, though brought up as a weaver, made himself master of several languages, and compiled an "English and Dutch Dictionary;" but he is best known by his "History of the Quakers," of which sect he was himself a member. Died, 1725.

SEXTIUS, QUINTUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, in the time of Augustus. He re-

fused the senatorial rank, and established a school upon the most rigid principles of self-denial.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher and physician, who lived in the reign of Commodus. Only two of his works are extant, the "Institutes of Pyrrhonism," and ten books against the mathematicians.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., to whom he was maternal uncle, being brother of Jane Seymour, third wife to Henry VIII. He devoted himself to the military profession, and commanded in a maritime expedition against the Scots, in 1544, when he landed a body of troops at Leith, and set fire to the city of Edinburgh. On the death of Henry VIII. he rose to unbounded power, procuring himself to be appointed governor of the king, and protector of the realm. In 1548 he obtained the post of lord treasurer, was created duke of Somerset, and made earl-marshal. The same year he headed an army, with which he invaded Scotland, and after having gained the victory of Musselburgh, returned in triumph to England. His success excited the jealousy of the Earl of Warwick and others, who first procured his confinement in the Tower, for a short time during 1549, on the charge of arbitrary conduct and injustice, and finally caused him to be again arrested, two years afterwards, on the charge of treasonable designs against the lives of some of the privy councillors, for which he was beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 22. 1552.

SFORZA, JAMES, called the Great, was born of humble parentage, at Cotignola, in 1639. A company of soldiers happening to pass through his village, young Sforza joined them, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, became a general. He obliged Alphonsus, king of Arragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted; but being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, he was drowned in the river near Pescara, in 1424.

SFORZA, FRANCIS, natural son of the preceding, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the Duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy; but he abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. Died, 1466.

SHADWELL, the Right Hon. Sir LANCELOT, vice-chancellor of England, was born 1779; educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1800, as seventh wrangler, obtaining also the second chancellor's medal. He was called to the bar by the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn in 1803, was appointed a king's counsel in 1821, sat for Ripon as M.P. in 1826, and was elevated to the vice-chancellorship of England in 1827. His honour also twice filled the office of a commissioner of the great seal; first in 1833, after Lord Brougham's, and in 1850, after Lord Cottenham's, resignation of the chancellorship. As a judge, Sir Lancelot gave great satisfaction. He disposed with great rapidity of the mere routine business of his court, and he was no

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Died, Aug. 10. 1850.

SHADWELL, THOMAS, a dramatic poet,
was born in 1640, at Stanton Hall, Norfolk,
and was educated at Cambridge. When
Dryden was removed from the offices of
laureate and historiographer royal, Shad-
well was appointed his successor, which
exposed him to the severity of that poet's
satire, who ridiculed him under the appel-
lation of *Macfiecknoe*. Died, 1692. His
principal plays are "Epsom Wells," "Ti-
mon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the
"Gentleman of Alsaec," and the "Lanca-
shire Witches." — CHARLES SHADWELL, sup-
posed to have been the son or nephew of the
preceding, wrote some plays, the best of
which is entitled the "Fair Quaker of Deal."
Died, 1726.

SHAFTESBURY. See COOPER.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM, the most il-
lustrious dramatic poet of England, was
born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23. 1564,
and was the son of a dealer in wool, who ap-
pears also to have carried on the business of a
butcher. His education was confined to what
he could attain at the free-school of his native
place; and being taken from it early, he made
no farther progress than the rudiments of
Latin. In his 18th year he married Ann
Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, who was con-
siderably older than himself. Of his occupa-
tion at this period, nothing determinate is re-
corded; but it appears that he was wild and
irregular, and that he was more than once
concerned with others in stealing deer from
the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote,
near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted
by that gentleman; but he retaliated by a
severe lampoon on him, and then fled to
London, in order to escape another prosecu-
tion. Here he formed an acquaintance with
the players, and was enrolled among them,
though what sort of characters he performed
does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes, that
he could never meet with any further ac-
count of him as an actor, than that his
highest part was the *Ghost* in his own
Hamlet. Queen Elizabeth had several of
his plays acted before her, and without doubt
gave him many marks of her favour. She
was so pleased with the character of Falstaff
in the two parts of Henry IV., that she com-
manded him to exhibit him in love, on which
occasion Shakspeare wrote his rich and
admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of
Windso." His greatest patron was the
Earl of Southampton, who is said on one
occasion to have presented him with 1000*l*. ;
and he enjoyed the friendship of his most
eminent literary contemporaries. Having
become proprietor and manager of the Globe
Theatre, he realised a handsome fortune,
which enabled him to spend the close of his
life at his native town, where he purchased
a house and estate, to which he gave the
name of New Place. The house and lands
continued in the possession of the poet's de-
scendants till the Restoration, when they
were re-purchased by the Clopton family.
Here Shakspeare planted the famous mul-
berry tree, which remained an object of profit

to the people of Stratford, and of veneration
to visitors, till about 1759, when the pos-
sessor, out of hatred to the inhabitants, cut
it down. Shakspeare died on his 52nd birth-
day, in 1616, and was buried in the church
of Stratford, where his monument still re-
mains. In 1741, a monument was erected to
him in Westminster Abbey, and paid for by
the proceeds of benefits at the two great the-
atres. In 1769, by the efforts of Garrick, a
festival was celebrated in honour of the poet
in his native town. The only notice re-
corded of the person of Shakspeare is to be
found in Aubrey, who says that "he was a
handsome, well-shaped man," and adds, that
he was "verie good company, and of a verie
ready, pleasant, and smooth witt." Besides
his immortal plays, Shakspeare was the
author of two poems, "Venus and Adonis"
and "Lucrece," which, although lost in the
blaze of his dramatic genius, exhibit much
of poetry that is worthy of admiration.

SHARP, JAMES, archbishop of St. An-
drew's, a distinguished prelate of the 17th
century, was born in Banffshire, in 1618, and
obtained a professorship in the university of
St. Andrew's. The presbytery being over-
turned by parliament, under Charles II.,
Sharp, who had treacherously promoted
that measure, was rewarded with the pri-
macy, and appointed archbishop of St.
Andrew's. The wanton cruelties which
followed confirmed the horror entertained
against him, and raised the fury of some of
his more bigoted opponents to conspire
against his life. His carriage, in which he
was travelling, about three miles from St.
Andrew's, on the 3rd of May, 1679, was met
by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour
of Burley, who were waiting there to in-
tercept a servant of the archbishop's, named
Carmichael. To tempers thus heated by
fanaticism, the appearance of the archbishop
himself was deemed a sign of the intention
of Providence to substitute a more important
victim; and, regardless of the tears and en-
treaties of his daughter, they dragged him
from his carriage, and with savage ferocity
murdered him before her face.

SHARP, JOHN, a learned prelate and
theological writer, was born at Bradford,
in Yorkshire, in 1644; studied at Christ's
College, Cambridge; and rose, by gradual
preferments, to the deanery of Norwich.
In the reign of James II. he gave such of-
fence to the court by preaching against
popery, that an order was sent to the bishop
of London to suspend him; but the bishop
having refused on the ground of its being
contrary to law, he as well as Dr. Sharp
were suspended by the ecclesiastical com-
mission. The doctor, however, was soon
restored to the exercise of his function; and,
after the revolution, he was made dean of
Canterbury; from whence, in 1661, he was
elevated to the archbishopric of York. Died,
1713. His "Sermons," published after his
death, form 7 vols.

SHARP, THOMAS, a younger son of the
preceding, was born about 1693; received his
education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of
which he became a fellow and D.D. in 1729;
obtained various preferments in the church;
finally became archdeacon of Northumber-

land and a prebendary of Durham; and died in 1758. He wrote "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue," &c.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, a son of the preceding, distinguished for his philanthropy and learning, was born at Durham, in 1734. He obtained a place in the ordnance office, which he resigned at the commencement of the American war, because he disapproved of its principles; after which he devoted his life to private study, and the active exercise of a benevolent mind. With infinite difficulty and expense, he established the right of negroes to their freedom while in England, instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade, advocated the principles of parliamentary reform, and distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects; the last of which was the promotion of the distribution of the Scriptures. He was critically skilled in the Hebrew and Greek languages, and was the author of various works, the principal of which are, "Remarks on the Uses of the Definite Article in the Greek Testament," a "Short Treatise on the English Tongue," "Remarks on the Prophecies;" "Treatises on the Slave Trade," on "Duelling," the "The People's Right to a Share in the Legislature," the "Law of Nature, and Principles of Action in Man," &c. Died, 1813.

SHARP, RICHARD, a gentleman well known in the literary world as "Conversation Sharp," and whose taste and judgment as a critic were equal to his conversational powers, died, aged 76, while on the road from Torquay to his residence in London, March 30. 1835. Mr. Sharp was deeply engaged in commercial concerns, but employed his leisure hours in literary pursuits; and had he more devoted himself to study and composition, he might have taken a high station among the best writers of the day. He was the author of "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse." He had formerly been an M.P. adhering to the Whig interest; and few men displayed more anxiety than he did for the extension of civil and religious liberty, and the moral improvement of the community. He left 250,000*l.*, which was divided between his nephews and nieces.

SHARP, WILLIAM, an eminent engraver, was born in London, in 1740, rose to excellence in his profession, and produced many admirable prints. But with all his merits as an artist, he was credulous in the extreme, and became, in succession, a believer in the reveries of Mesmer and Swedenborg, a dupe of the notorious Richard Brothers, and a supporter of the infamous pretensions of Joanna Southcott. Died, 1824.

SHARPE, GREGORY, an eminent oriental scholar and able divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1713, was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, "A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniaes," "Defence of Dr. Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz," "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages, and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon," "Dissertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues,"

"Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity," an "Introduction to Universal History," and "The Rise and Fall of the City and Temple of Jerusalem." Died, 1771.

SHAW, CURTHER, a poet of very humble origin, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1739. He was usher at a school in Darlington, and while there he published a poem, entitled "Liberty." He afterwards joined a company of comedians, under the name of Seymour; but he relinquished the stage about 1762, and became a professional writer. In 1766 he published the "Race," a satire against most of the living poets; and, on the death of his wife, he produced a pathetic "Monody," esteemed his best performance. He lived a life of intemperance and debauchery, and he died in wretchedness and poverty, in 1766.

SHAW, GEORGE, a distinguished writer on zoology, &c., was born in 1751, at Berton, in Buckinghamshire; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and graduated as M.D. at Oxford. He then settled as a physician in London, was elected F.R.S., and appointed a vice-president of the Linnean Society; delivered lectures on zoology at the Leverian Museum and at the Royal Institution; and was made librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was the author of several works on "Zoology," conducted the "Naturalist's Miscellany," and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1813.

SHAW, Sir JAMES, bart., was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr, in the year 1764; became a junior clerk in a mercantile house of the city of London; and, by constant diligence and great ability, gradually rose to a partnership in the firm. In 1798 his character was so high alike for probity and industry, that he was elected alderman for his ward of Portsoken; in 1803 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1805 that of lord mayor; and, on the very day previous to his vacating the civic chair, he was elected M.P. for the city of London, which honourable position he retained till 1818, when he retired, having been created a baronet in 1809. In 1831 he was elected chamberlain of London, when he resigned his aldermanic gown. On occasion of the memorable forgery of exchequer bills, Sir James was supposed to have been unfortunate enough to have received 40,000*l.* of them in his capacity of banker to the city. But the bills happily proved to be genuine, and Sir James received the full amount, with interest to the day of payment. Simple in his habits, singularly industrious and persevering, Sir James was also extremely charitable. Died, Oct. 22. 1843, aged 80.

SHAW, STEBBING, a divine and topographer, was born in 1762, at Stone, in Staffordshire, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became tutor to Sir Francis Burdett, with whom he made a tour to the Highlands, and published an account of the journey. He also wrote a "Tour in the West of England," "A History of Staffordshire," and "The Topographer," published

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in periodic numbers. He died, rector of Hartshorne, in Staffordshire, in 1802.

SHAW, THOMAS, an English divine and antiquary, famous for his "Travels, or Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant." Born, 1692; died, 1751.

SHEA, DAVID, one of the professors of oriental languages at Haileybury College, was born at Dublin, in 1772, and educated at its university. Having held a situation as chief clerk to a large mercantile establishment in Malta, which had extensive connections in the East, he studied the Arabic and Persian tongues; and his oriental acquirements becoming known, a situation at Haileybury was provided for him. He translated "Mirkhoud's History of the early Kings of Persia," and at the time of his death was engaged in the translation of the Dabistan. This work he had completed, and it was presented to the Asiatic Society after his death. Died, 1830.

SHEBBEARE, JOUN, a physician and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, where he was apprenticed to an apothecary. Having made a visit to Paris, he there obtained the degree of M.D., and was admitted into the academy of sciences. He settled in London, and commenced his career as a party writer; for his violence in which character he was once pilloried and twice imprisoned. Afterwards, under the administration of Lord Bute, he apostatised from the popular cause, and obtained a pension. His chief works are, "Letters to the People of England," "The Marriage Act," a satirical romance; "Lydia, or Filial Piety," "Letters on the English Nation," and the "History of the Sumatrans," a political satire. Died, 1788.

SHEE, Sir MARTIN ARCHER, at once president and senior member of the Royal Academy, was born in Dublin, 1769. On his first arrival from Ireland in the British metropolis, he was introduced to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and to some other distinguished persons, by his illustrious friend and countryman, Edmund Burke. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789. In 1791 he sent four portraits to the exhibition; in 1792 he exhibited seven works; and in 1796 he reached what is now the full academical number of eight portraits, including that of Mrs. S. Kemble in the character of Cowlip, in "The Agreeable Surprise." He continued equally industrious for many successive years; and was in such favour with his fellow artists, that he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. In 1800 he was elected a full royal academical; and of his 39 brethren by whom he was chosen he was the last survivor. He continued to produce numerous portraits with amazing readiness; and for a time he was in nearly as great request as Lawrence. In 1805 he made his appearance as a poet by the publication of his "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter; in two parts, with Notes and a Preface, including Strictures on the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste;" and this was followed in 1809 by a second poem, in six cantos, entitled "Ele-

ments of Art," to which Byron alludes in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." A third poetical production, entitled "The Commemoration of Reynolds," &c. appeared from his pen in 1814. In 1824 he published a tragedy called "Alasco," with an angry preface directed against Mr. Colman, the licenser of plays, who had some years previously put a veto on its being brought upon the stage. On the death of Lawrence in 1830, he was elected president of the Royal Academy, and immediately knighted. Sir Martin excelled in short, well-timed, and well-delivered speeches, and his eloquence was highly appreciated within the walls of the academy. His name, says a contemporary from whom this memoir has been abridged, will descend in the history of painting as a clever artist with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs, and as a painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Henry Halford, and the poet Moore. Died, Aug. 19, 1850.

SIELDON, GILBERT, an eminent prelate, was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, in 1598. On the death of Archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, and expended above 66,000*l.* in charitable uses. But the greatest of his works was building the theatre at Oxford. He died in 1677.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, an eminent modern poet, eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Sussex, was born at Field Place, in that county, in 1792. He was sent to Eton, whence, owing to his eccentricity of character, which led him to neglect the studies and violate the rules of the school, he was removed to Oxford, much before the usual period. Here a repetition of youthful irregularities, deeply aggravated by his open avowal of atheism, occasioned his expulsion; and his family, naturally offended with his conduct and irreligious opinions, were still further estranged by an ill-assorted marriage. After the birth of a boy and a girl, he separated from his wife, who died shortly after; which event exposed him to much obloquy and misrepresentation. Mr. Shelley then married Miss Godwin, daughter of the author of "Political Justice" and the famed "Mary Wollstonecroft," and soon after retired to Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, where he wrote his "Revolt of Islam." About this time the guardianship of his children was taken from him, by an order of the chancery, on the ground of alleged atheistical and sceptical notions, and of certain avowed opinions regarding the intercourse of the sexes, which were deemed immoral and dangerous. He now repaired to Italy, with his second wife and a new family, and renewed an acquaintance with Lord Byron, to whom he had been known during a former visit to the Continent. There, in conjunction with his lordship and Mr. Leigh Hunt, he contributed to "The Liberal," a periodical miscellany, which contained the "Vision of Judgment," by Lord Byron, and other original productions; but which, partly owing to Shelley's untimely death, was very soon discontinued. He was drowned by the wreck

of his own small sailing-boat in a violent storm, on his return from Leghorn to his house, on the gulf of Lerici, July 8. 1822. Fifteen days afterwards his body was discovered, and, agreeably to his own desire, often expressed to his friend Byron, it was burnt on the sea-shore, and the ashes conveyed to Rome, where they are interred in the burial-ground near the pyramid of Caius Cestus. The poetical works of this writer are, "Prometheus Chained," "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude," "Queen Mab," and "Cenci;" the whole of which display a poetical genius of the highest order, though blighted by the miasma of infidelity. — His wife above alluded to, born in 1797, gained great distinction by her "Frankenstein," published in 1817. She was also the authoress of the "Lives of Eminent Literary Frenchmen," published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; and, among other literary performances of merit, she edited with notes her husband's poems. Died, 1861.

SIENSTONE, WILLIAM, an English poet, born in 1714, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, was the son of a gentleman farmer residing on his own estate, called the Leasowes. He was educated at Oxford; and on coming into possession of his paternal property, he relinquished all views of an active life, and occupied himself with rural embellishments, and the cultivation of poetry. His great desire to render the Leasowes famous for picturesque beauty and elegance, led to expenses which he could but ill support, and he was by no means a happy inhabitant of the Eden which he had created. His works, which consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, and miscellaneous essays, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dodsley. As a poet, he is pleasing, tender, and correct in sentiment; and his prose works displayed good sense and cultivated taste. Died, 1763.

SHEPREVE, JOHN, an English writer, of the 16th century, was born in Berkshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he became Hebrew professor about 1538. He had a surprising memory, and was one of the most learned men of his time. Died, 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, an English botanist, was born in Leicestershire, in 1659. About 1702 he was appointed consul at Smyrna, and during his residence in the East he collected specimens of all the plants of Natolia and Greece, and made observations on subjects of natural history and antiquities. He died in 1728, and by his will gave 3000*l.* to provide a salary for a professor of botany at Oxford. He published Herman's "Paradisus Batavus" and a work entitled "Schola Botanica."

SHERBURNE, Sir EDWARD, an ingenious writer, was born in London, in 1618. He held the office of clerk of the ordnance under Charles I., and suffered greatly during the civil war; but was restored to his office, and knighted by Charles II. Died, 1702. He translated "Seneca's Tragedies," the "Sphere of Marcus Manilius," and other works, into English, and wrote poems.

SHERIDAN, Dr. THOMAS (the well-known friend of Dean Swift), was born in

1684, and died in 1738. He was eminent as a teacher; but being singularly thoughtless and extravagant, he closed his life in great poverty. He was the author of some sermons, and a translation of the satires of Persius.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born in 1721, at Quilca, in Ireland, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1742 he went upon the stage, and gained much celebrity as a tragedian, both in his native country and in England. He next became manager of the Dublin company; but being ruined by the opposition of a rival theatre and by riots in his own, he relinquished the profession, and commenced as a lecturer on elocution, which for a time was very successful. During the ministry of Lord Bute, he obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year. He subsequently became manager of Drury Lane Theatre; but some disputes taking place, he retired from the situation, and resumed his attention to oratory. His principal works are, an "Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language" and a "Life of Swift." Died, 1788.

SHERIDAN, FRANCES, wife of the preceding, was the writer of "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; "Nourjahad," an eastern tale; and the comedies of "The Discovery" and "The Dupe." Born, 1724; died, 1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, third son of the preceding, distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1751. He was educated at Harrow School, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was "The Rivals," which was acted at Covent Garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the "Duenna," a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his "School for Scandal" gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury Lane Theatre, Sheridan purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained distinguished celebrity as an orator, and made the grandest display of eloquence during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy councillor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his celebrated rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of the life of this highly talented individual was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising from his own improvidence. His profuse habits involved him

deeply in debt; and he was arrested; and, in consequence of his constitution being ruined by the destruction of his property, he took place in the culties, fearfully. Besides the author of "Aristenetus," a "Trip to Sicily," a "Day," a "Izarro," a "dramatic poems." Mr. Sheridan was first to Miss and the second of the Dean. **SHERLOCK**, John, an English divine, and pamphleteer, were of the clerical Treatise highly valued. 1770.

SHERLOCK, John, late, son of the preceding, was distinguished for his controversial numerous, and he was, such as a bishop and don. Died, 1770.

SHERWIN, John, engraver, who was the humble of the estate of Mr. Sussex; and that gentleman he observed drawing, attracted him if way! Sherwin but he should crayon was produced such present; and was presented. He was then became his friend, and the first.

SHIELD, John, composer, was born in 1754. His singing, and music, died in 1800. He was but quitted the duties expected cultivate the he had early before he gained a situation at Scarborough principal offered a situation Italian Opera years as principal forward as a to "The Eli which was given for him the Garden Theatre.

deeply in debt; his failure of a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution; mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health; and his death took place amidst a complication of difficulties, fears, and sorrows, July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of "A Translation of Aristænetus;" the farces of "The Critic," a "Trip to Scarborough," and "St. Patrick's Day;" a "Letter to Henry Dundas;" "Pizarro," a drama altered from Kotzebue, and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, an eminent English divine, born in 1641. He became dean of St. Paul's, and wrote numerous books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. His "Practical Treatise on Death," however, has been highly valued and very much read. Died, 1770.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, son of the preceding, born in 1678, was distinguished as a warm and spirited controversial writer. His works are very numerous, and his sermons particularly to be admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He was, successively, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. Died, 1761.

SHERWIN, JOHN KEYSE, an eminent engraver, who, till the age of 19, exercised the humble occupation of a wood-cutter. He was at that period employed on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex; and being one day at the house of that gentleman, the attention with which he observed some of the family who were drawing, attracted Mr. Mitford's notice, who asked him if he could do any thing in that way! Sherwin said that he could not tell, but he should like to try. On this a portrait was put into his hand, and he produced such a drawing as astonished all present; and the society of arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. He was then placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favourite pupil. His engravings are of the first excellence. Died, 1790.

SHIELD, WILLIAM, an eminent musical composer, was born at Swalwell, Durham, in 1754. His father, who was a teacher of singing, and who had given him a taste for music, died when his son was in his 9th year. He was apprenticed to a boat-builder, but quitted that business as soon as his indentures expired, for he had never ceased to cultivate the knowledge of the violin, which he had early acquired. It was not long before he gained very considerable reputation at Scarborough, &c. as the leader of the principal concerts, which led to his being offered a situation in the orchestra of the Italian Opera House, where he remained 18 years as principal viola. In 1778 he came forward as a dramatic composer in the music to "The Fitch of Bacon," the success of which was great and decisive. It procured him the situation of composer to Covent Garden Theatre, which he held for several

years. At the death of Sir W. Parsons he was appointed master of his majesty's musicians in ordinary; and he continued to enjoy a high degree of popularity to the time of his death, which took place in January, 1829. His style was simple, chaste, and graceful. Among his dramatic pieces are, "Rosina," the "Poor Soldier," "Robin Hood," "Marian," "Oscar and Malvina," "Hartford Bridge," &c. He also set to music many excellent songs, as "Tom Moody," "The Heaving of the Lead," "The Thorn," "Old Towler," &c.

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, an English prelate, was born in 1714. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and became, successively, dean of Winchester, bishop of Llandaff, and bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1788, leaving a son, who became dean of St. Asaph; and two daughters, one of whom married Sir William Jones. The works of the bishop were published in 2 vols.

SHIRLEY, ANTHONY, a celebrated English traveller, was born at Weston, in Sussex, in 1565. On leaving Oxford University, he served under the Earl of Essex, with such reputation as to receive the honour of knighthood. He next went to Italy, and from thence travelled to Persia, where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who in 1612 sent him as his ambassador to England. After this, the emperor of Germany created him a count, and the king of Spain appointed him admiral in the Levant seas. He died in Spain about 1630.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, an eminent English dramatic writer and poet of the Elizabethan age, was born in London, about 1594; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; obtained a curacy at St. Alban's, which he resigned on becoming a Catholic; and then endeavoured, though without success, to establish a grammar school there. He next removed to London, and became a fertile writer for the stage; and, having obtained considerable celebrity, he was taken into the service of queen Henrietta Maria. He afterwards accompanied the Earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the rebellion, and resumed his scholastic employment in the Whitefriars. At the Restoration many of his plays were again acted, and he appears to have been comparatively prosperous; but having lost all his property by the fire of London, in 1666, both he and his wife were so affected by the calamitous event, that they died of grief and terror within 24 hours of each other, on the 29th of October, and were buried in the same grave. Shirley was the author of 37 tragedies, comedies, &c., besides a volume of poems; which are now well known, a complete edition of his works having been published by the late Mr. Gifford.

SHIRLEY, the Right Rev. WALTER AUGUSTUS, bishop of Sodor and Man, was born at Westport, in Ireland, 1797; was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford; ordained in 1820; and took up his residence with his father at Ashbourne, where he undertook lectureships and service, and performed all the duties of an able and active clergyman. While residing here he gained

bury, and rector of Allhallows, in Lombard Street. He wrote two works, "On the Creation and Fall of Man," and "The History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Died, 1754.

SHUTER, EDWARD, a celebrated comic actor, whose talents in the delineation of humorous characters rendered him a public favourite. Died, 1776.

SHUTTLEWORTH, the Right Rev. PHILIP NICHOLAS, bishop of Chichester, was born in 1782, at Kirkham, Lancashire. He received his education at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, and was distinguished at both these learned seminaries by his superior attainments. For some considerable time he resided in Oxford, and filled the situation of tutor to his college; and when, in 1822, the wardenship of New College became vacant, he was unanimously elected to that honourable station. In 1840, Dr. Shuttleworth was promoted to the see of Chichester; but his episcopal dignity was of brief duration, this able prelate dying in January, 1842. His principal works are a "Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason," "Scripture not Tradition," in which his objections to *Puseyism* are stated with great force and learning; a volume of excellent sermons, &c.

SIBBALD, Sir ROBERT, a physician and naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, about 1643. He was physician and geographer to Charles II.; and contributed to the foundation of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are, "Scotia Illustrata" and "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland." Died, 1712.

SIBTHORPE, JOHN, a very learned naturalist and regius professor of botany in the university of Oxford, was a native of that city, and received his education at Lincoln College. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he visited France, Switzerland, and Greece, for the purpose of making botanical researches. In 1794 he published "*Flora Oxoniensis*;" and left an estate of 300*l.* a year to the university, in order to defray the expense of publishing a splendid work, entitled "*Flora Græca*," and towards the foundation of a professorship of rural economy. Died, 1796.

SICARD, ROCH-AMBROSE CUCURRON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse. On the death of l'Epee, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amidst his scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 took part in compiling the "Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France," for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm had passed away, he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, which office he held for many years with great credit to himself and advantage to his pupils. He wrote several valuable

works relating to tuition, &c.; and died in 1822.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most celebrated of English tragic actresses, was a daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of an itinerant company, and born at Brecknock, in 1755. She commenced her theatrical career as a singer, but soon relinquished that line, and attempted tragedy. In her 18th year she was married to Mr. Siddons; when she and her husband played at Liverpool and other places, gaining both reputation and profit. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, but was unsuccessful. She then obtained an engagement at Bath, where she improved rapidly, and became a general favourite. Time, with study and practice, matured her powers; and when she reappeared at Drury Lane, in October, 1782, as Isabella, her success was complete; and, from that time forward, her theatrical career was one continued triumph. In 1801 she transferred her talents to Covent Garden Theatre; and in 1812, having acquired an ample fortune, she retired from the stage; appearing only once again in London, which was in 1816, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. Charles Kemble, and a few nights at Edinburgh, to assist her widowed daughter-in-law. Mrs. Siddons possessed every requisite, personal and acquired, for the high dramatic walk she had aspired to; and those who witnessed her in the meridian of her splendid career, can never forget her surpassing intellectual powers, or her unparalleled dignity of deportment. She died in 1831.

SIDDONS, Mrs. H., for many years the principal actress at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, was the daughter of Mr. Murray, comedian, formerly of Covent Garden, and the wife of Mr. Henry Siddons, son of that distinguished actress, who, like her brothers, John and Charles Kemble, raised the character of the British drama, and shed a brilliant lustre on the stage. Mr. H. Siddons died in 1814, leaving his widow and four children; when Mr. Murray, her brother, kindly undertook the management of the Edinburgh theatre for her, and conducted it with such success, that in 1830 the widow was able to retire from the concern with an ample fortune. The range of characters which Mrs. H. Siddons filled was of that class which may be best expressed by the term "ladylike" in genteel comedy, and of the gentle and pathetic in tragedy, and in these she excelled. In private life this lady was both admired and respected.

SIDMOUTH, HENRY, Viscount, &c., was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, an eminent physician; was educated at Winchester, and Brazenose College, Oxford; and was intended for the profession of the law, which, however, he abandoned almost as soon as he was called to the bar, in order to follow the political fortunes of his boyhood's friend, the second William Pitt. Entering parliament for Devizes, in 1784, he in 1789 succeeded Lord Grenville as speaker of the House of Commons—an honour, we believe, never before or since conferred on so young a member. In this post he remained for 12 years; during which period he commanded

the respect of both friends and foes, and only ceased to be speaker in order to take, at the urgent request of George III., the still more arduous post of prime minister. His ministry lasted only two years and four months, but never were an English minister's talents and courage tried during a like space of time by a more perplexing state of public affairs, both foreign and domestic; and, when circumstances led him to resign, he most honourably supported government whenever he believed its measures to be calculated to benefit the country. In 1805 he accepted the office of president of the council, under Mr. Pitt's government, and was elected to the peerage. This office he more than once resigned, and re-accepted the office of president of the council; but, on the formation of the Liverpool administration, he accepted office as home secretary. The Spa Fields and the Manchester meetings and the Cato Street conspiracy furnish abundant proofs alike of the difficulties against which Lord Sidmouth had to contend, and of the sagacity, courage, and firmness with which he opposed and overcame them. In 1822, after passing nearly 40 years in the public service, he felt the infirmities of age pressing heavily upon him, and finally retired to private life. That he was singularly disinterested no one ever ventured to deny; more than once he refused a pension, and on one occasion he refused an earldom and the garter—those dazzling prizes for which so many statesmen have bartered both personal and political honour. He passed the remainder of life in retirement at his official residence as ranger of Richmond Park. Born, 1757; died, 1844.

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, son of Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst in Kent, was born in 1554, and became one of the most accomplished statesmen and writers of the age. After leaving college, he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy; and, on his return, he became a favourite of queen Elizabeth, who, in 1576, sent him on an embassy to the emperor Rodolph, the real object of which was to promote a league among the Protestant states, which he effected. In 1581 he distinguished himself in the jousts and tournaments celebrated for the entertainment of the Duke of Anjou; and, on the return of that prince to the Continent, he accompanied him to Antwerp. The prince palatine being invested with the order of the garter in 1583, Mr. Sidney was appointed his proxy, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he projected, in concert with Sir Francis Drake, an expedition against the Spaniards in America; and he had gone to Plymouth to embark on the undertaking, when an express mandate from the queen recalled him to court. Her influence also was exerted to prevent him from being elected king of Poland; "refusing," as Camden says, "to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times." He was subsequently appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the cavalry under his uncle, Dudley, earl of Leicester, who commanded the forces sent to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards. On the 22nd of September 1586, he fell in with a convoy sent

by the enemy to Zutphen; and though the English troops were inferior to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased with the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight, till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, lagging with the loss of blood, he asked for water, but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying, "This man's necessity is greater than mine." He died on the 15th of October, and his body was brought to England, and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the author of "A Defence of Poesy," "Sonnets and Poems," and the celebrated heroic romance of "Arcadia." Thus perished the gallant, amiable, and accomplished Sir Philip Sidney, in his 32nd year, whose fate was the object of general regret, and whose talents and acquisitions entitle him to be recorded among the most distinguished persons of his age and nation.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, was the sister of the preceding, and possessed kindred talents, which she assiduously cultivated. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lamented brother, a "Pastoral Dialogue in praise of Queen Elizabeth," a "Discourse of Life and Death," &c. Died, 1601.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, a celebrated English republican, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was born in 1617. He was carefully educated under the inspection of his father, and early trained to a military life; served with considerable distinction under his brother, Lord Lisle, during the Irish rebellion; joined the parliamentarians on his return, in 1643; and, having displayed his skill and bravery in several actions, was ultimately made governor of Dover. When the high court of justice was formed for the trial of the king, he was nominated a member; and although he was neither present when sentence was pronounced, nor signed the warrant for the execution, yet he vindicated that measure; and it is supposed, therefore, that he withheld his signature at the desire of his father. The same principles, however, which led him to oppose Charles, made him hostile to the usurpation of Cromwell, during whose government he retired to Penshurst, and there occupied himself in composing his celebrated "Discourses on Government." In 1659 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden; and, conscious of the offence he had given the royal party, he remained abroad till 1677, when he received a pardon, and returned. In 1683, being implicated in what was called the Rye-house Plot, he was arrested, with Lord William Russell and others; and when arraigned before the chief justice, Jeffries, he was found guilty, though the evidence was defective, and in every sense illegal. He was executed on Tower Hill, December 7, 1685, and suffered with characteristic firmness and constancy. One of the first acts of the Revolution was to reverse his attainder; and the name of Algernon Sidney has since been held in honour by the majority of those who

maintain the government.

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SIEYÈS, Count **EMANUEL**, usually called the **Abbé SIEYÈS**, was born in 1749, at Frejus, where his father was director of the post-office. Having finished his studies in the university of Paris, he was one of the grand vicars to the bishop of Chartres; but at the time of the American revolution, he abandoned his ecclesiastical pursuits to enter into the field of politics, where he boldly promulgated new doctrines, and acquired very considerable influence. His abilities having soon made themselves known, he was in 1787 named a member of the provincial assembly which Necker had established at Orleans. He advocated the necessity and expediency of calling the states in 1787, and in 1789 published his pamphlet "Qu'est ce que le Tiers Etat?" which gained immense reputation, and undoubtedly hastened the crisis of the revolution. Soon afterwards he became one of the members for Paris in the states-general; and it was at his instigation that they assumed the name of National Assembly. In 1790 he brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the Mountain ruled, in 1793, he declined sitting in the convention, but went to Berlin as ambassador. After the 18th he was named one of the three consuls; and from that time he remained steady to the constitutional principles he first asserted, opposing the Jacobins, declining union with Buonaparte, though he remained a tacit member of the senate. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he protested against his mockery of a constitution, although Napoleon made him one of his peers. In 1816 he was obliged to retire from France, in consequence of the decree against the members of the convention who voted for the death of the king in 1793, and he took up his abode in Brussels. After the revolution of 1830, he, like the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never re-appeared on the political scene. He died in June, 1836, aged 88. The **Abbé Sieyès**, during the various phases of the revolution, published numerous pamphlets, the object of which was to consolidate a settled constitutional government, opposed at the same time to tyranny, dictatorship, and anarchy, and resting on the broadest possible base of freedom.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, **JOHN RENATUS** an eminent surgeon and natural philosopher, was born, in 1740, at Dijon, and died in 1810. He devoted himself chiefly to obstetric practice, and projected a new mode of operation in certain cases of difficult parturition. His principal works are, "Elements of Theoretical and Experimental Philosophy" and "A Dictionary of Natural Philosophy."

SIGNORELLI, **LUCA**, a painter, was born at Cortona, in 1439, and died in 1521. He was one of the first who designed the naked figure anatomically.

SIGNORIUS, **CHARLES**, a learned Italian, born in 1524, at Bologna. He published the "Fasti Consulares," with an ample commentary; and wrote many esteemed

works on the ancient republics, &c. Died, 1585.

SILANION, an eminent Greek sculptor, contemporary with Alexander the Great. His statues of Theseus, Achilles, Corinna, and Sappho are among his most admired works.

SILIUS ITALICUS, **CAIUS**, a Roman poet, was born A. D. 15. He became a celebrated orator and advocate, rose to the dignities of consul and proconsul in Asia, and died at his villa of Tusculum, in his 75th year. He wrote a poem in 16 books, on the second Punic war.

SIMEON, Rev. **CHARLES**, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was born at Reading, in 1730, and was brother to the late Sir John Simeon, bart., recorder of that town, and a master of chancery. He was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1776, where he made great progress in his theological studies, and received those religious impressions for which through life he was distinguished. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church in that university, of which he continued to be the rector and officiating minister during the remainder of his life—a period of 53 years. His works are numerous and highly important. When they were published entire, in 1832, they consisted of 21 closely printed 8vo. volumes, containing 238 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. When Mr. Simeon received from Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, the sum of 5000*l.* for the copyright, he appropriated 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, 1000*l.* to the London Clerical and Education Society, and 1000*l.* to the Church Missionary Society. The death of this truly venerable pastor took place, Nov. 13, 1836.

SIMEON OF DURIAM, an English historian of the 12th century, who composed a history of the Saxon and other kings, from 616 to 1130.

SIMEON, surnamed **METAPHRASTES**, an ecclesiastical writer of the 10th century, who rose to high employments under the emperors Leo and Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He wrote the "Lives of the Saints," of which several Latin versions exist. Died, 976.

SIMEON, surnamed **STYLITES**, a ridiculous fanatic, born about A. D. 392, at Sison, on the borders of Syria. In the plenitude of ascetic extravagance, he adopted the strange fancy of fixing his habitation on the tops of pillars (whence his Greek appellation), and with the notion of climbing higher and higher towards heaven, removed by degrees from a pillar of six cubits high to one of 40 cubits, and, what is truly wonderful, he was enabled to pass 47 years of his wretched existence upon his pillars. Such was the extraordinary folly of the age, that this madness was regarded as a proof of holiness; and when he died at the age of 69, his body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch by an escort of 6000 soldiers, and buried with almost imperial honours.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian philosopher and

poet. was born B. C. 558, in the island of Ceos, and died, aged 88, at the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. He excelled in lyric poetry and elegy.

SIMPLICIUS, a philosopher of the sixth century, was born in Cilicia. He was the disciple of Ammonius, the peripatetic, and settled at Athens, where he laboured to effect a union of the different sects, without success. Simplicius wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle and Epicetetus.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and, after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics, and rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote "Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra," "Elements of Geometry," and other scientific works. Died, 1761.—Simpson's widow, who was allowed a pension of 200*l.* per annum, reached the extraordinary age of 102.

SIMS, DR. JAMES, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Canterbury; studied medicine at Edinburgh; removed to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1764; and afterwards settled in London. He became physician to the Surrey dispensary, and also to the charity for lying-in women; devoting much of his time to, and gaining great reputation by, obstetric practice. His chief works are, "Observations on Epidemic Disorders," "On the best Method of prosecuting Medical Inquiries," and the "Principles and Practice of Midwifery." He was also the editor of the Botanical Magazine, from vol. xiv. to xlii., and contributed to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member. Died, 1831.

SIMSON, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1687, at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire; studied medicine at Glasgow, but never practised; was professor of mathematics at Glasgow during a period of nearly half a century; and died in 1768. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Conic Sections," "The Loci Plani of Apollonius restored," &c.

SINCLAIR, CHARLES GIDEON, Baron, a distinguished Swedish general and writer on military tactics. He was engaged in the service of various governments, in different parts of Europe, during the wars of the last century; and published "Military Institutions," 3 vols. &c. Died, 1803.

SINCLAIR, or **SINCLAIRE**, GEORGE, professor of philosophy at Glasgow during the period of the Commonwealth and Cromwell's usurpation. Being a zealous Presbyterian he lost his situation at the Restoration, but was restored to it on the accession of William III. He was distinguished for his researches in philosophical science, was an able engineer, and published treatises on hydrostatics and other branches of the mathematics. He was also the author of a book, entitled "Satan's Invisible World dis-

covered," which was for a long time popular among the Scottish peasantry. Died, 1696.

SINCLAIR, Sir JOHN, bart., an active and enlightened philanthropist, was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. He received his education chiefly at the High School, Edinburgh, but subsequently attended the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar. In 1780 he was elected member for the county of Caithness, which he also represented in the parliaments of 1790, 1802, and 1807; and sat for the borough of Loswithiel in 1784, and for Petersfield in 1796. For more than half a century Sir John Sinclair occupied a prominent station in public life; and there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, which had not engaged his active and inquiring mind. His reputation as a patron and promoter of agricultural improvement, in particular, was not confined to Britain, nor even to Europe; the most eminent political economists in America had appreciated and eulogised his valuable labours. He was the originator of the board of agriculture, which he established in 1793; and he also procured the establishment of a society, in Scotland, for the improvement of wool: of both these he was the president. Nor were his patriotic exertions in defence of his country less conspicuous than his endeavours to improve its moral and statistical condition. He raised two battalions of 1000 men each, in the counties of Ross and Caithness, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were extended beyond Scotland. To a disposition as truly patriotic and philanthropic as ever warmed a human breast, he added an unflinching perseverance, which he evinced not merely by his support of all public institutions that had for their object the amelioration of mankind, but by advocating every useful public measure by his pen. To enumerate the whole of his literary productions here, would be perfectly incompatible with our limits; for during upwards of 60 years they were incessantly issuing from the press. The "Plans," "Proposals," "Hints," "Observations," &c. of Sir John Sinclair were promulgated unceasingly; and, though many of them possessed only a local interest, they were not the less useful or meritorious. His principal works consist of a "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," 3 vols.; a "Statistical Account of Scotland," a work of unexampled labour; "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Essays on Agriculture," "The Code of Health and Longevity," "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland;" papers on the "Bullion" question; and his publication of the originals of the Ossianic Poems, with a "Dissertation." It is said that at the time of his death he had made a considerable progress in a "Political Code" and a "Code of Religion." Died, Dec. 21, 1835.

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bold and ambitious Mahratta prince, was born in Hindostan, about 1741. He was the son of a Mahratta officer at the court of the peishwa, and was at the battle of Panniput in 1761, where he was wounded and taken prisoner; but made his escape, and took refuge in the Deccan. In 1770 he invaded Hindostan in concert with Holkah, and made himself master of Delhi; he also took Agra, where he established a cannon foundry, and was the first Indian prince whose troops were armed and disciplined after the manner of Europeans. He was greatly indebted to the talents of Leborgne de Boigne, a French general whom he had taken into his service, and who commanded the army which gained the famous battle of Patan, in 1790. He possessed an extensive territory, and was engaged in schemes of farther aggrandisement at the time of his death, which happened in 1794. His nephew, Dowla Rao Sindia, succeeded him.

SINGH, MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET, chief of Lahore and Cachmire, was born in 1779. Perhaps neither ancient nor modern times can furnish a more striking proof of the power that lies in an iron and energetic will, than is furnished by the singular career of this chief, who from being the leader of a gang of robbers, became the absolute despot of despots; whose word was law to princes, and who ruled 20,000,000 of men with a rod of iron. Brave, active, and remorseless, his bandit troop swelled its numbers, and became an army; the mere speck of earth which he first seized upon by the right of the strongest, a centre from which he carried the sword or the snare into the dominions of his neighbours. Of education he was so destitute that he could not read; but he had a very powerful memory, much shrewdness, and great discrimination; and as he was in the daily habit of being read to in both Persian and Hindoo, it is probable that he was no great loser by his want of early tuition. Accessible to all ranks of his people, he administered justice with the utmost impartiality, at least when his own interests did not stand in the way of an equitable decision; but in taxing, or, to speak more correctly, in plundering the people who were unhappy enough to fall beneath his sway, he was absolutely merciless. Avarice seems to have been fully as much his incentive to warfare as ambition; for he has been known to undertake a military expedition against a distant prince who had the reputation of possessing particularly fine horses, or costly jewels. Among his immensely valuable treasures of the latter kind was the celebrated *Kah-i-Noor*, or Mountain of Light, now in possession of the queen of England. In stature he was very short, and the naturally sinister expression of his countenance was much increased by the loss of his left eye by the small-pox. His long grey tapering beard, which descended below his breast, gave him something of a venerable appearance. At his death, four of his princesses and seven slave girls were permitted to burn themselves upon his funeral pyre. Born, 1779; died, 1839.

SIRI, VICTOR, an Italian monk and an-

nalist, was born at Parma, in 1615. He published a political journal, under the name of "Memorie Recondite;" which induced Mazarin to invite him to France, where he obtained an abbey, and was appointed almoner and historiographer to the king. Died, 1683.

SIRMOND, JAMES, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Rhon, in 1559. For several years he taught in the college at Paris; but, in 1590, Aquaviva, the general of his order, called him to Rome, and made him his secretary. On his return to Paris, he devoted himself to literary researches, and published the works of several writers in the middle ages, particularly Sidonius Apollinarius. He died in 1651, aged 92.

SISMONDI, CHARLES SIMONDE DE, one of the most eminent of modern historians and political economists, was born at Geneva, in 1773. In 1794 the house of his father, who had been an eminent member of the government of Geneva, was pillaged, two fifths of his property confiscated, and both father and son condemned to 12 months' imprisonment. The future historian, as soon as he obtained his release, sought safety and peace in Tuscany; but here he was even more unfortunate than in his native country, for the French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the Italian insurgents imprisoned him as being a Frenchman. In 1800 he returned to Geneva, where in the following year he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of "A View of the Agriculture of Tuscany." His subsequent works have been numerous and varied, including history, political economy, criticism, and biography. But the works by which he is the most widely known, and which in fact have gained him a European celebrity, are his "History of the Italian Republics during the Middle Ages" (an abridgment of which he wrote for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia), "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire" (also written for Lardner), and his elaborate "History of the French," 31 vols. 8vo. In 1838 he was elected one of the five foreign members of the Institute of France, in the department of moral and political sciences. M. de Sismondi was in principle a rigid republican, and so truly humane in heart and mild in manner, that he won the esteem of all who knew him. Died, 1842, aged 69.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic poet, was born in 1618, and died in 1700. The works of Six are remarkable for purity of style. He was the friend and patron of Rembrandt, and his portrait was engraved by that artist.

SIXTUS V., Pope, FELIX PERETTI, the son of a vine-dresser, was born in 1521, at Montalto, in the marquise of Ancona, and in his early youth was employed in keeping swine. Having obtained admission, as a lay-brother, in the convent of Ascoli, and being afterwards ordained priest, he acquired great popularity by his preaching, and rose, successively, to be commissary-general at Bologna, and Inquisitor at Venice, general of his order, bishop of St. Agatha, and a cardinal. On the elevation of Gregory XIII. to the papal chair, he assumed a character of meekness and humility, and took no part in political contentions. He even feigned to

be bowed down with age and infirmities; and when pope Gregory died, the interest of the more influential candidates being nearly equal, they agreed to choose Montalto for the present, who appeared incessantly coughing and at the very threshold of death. But no sooner had the tiara been placed on his head than he threw away his staff, and chanted *Te Deum* with a voice so strong, that the roof of the chapel echoed with the sound. He held the papal chair only five years; during which period he undertook numerous magnificent works, governed with firmness and talent, and left a large sum in his treasury.

SKELTON, JOHN, an old English poet, was born, towards the close of the 15th century, in Cumberland; was educated at Oxford, was made poet laureate, and obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk. He was a coarse and caustic satirist, and was obliged to take refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, in consequence of his satires on Wolsey and the mendicant friars. Died, 1529.

SKELTON, PHILIP, an eminent Irish divine of exemplary character, was born in 1707, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1732 he settled on the curacy of Monaghan, in the diocese of Clogher, with a salary of 40*l.* a year; out of which he allowed ten to his mother, and ten for the payment of his debts. While in this situation, he published some tracts, one of which, entitled "Proposals for the Revival of Christianity," was attributed to Swift. His other works are, "Deism Revealed," 2 vols; and "Sermons," 3 vols. Died, 1787.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, a philologist, was born in London, about 1622; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; settled as a physician at Lincoln, and died in 1667. He was author of "Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae."

SLEIDAN, JOHN PHILIPSON, an eminent German historian, was born, in 1506, at Schleide, near Cologne, and completed his studies at the universities of Paris and Orleans. For many years he was confidential secretary to Cardinal du Bellay; but on espousing the doctrines of the Reformation, he settled at Strasburg, and was employed in various negotiations. Of his works the most important are, "A History of the Reformation" and "A History of the Four Ancient Monarchies." Died, 1536.

SLOANE, Sir HANS, a distinguished physician and naturalist, was born at Kilileogh, Ireland, in 1660, and studied medicine in London, where he settled. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other disorders. He also formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes and 3500 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000*l.* by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum. George I. created him a baronet in 1716, and he was appointed physician-general to the army; on the accession of George II., he was named physician in ordinary to his majesty; and

in 1727 he became president of the Royal Society, of which he had previously been secretary. Died, 1752.

SLODITZ, RENÉ, MICHAEL, surnamed Michael Angelo, a sculptor, was born in Paris, in 1705, and died in 1754. One of his greatest works is the monument of Languet, in the church of St. Sulpice.

SMALDRIDGE, Dr. GEORGE, bishop of Bristol; an able and elegant theological writer. Born, 1696; died, 1719.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, an English poet, born in 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but vacated it by marriage, and having settled in London commenced author. The gaiety of his disposition, and the buoyancy of his spirits, rendered him an acceptable companion to the wits and public writers of the day, with many of whom, particularly Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. He translated Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," and the "Essay on Criticism," into elegant Latin verse; wrote a poetical version of the Psalms; a volume of original poems; "Hannah," an oratorio; with several odes, fables, &c. He also gave to the world, translations of the works of Horace, both in prose and verse. Poverty, however, overtook him; and his distresses, aided by intemperance, so unsettled his intellects, that he was placed for awhile under personal restraint. His "Song to David," written in a madhouse, and partly with charcoal, on the walls of his cell, bears a melancholy attestation to the strength of his mental powers, even in their derangement. He died, within the rules of the king's bench prison, in 1771.

SMEATON, JOHN, an eminent civil engineer, was born in 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. His father, who was an attorney, was desirous of bringing up his son to the same profession; but finding that the law was not suited to his taste, he wisely permitted him to follow the impulse of his genius, and he became a mathematical instrument maker. In 1759 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, for a paper on the power of wind and water to turn mills; and as an engineer, he gradually rose to the summit of his profession. In 1755 the Eddystone lighthouse was burnt down, and Mr. Smeaton being recommended to the proprietors of that building as an engineer in every way calculated to rebuild it, he undertook the work, and executed it in such a manner, as almost to bid defiance to the power of time, or accident. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate Harbour. Died, 1792.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch surgeon and physician, who distinguished himself as a lecturer and practitioner in midwifery in London, died in 1763. He wrote a "Complete System of Midwifery," and published a set of "Anatomical Tables, with Explanations."

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer at Edinburgh, distinguished also as a man of science and learning, was born in 1740. He was the translator of Buffon's Natural History, and author of the "Philosophy of

Natural History works. Society of London. He was esteemed among the great writers where he died.

SMIRKE, JOHN, at Wighton, at the age of 1786 he first Academy (1793) was elected pictures, general historical or yourite subjects sacred writings of Shakspeare authors. D.

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Natural History," and of many other ingenious works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he died in 1795.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, esq., R. A., was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, in 1752; entered, at the age of 19, as a student at the Royal Academy (then in its infancy); where in 1786 he first became an exhibitor, and in 1792 was elected one of its members. His pictures, generally speaking, were of an historical or imaginative character, his favourite subjects being taken either from the sacred writings, English history, the works of Shakspeare, Cervantes, or other eminent authors. Died, Jan. 5. 1845.

SMITH, ADAM, a celebrated writer on morals and political economy, was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He received his education first at Kirkcaldy school, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, where he became professor of logic and moral philosophy, and took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired a reputation which was greatly heightened and extended by his "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which soon became a standard work in Europe, and may be considered the precursor of the modern science of political economy. Dr. Smith was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an "Apology for his Life," which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for advocating sentiments and opinions that, in a religious point of view, were wholly indefensible. Died, 1790.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, a novelist and poet, whose maiden name was Turner, was born in Sussex, in 1749. At the age of 16 she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined; and her pen, which she had used before merely for her amusement, now became the support of her husband and family. Her first production was entitled "Elegiac Sonnets and other Essays." After this, she published "The Romance of real Life;" the novels of "Emmeline," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "Ethelinda," "Celestine," and "The Old Manor House;" besides several poems, and tales for youth; all of which were well received. Died, 1806.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, a young lady of extraordinary accomplishments, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Burnhall, near Durham, was born in 1776. According to Miss Bowdler's memoir of her, she possessed a knowledge of the mathematics, and an exquisite taste for drawing and poetry; understood the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; made herself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian; and was thoroughly versed in biblical literature. She died of consumption, in 1806. Her translations of the book of Job, and the Life of Klopstock, have been published.

SMITH, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Chichester, in 1714. He excelled in landscape, and some of his pieces gained prizes from the Society of Arts. Died, 1776.

SMITH, Sir JAMES EDWARD, an eminent English physician and naturalist, was born at Norwich, in 1759; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1786; visited France and Italy; and, on his return to England, published "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," 3 vols., in which there is much information on subjects of natural history. He established the Linnean Society, and was its first president; received the honour of knighthood from George IV., and died in 1828, at his native city, where he had long practised as a physician. Besides his "Tour" before mentioned, he wrote a "Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," 2 vols. folio; "English Botany," 36 vols. 8vo.; "Flora Botanica," 3 vols. 8vo.; the "English Flora," 4 vols. 8vo.; and an "Introduction to Botany."

SMITH, JAMES and HORACE, a celebrated literary duumvirate, were the sons of Robert Smith, solicitor to the board of ordnance, and born respectively in London, Feb. 10. 1775, and Dec. 31. 1779. James was articled to his father, was subsequently taken into partnership, and eventually succeeded to his business as well as to his official appointment. Horace became a member of the stock exchange. Perhaps no two situations in life could at first sight appear less favourable to the cultivation of the muse than a lawyer's desk and Chapel Court; but James and Horace Smith triumphed over obstacles that would have crushed less genial natures, and went on from step to step till they left their names deeply graven in the literature of their time. Their first effusions were contributed to the Pic Nic newspaper, established by Colonel Greville, in 1802. They also wrote largely for the Monthly Mirror and the London Review, and some of their best vers de société appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, while under Thomas Campbell's editorship. But the work by which the brothers are best known, and by which they will be longest remembered, is the "Rejected Addresses," which appeared on the reopening of Drury Lane Theatre in 1812, and of which twenty-two editions have been sold. The popularity of this work appears to have satisfied the ambition of the elder brother. But soon afterwards Horace became an indefatigable novel writer. He commenced his novels with "Gaieties and Gravities" in 1825, and ended them with "Love and Mesmerism" in 1845; and within these 20 years he also gave to the public "Brambletye House," "Tor Hill," "Reuben Apsley," "Zillah," "The New Forest," "Adam Brown," &c., all of which were well received. James Smith died in London, Dec. 24. 1839; Horace died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12. 1849.

SMITH, JAMES, esq., of Deanton, a name intimately associated with agricultural and manufacturing improvement, was born in Glasgow, 1780. While only a youth of 18, he had attained such a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies both of mechanics and cotton-spinning, that his uncle gave him the entire management of the extensive cotton works at Deanton, in which he was a partner; and he soon afterwards began to put in practice on the Deanton farm various schemes for

thorough draining and deep working, which have since been so generally adopted. In 1831 he published a pamphlet on this subject which attracted great attention; and since that period he rose to highly in public estimation, that he became an authority on all questions connected with agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Sir Robert Peel to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of the manufacturing towns; and the schemes of improvement which he suggested can hardly fail of their effect. Died, suddenly, June 9. 1850.

SMITH, JOHN, an English adventurer, was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, he served against the Turks with such valour, that Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, gave him his picture set in gold, and a pension. After this he went to America, and contributed to the settlement of New England and Virginia. Died, 1631. He wrote "A History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," "Travels in Europe," &c.

SMITH, JOHN, a physician, born in 1630, practised in London, and was a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was the author of a clever treatise, called "The Portrait of Old Age," being a paraphrase of part of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes. Died, 1679.

SMITH, JOHN, an English divine, particularly versed in northern literature and in antiquities; born 1659; died, 1715. He published an edition of the historical works of Venerable Bede.—His son, GEORGE, who was born at Durham in 1693, was the author of a book, entitled "Britons and Saxons not converted to Popery." Died, 1756.

SMITH, Rev. Dr. JOHN, an eminent antiquarian and Celtic scholar, was born at Glenorchy, in Argyshire, in the year 1747; completed his studies at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1774, was appointed assistant and successor in the parish of Kilbrandon, Lorn, where he preached for 7 years with great zeal and effect. About this time he translated into Gaelic, "Alleine's Alarm" and the "Catechisms of Dr. Watts," besides other small works. In 1781 he became minister of Campbellton. Soon after his settlement in this parish, he published his "Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, containing the History of the Druids, particularly those of Caledonia," "A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian," and a "Collection of Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic." In 1783 he published a work on the last judgment, editions of which have been published in England and America. About this time he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Stewart, minister of Luss, in translating the Scriptures into Gaelic. While engaged in translating the Scriptures, Dr. Smith, in studying the original, was led to write a concise commentary on the whole of the Bible. In 1787 he published the portion of it which embraced the prophets, and several editions of it were published both in England and America. Horne, in his Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, mentions it with approbation, and says that the

Bishop of London was in the habit of recommending it to his clergy. In 1787 he published the "Life of St. Columba, the Apostle of the Highlands," extracted from the Latin of St. Adamnan, &c. About the same time he published a new and improved edition of the Psalms in Gaelic, also a translation of the paraphrases used in our English psalm books. He also published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Duties of the Sacred Office." Besides his unwearied labours for the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his care, he was eager to introduce among them an improved system of husbandry. With this view, he wrote many essays on the subject, and frequently obtained prizes from the Highland Society. He wrote a "Survey of the County of Argyre," of which a second edition was published. Died, 1807, aged 60.

SMITH, JOHN, an eminent London banker, and for upwards of 30 years a member of the House of Commons, was born in the year 1767. He was first returned to parliament in 1802 as member for Wendover, from 1806 to 1818 he sat for Nottingham, and from that time till 1830 he represented Midhurst. He subsequently came in as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, but at the dissolution in 1835 he retired from parliament. He always maintained Whig principles, and gave his support to the reform party. Mr. Smith was an East India proprietor, and connected with many public institutions. Died, Jan. 1842, aged 75.

SMITH, JOHN PYE, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent Nonconformist divine, was born at Sheffield, 1775. He was the son of a bookseller, and was intended for his father's business. But his distinguished piety, together with his talents and ardent love of learning, clearly marked him out for the ministry, and he became a student at Rotherham College in 1793. When his own academical course was finished, his scholarship was so distinguished, that he was at once chosen classical tutor of the college; and the exemplary discharge of the duties of that office, together with his theological learning and the excellence of his character, led to his being invited, at the early age of 25, to become theological tutor and principal of Homerton College, the oldest of the institutions for training ministers among the Independents. In January, 1801, he entered on the duties of that responsible post, which he filled with untiring devotedness and the highest efficiency for the long space of 50 years. Two or three years after his settlement at Homerton, he became the pastor of the church assembling at the Gravel Pits Chapel, and continued to discharge his pastoral duties in that congregation for about 47 years. The mind of Dr. Smith was singularly energetic. There was no department of knowledge which he was not eager to explore. He was critically acquainted both with ancient and modern languages. From the earliest of the fathers to the latest English, German, or American divine, he neglected no author that it was possible for him to read. Besides this he studied both the exact and the experimental sciences. When geology offered

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its somewhat startling revelations, he embraced it as a part of the communications of the Author of nature and of truth; and by his patient investigations he showed the tangible records of creation to be quite in harmony with the word of God. On the publication of his valuable work, "Scripture and Geology," the Royal Society enrolled him as one of their fellows. Dr. Smith was involved in literary warfare with Professor Lee, of Cambridge, on the question of union of church and state; and with the Rev. Thomas Belsham, and other Unitarians, on the divinity of Christ. Among other works which emanated from his pen were, "Four Discourses on Priesthood and Sacrifice;" and he also published a very able statement of the "Reasons of the Protestant Faith, with an Exposure of Popish Errors," which he republished, with a new preface, within a few weeks of his death. But the largest and most elaborate of his publications is that entitled "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah;" a work marked by profound and accurate learning and candid criticism, and which has received the rare honour of being admitted, though the work of a dissenter, as an authority in the English universities. Dr. Smith was on the side of progress in general politics; shrunk not from the public support and advocacy of the repeal of the corn laws; went to an extreme, even, as many deem it, in respect to some modes of social reformation; but whatever he did, it was impossible to doubt either the conscientiousness of his principles, the purity of his motives, the piety that consecrated the most trivial and the most secular acts, or the philanthropy and benevolence that filled his heart with the force of an irrepressible instinct. Died at Guildford, Feb. 5. 1851.

SMITH, MILES, a learned bishop, was born at Hereford, in 1568. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and was one of the principal persons engaged in the translation of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. Died, 1624.

SMITH, ROBERT, a divine and mathematician, born in 1689, was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, of which he became master on the death of Dr. Bentley; and was mathematical preceptor of the Duke of Cumberland. He wrote "A System of Optics," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds." Died, 1768.

SMITH, Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY, G.C.B., a chivalric and far-famed British admiral, was the son of a captain in the army, John Spencer Smith, esq., of Midgham, Sussex, where he was born, 1764. He received his education chiefly under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, of Tunbridge School; but manifesting a great desire for a naval life, he was sent, before he was 12 years of age, as a midshipman on board the Sandwich, under Lord Rodney. In 1780 he became a lieutenant; in 1782 a commander; and, in 1783, obtained post rank, with the command of the Nemesis, of 28 guns. The American war having just been brought to a close, and there being no opportunity of acting in the navy of his own country, the young captain (who was not quite 20) entered, with the permission of his sovereign, into the service of the king of Sweden, who pre-

sented him with the grand cross of the order of the sword, for the skill and energy he displayed on several occasions, particularly in an attack on a Russian flotilla, a great part of which he destroyed. A peace between Sweden and Russia again threw him out of active life, and he travelled into the south of Europe. Hearing that Lord Hood had got possession of Toulon, he hastened thither, and offered his services. Soon after his arrival it was determined to evacuate the city; and the destruction of the ships of war, which could not be carried off, was intrusted to Sir Sidney, who performed the difficult and hazardous exploit with signal ability. He was now appointed to the command of the Diamond frigate, of 38 guns, in which, with a small flotilla under his direction, he greatly annoyed the enemy; but in a gallant attempt to cut out a ship at Havre-de-Grace, he was taken prisoner, and, on pretence of having violated the law of nations, by landing assassins in France, he was confined for two years in the prison of the Temple, at Paris. At length, by the address and intrepidity of a French officer, named Phillippeaux, and two of his friends, Sir Sidney's escape was somewhat mysteriously effected. An order of the minister of the day was forged, directing the gaoler of the Temple to deliver to the bearers Le Chevalier Sidney Smith, for the purpose of transferring him to another prison; and having thus far succeeded, he and Phillippeaux proceeded, by means of false passports, to Rouen, and thence in an open boat, to the Channel, where they were taken up by the Argo frigate, which soon landed them at Portsmouth. In 1798 he sailed in the Tigre of 80 guns, for the Mediterranean, to assume a distinct command, as a commodore, on the coast of Egypt. In March, 1799, he proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre; and, on the 16th, captured a French flotilla, the guns of which he employed in the defence of Acre, against Buonaparte, who invested it two days after. Many fierce contests followed, and the French repeatedly endeavoured to carry the place by storm; but the determined valour of the British commodore and his gallant band, assisted by the troops of Hassan Bey, frustrated every attempt. Buonaparte having quitted Egypt, Sir Sidney negotiated with General Kleber for the evacuation of the country, and by a treaty signed at Al Arisch, that desirable event was agreed to; but, though highly advantageous, the British government refused to abide by it. In 1801 he co-operated, at the head of a party of seamen, with the army sent out to Egypt under Abercromby; and he was wounded in the battle which proved fatal to that gallant general. On his return to England he received a valuable sword, with the freedom of the city, from the corporation of London; and at the general election, in 1802, he was returned to parliament as one of the representatives for Rochester. He was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean and South America, where his gallantry and skill were conspicuously displayed down to the close of the war. On his return to England, in 1814, he was presented with the freedom of Plymouth; in the

following year he was made a knight commander of the Bath; in 1821, a full admiral; and, in 1830, he was appointed lieutenant-general of marines, succeeding therein his late majesty William IV. We have yet to notice that, in 1814, he endeavoured to procure, from the congress of Vienna, the abolition of the slave trade, and a conjoint attack of the sovereigns upon the piratical states of Barbary; but his laudable exertions proved fruitless. He then formed at Paris an association called the Anti-Piratic; and there is reason to believe that the objects it expressed and the principles it espoused had considerable weight in rendering the subjugation of Algiers a popular measure in France, if it did not immediately lead to that event. At the close of the war Sir Sidney's services were rewarded with a pension of 1000*l.* a year. A more chivalric character than Sir Sidney Smith is not to be found among the heroes of modern times; and those who recollect his brilliant career will be ready to subscribe to the eulogium passed on him by his biographer, E. Howard, esq., "All his public actions seem to have been less the offspring of mere military calculation and naval science, than of the intuition of the most romantic courage and the highest moral feeling, always controlled by prudence and intrepidity, that no danger, however sudden, could surprise, and no difficulty, however menacing, vanquish." There was a time when his very name, like that of Nelson, struck terror into our enemies; and his constitutional activity kept him constantly on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity to harass and annoy them. He died at his residence in Paris, on the 26th of May, 1840, aged 76.

SMITH, the Rev. SYDNEY, M. A., canon residentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire; who, for half a century, rendered himself conspicuous as a political writer and critic, was born at Woodford, in Essex; received his education at Winchester College, and was thence elected to New College, Oxford, in 1780. He commenced his ministry as curate of Netheravon, Wilts; but relinquished it soon after, in order to travel with the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M. P. for Cirencester; which event, and its immediate consequences, he thus humorously describes in the preface to his collected writings:—"When first I went into the church, I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the university of Weimar. Before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and in stress of politics we put into Edinburgh, where I remained five years. The principles of the French revolution were then fully afloat, and it is impossible to conceive a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray (late lord advocate for Scotland), and Lord Brougham; all of them maintaining opinions upon political subjects a little too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. One day we happened

to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleugh Place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey; I proposed that we should set up a 'Review'; this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the Edinburgh Review." He soon after removed to London, and though the editorial department fell into the hands of Mr. Jeffrey, he continued for many years one of the most active contributors to this celebrated organ of Whig principles. During his residence at Edinburgh, Mr. Smith was minister of the episcopal church there; and when he settled in London, he became in every sense of the word "a popular preacher," who could at once delight and instruct the crowded assemblages of wealth and fashion that resorted to the west-end chapels. Nor were his oral eloquence, wit, and learning confined to the pulpit alone; with equal success he displayed his abilities as a lecturer on the *belles lettres* at the Royal Institution, his fame increasing with every fresh effort of his genius. During the Perceval administration, Mr. Smith's activity as a political writer was at its height; and it was thought that the celebrated and amusing "Letters of Peter Plymley," which he produced at that period, did more in effecting "Catholic emancipation" than any, or perhaps all, of the numerous publications that issued from the press. Throughout his whole career, indeed, he exerted himself in favour of "liberal" measures; or, if we may use his own words, he "always endeavoured to fight against evil." His last literary efforts were made in denouncing the repudiators of Pennsylvania. His "Contributions" to the Edinburgh Review and various other productions of his fertile and witty pen have been collected, and have gone through numerous editions; and, more recently, his "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," or lectures upon that subject, delivered at the Royal Institution, have been published. He died, Feb. 21. 1845, aged 76.

SMITH, ROBERT PERCY, brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith, was one year his junior, and survived him only about a fortnight. He was a barrister-at-law, and had formerly been advocate-general of Bengal and M. P. for Lincoln. In wit, learning, and originality, he was every way fitted for the companionship of his critical relative. At Eton he was the intimate associate of Canning, Frere, and Lord Holland; and at Cambridge he obtained the highest classical honours. In 1797 he was called to the bar. He was nine years in Bengal as advocate-general, discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the inhabitants. On his return from India he entered parliament as member for Grantham; he afterwards represented the city of Lincoln, and finally retired in 1826. Died, March 10. 1845, aged 75.

SMITH, Dr. THOMAS, a learned English divine, historian, biographer, and critic; born in London, in 1688; died, 1710. He wrote numerous works, among which is one "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion."

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SMITH, Sir THOMAS, a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, was born at Saffron Waldon, in Essex; and after having been Greek professor and university orator at Cambridge, became secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Born, 1512; died, 1577. His "Commonwealth of England" is the book by which he is best known.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.G.S., an eminent geologist, was born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire; and at the outset of his career he studied geology and land-surveying. In 1806 he published "A Treatise on Irrigation," in which his geological studies and discoveries had enabled him to make some importantly valuable improvements. From this time he rapidly and steadily rose into notice in the scientific world. In 1808 his collection of organic remains was visited and carefully examined by the president and principal members of the Geological Society; and in the first volume of the society's Transactions, which appeared in 1811, his discoveries are prominently and favourably noticed. But it was not until 1815 that he gave to the world the long promised and much desired "Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales," in the form of a handsomely engraved map. This publication led to the purchase, in the same year, by the British Museum, of the whole of his organic remains; and the task of arranging and describing this curious and valuable collection caused him to publish "Strata Identified by Organised Fossils" and "A Stratigraphical System of Organised Fossils." From 1815 to 1825, Mr. Smith published twenty geological maps of various counties of England, delivered a series of lectures in several provincial towns, and travelled from place to place in search of new facts, having, for a long time, "scarcely any home but the rocks, except one year which he passed at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland." In 1835 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin. But though careful, he became embarrassed; and it was at length well known to his scientific friends and other influential persons, that this excellent and highly-gifted man, now fast falling into the "sere and yellow leaf" of age, was without the means of procuring even the common comforts of life. An application was accordingly made to the crown by his zealous friends, and a pension of 100*l.* per annum was immediately bestowed upon him. Born, 1789; died, 1840.

SMITH, WILLIAM, who for 46 years was a member of the House of Commons, and the leading advocate of the Dissenting interest, first entered Parliament in 1784, as M. P. for Sudbury, and in 1802 was returned for Norwich. From the commencement of his senatorial career he was the consistent supporter of liberal measures, and the advocate of all reforms calculated to promote the happiness of the human race. Died, 1835, aged 70.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, a writer of varied talents and considerable note, was born at Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire, in 1721; was apprenticed to a surgeon at Glasgow,

and became surgeon's mate in a man-of-war; but quitted the service in 1746, and, settling in London, commenced his career as an author. The tragedy of "The Regicide," the "Tears of Scotland," a spirited poem, and "Advice" and "Reproof," two satires, were his first productions. In 1748 his novel of "Roderick Random" appeared, which at once rendered him popular; and it was followed, at intervals, by "Peregrine Pickle," "Count Fathom," a translation of Don Quixote, "Sir Launcelot Greaves," the "Adventures of an Atom," "Humphrey Clinker," a "Continuation of Hume's History of England," and "Travels through France and Italy." In 1756 he established "The Critical Review;" for a libel in which, upon Admiral Knowles, he suffered fine and imprisonment. When Lord Bute came into power, Smollett was engaged to support him in a weekly paper, called "The Briton," which soon had a formidable opponent in the "North Briton" of Wilkes, and was unable long to maintain its ground. As a novelist, Dr. Smollett exhibits considerable originality, with much knowledge of life and manners, and an exuberance of humour, but he is open to the charge of indelicacy. As a poet, he appears to considerable advantage in his "Tears of Scotland" and "Ode to Independence;" but as a satirist he is coarse and virulent. He died while on his travels, near Leghorn, in 1771.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1764. He took his degree of M. A. in 1790, and in 1807 he was appointed to the chair of modern history, which he held for 42 years. Most of his life was passed at Cambridge, in a constant train of quiet duties and innocent pleasures. Endowed with a fine taste and correct judgment, he delighted in nursing the flame of infant genius. He was among the first to appreciate the merits of Henry Kirke White, whom he treated during his life with characteristic kindness, and after his death consigned to posterity a durable expression of his friendship in the beautiful lines inscribed on the youthful poet's monument in All Saints' church, Cambridge. Mr. Smyth was himself a poet. In 1806 he published "English Lyrics," a volume of elegant poetry, which was very favourably received; but his chief title to fame are his "Lectures on Modern History" and "On the French Revolution," and his "Evidences of Christianity." Died at Norwich, June 26, 1849.

SNELL, RODOLPH, an eminent mathematician and philological writer, was born at Oudewarde, in Holland, in 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1613. He published "Apollonius Batavius," and several treatises on the works of Pappus. — His son WILLEBROD SNELL, born at Leyden, in 1591, succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died in 1626. He discovered the law of the refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Muschenbroek afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few

learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp, in 1579. He studied under Henry Van Balen; and, after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand. His battles and hunting pieces are admirable, and in the representation of animals none have ever surpassed him. Died, 1657.

SOANE, Sir JOHN, an eminent architect, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1752; came to London at an early age with his father, who was a builder; was placed with Mr. Dance, the celebrated architect, when about 15, and afterwards acquired more practical experience in the art under Mr. Holland. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was introduced to George III., by Sir W. Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome, with the customary academy pension of 60*l.* per annum for three years, and the same amount of travelling expenses out and home. Here he continued until the summer of 1780, and during his sojourn in Italy he studied most assiduously the grand remains of ancient art. On his return to England he was employed on many public works, as well as private buildings; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England, but not without severe competition, in which there were 13 candidates. To this success is attributable the superstructure of his subsequent fortunes. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the works to St. James's Palace, the Parliament Houses, and other public buildings; and in 1795 he was nominated architect of the Royal Woods and Forests, both of which offices he some years after resigned. In 1794, a committee of the House of Lords directed him to consider what alterations could properly be made to render the house, offices, &c., more convenient and commodious. He accordingly made all the requisite surveys, plans, elevations, &c., in which was first introduced the noble idea of enriching the Hall of Rufus, the Court of Requests, and the Painted Chamber with painting and sculpture, to commemorate great public actions and distinguished talent; but though his designs were fully sanctioned and approved of by the king, the execution of the work fell to the lot of the late Mr. James Wyatt. In 1806 he was elected professor of architecture to the Royal Academy. At this period, and for many years after, Mr. Soane was most actively engaged in erecting or improving numerous public edifices in the metropolis and elsewhere. Among these may be mentioned the Dulwich Gallery, the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jewry, the new Law Courts, &c. In 1821 he made a magnificent design for a new palace, to be constructed on Constitution Hill, but Buckingham House was unfortunately preferred. In 1824 he was

elected architect to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1826 he built the present Freemason's Hall, in Queen Street, and gave 500*l.* towards the expense of its erection, having been chosen grand superintendent of works to the fraternity of freemasons some years before. He subscribed 1000*l.* towards erecting the monument to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and presented 500*l.* to the Royal British Institution, Pall Mall. In 1833 he completed the new State Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was the last of his professional works; and, having passed his 80th year, he retired from a profession in which he had been engaged 60 years, and tendered his resignation to the governor and directors of the Bank of England, in whose service he had been for 45 years. He then set seriously about the idea he had long formed of bequeathing his large and valuable collection of works of ancient and modern art (valued at upwards of 50,000*l.*), in perpetuity to the nation, for the benefit of students in the arts, and especially for the advancement of architectural knowledge. This he lived to see completed by act of parliament; and at his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1837, his splendid house and museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields became the property of the public. An unhappy difference had for many years subsisted between Sir John Soane and Mr. George Soane, his son. We have understood that it originated in the latter having criticised, with unbecoming levity, some of his father's performances; but whatever might have been the offence, it is sincerely to be regretted that, to all appeals on behalf of his son, Sir John for ever remained inexorable.

SOBIESKI, JOHN III., king of Poland, surnamed the great for his military genius and warlike exploits, was born in 1629, of an illustrious family, at the castle of Olesko, in Poland. In spite of the enormous disparity of numbers with which he had to contend in the Polish wars, from 1648 to 1674, he was often eminently successful. After coming to the throne, in 1674, he led his troops to fresh victories; overrunning Moldavia and Wallachia, and crowning all his former brilliant exploits by raising the siege of Vienna, in 1683; whereby Europe was saved from the dreadful calamities to be apprehended from an irruption of the Ottoman forces. Died, 1696.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, an Italian sectary, was born at Sienna, in 1525; studied at Bologna; and in 1546 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland; and died at Zurich, in 1562.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, nephew of the preceding, was born at Sienna, in 1539. Having imbibed the opinions of his uncle, he propagated them with such zeal, as to become the founder of a sect called by his name. He resided some years at the court of Florence, where he held a civil employment; but in 1574 he went to Germany, and next to Poland, where he strenuously laboured to re-

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SOCRATES, Grecian philosopher, handed down and virtue. His father's employment in the cultivation nearest his was unrem the lectures of his principles of mathematics, improvement, and all exertions. proposing to in such a minds a composition or argument maintained. Intelligence his works; existence of morals corrupted and his invention and wisdom ever, while inhibited in science, forbidden principally could not a perdition; that an inv upon his own and direct should pursue with exemption duties. Th of his count the ease wit of their call life occurred when Athens despotism, result of the general im of such an the infamous introducing divinities youth, &c. calm confidence deemed by scribes the plicity. V presented steady hand for a favo world, he draught. (s. c. 400), tiquity has virtuous of while purs

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concile the differences existing between the Unitarian churches. The tenets of Socinus differed but little from Arianism, by rejecting the divine nature of Christ altogether, and regarding his mission as merely designed to introduce a new moral law. He died in 1664.

SOCRATES, the most eminent of the Grecian philosophers, and the one who is handed down to us as a model of wisdom and virtue, was born in Attica, B.C. 470. His father was a statuary, in which employment Socrates was brought up; but the cultivation of his mind was the object nearest his heart, and to that his attention was unremittingly devoted. He attended the lectures of the most celebrated philosophers of his time; and studied the principles of eloquence, poetry, music, and the mathematical sciences. But the moral improvement of his fellow-men was the end and aim of all his studies and all his exertions. His method of teaching was by proposing to his hearers a series of questions in such a manner as to produce in their minds a conviction of the truth of the proposition originally advanced; a mode of argument ever since termed Socratic. He maintained the existence of one Supreme Intelligence, whose providence is over all his works; and he was equally clear in the existence of a future state. His system of morals corresponded with these principles; and his invariable maxim was, that virtue and wisdom are inseparable. Socrates, however, while he taught these truths, and exhibited in his own conduct all the temperance, forbearance, and self-command, which principally constitute elevation of character, could not altogether divest himself of the superstitious notions of his times. He affirmed that an invisible genius constantly attended upon his own person, warning him of danger, and directing him in the course of life he should pursue. As a citizen he discharged, with exemplary faithfulness, all his public duties. Three times he served in the army of his country, excelling his fellow soldiers in the ease with which he endured the hardships of their campaigns. The last part of his life occurred during that unhappy period when Athens had sunk into anarchy and despotism, in consequence of the unfortunate result of the Peloponnesian war. Amid the general immorality, hatred, envy, and malice of such an epoch, Socrates was charged, by the infamous Melitus and Anytus, with introducing new gods, of denying the ancient divinities of the state, and of corrupting youth, &c. He defended himself with the calm confidence of innocence; but was condemned by a majority of three voices, and sentenced to drink poison. Xenophon describes the scene with much affecting simplicity. When the cup of hemlock was presented to him, he received it with a steady hand; and after a prayer to the gods for a favourable passage to the invisible world, he serenely swallowed the fatal draught. Thus perished, in his 70th year (B.C. 400), a man whom all heathen antiquity has pronounced the wisest and most virtuous of mortals. Party enmity for a while pursued his memory; but at length

the Athenians became sensible of their injustice, put to death or banished his accusers, recalled his friends, and erected a statue to his memory.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He was born at Constantinople, and bred to the bar, whence he obtained the name of **SCHOLASTICUS**. He wrote the History of the Church, from the period where that of Eusebius terminates to the year 440.

SOLANDER, **DANIEL CHARLES**, a naturalist, was born in Sweden, in 1736; studied at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus, and took his degree of M.D. In 1760 he came to England, obtained an employment in the British Museum, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1768 he accompanied Mr. Banks (afterwards Sir Joseph) in his voyage round the world with Captain Cook; and he was subsequently employed in arranging and describing the valuable botanical collections which were the result of their researches. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, in 1771; was made one of the assistant librarians at the British Museum, in 1773; and died in 1782.

SOLE, **ANTONIO**, a landscape painter, was born at Bologna, in 1697, and died there in 1677.

SOLIMENE, **FRANCIS**, a painter and poet, born at Naples, in 1657, and died in 1747. Philip V. sat to him for his portrait; and the emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

SOLINUS, **CAIUS JULIUS**, a grammarian in the 3rd century. He compiled from the natural history of Pliny a collection, entitled "Polyhistor," an edition of which was published by Salmassius.

SOLIS, **ANTONIO DE**, a Spanish poet and historian, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610; was appointed historiographer of the Indies, and wrote the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." His other works consist of dramas, poems, and letters. At the latter part of his life, De Solis entered into orders, and died in 1686.

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the celebrated legislator of Athens, was born at Salamis, in the 6th century B.C. Inheriting but a small patrimony, he had recourse to commerce; but at the same time he applied himself to the study of moral and political wisdom, and soon became distinguished by his superior knowledge in state affairs. After having enhanced the glory of his country by recovering Salamis, he refused the sovereignty of Athens; but being chosen archon by acclamation, B.C. 594, he set himself down to the task of improving the condition of his countrymen. He abolished most of the cruel laws of Draco, and formed a new constitution, founded on the principle that the supreme power resided in the people. When Solon had completed his laws, he caused them to be engraved on wooden cylinders, and bound the Athenians by an oath not to make any changes in his code for ten years. He then left the country, to avoid being obliged to make any alterations in them; and visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Lydia. On his return, after an absence

of ten years, he found the state torn by party violence, and his kinsman Pisistratus aiming at the sovereignty. He then withdrew from Athens, and is supposed to have died at Cyprus, aged 80.

SOLVYNS, FRANCIS BALTHASAR, an able artist, born at Antwerp, in 1760. He accompanied Sir Home Popham in a voyage to the Red Sea and the East Indies; and having arrived at Hindostan, he studied the languages, manners, customs, and religion of the Hindoos, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by his pen and pencil. After an absence of 15 years, he returned to Europe, settled at Paris, and published, as the result of his labours, "*Les Hindous, ou Description pittoresque des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies Religieuses de ce Peuple*," 4 vols. folio. He died at Antwerp, in 1824.

SOMBREUIL, CHARLES VEROT DE, a French royalist officer, who, at the commencement of the revolution, distinguished himself by his courageous defence of the monarchy. He afterwards served in the emigrant armies; and having the command of part of the forces in the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon, in 1794, was taken prisoner, tried before a military commission, and shot.

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord, a distinguished statesman and lawyer, was born at Worcester, in 1632. He passed some time as clerk to a barrister, and, when called to the bar himself, evinced talents of a high order. He made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the measures of Charles II. and James II.; and acquired great credit as one of the counsel for the seven bishops. He strenuously promoted the revolution, and sat, as one of the representatives for Worcester, in the convention parliament. He became, successively, solicitor-general, attorney-general, lord keeper, and, in 1693, lord high chancellor of England, with the title of lord Somers, baron Evesham. After the death of William III., Lord Somers spent his time in literary retirement, and was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1706 he drew up a plan for effecting an union between England and Scotland, which was so much approved, that Queen Anne appointed him one of the commissioners to carry it into execution. Upon a change of ministry, in 1708, he was nominated president of the council. He died in 1716, having earned a high character for political purity and legal ability. He was also deservedly esteemed as a patron of men of letters.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, the author of "The Chase" and other poems, was born at Edston, in Warwickshire, in 1692, where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, on which he chiefly lived, mingling an ardent attachment to the sports of the field with the studies of a man of letters. Died, 1742.

SOMNER, WILLIAM, a learned antiquarian, was born at Canterbury, in 1606. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Canterbury" a "Saxon Dictionary," and a "Treatise on Gavelkind." Died, 1689.

SONNERAT, PETER, a naturalist and traveller, was born at Lyons, about 1745.

After making several voyages to the East Indies, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, &c., he returned to France with a rich collection of natural curiosities, wrote narratives of his voyages to New Guinea, the East Indies, and China; and died in 1814.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, CHARLES NICHOLAS SIGISBERT, an eminent French traveller and naturalist, was born at Lunéville, in 1751; studied the law, which he relinquished for the military profession; and being sent to Cayenne as an officer of marine engineers, he was enabled at the same time to gratify his love of travelling and taste for natural history. He assisted Buffon in his account of foreign birds, visited different parts of the European and African continents, and employed himself in various scientific researches till the commencement of the revolution, when he narrowly escaped from the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the consular and imperial governments he was unable to obtain any employment, in consequence of the prejudices entertained against him by Buonaparte for his remarks on the Egyptian expedition. Among the works of Sonnini are, "Travels in Egypt," "Travels in Greece and Turkey," and an edition, in 127 vols. 8vo., of Buffon's *Natural History*. He also assisted in the *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, 24 vols. 8vo.; and was conductor of the *Bibliothèque Physico-economique*. Died, 1811.

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated tragic poet, who carried the Greek drama to perfection, was born at Athens, about 496 B. C. In his 93d year he is said to have expired from excessive joy, in consequence of the unexpected success of one of his dramas at the Olympic games. Of his numerous plays, only seven have reached modern times, but they are sufficiently meritorious to establish his fame.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born in 1201. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who gave him the canonry of Cambridge. He died in 1274.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B. C. 45. No farther particulars respecting him are known, nor are any of his works extant.

SOSTRATUS, an eminent architect, who flourished in the 3rd century B. C., and was patronised by Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Among his works was the famous Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, which is said to have cost 800 talents, and was reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

SOTHIERON, Admiral FRANK, a gallant English officer. His services during several years of the hottest warfare procured him the distinguished honour of being intrusted by Lord Nelson with the defence of the bay of Naples at the time of the French usurpation there; and the admirable arrangements made by him prevented the tremendous mischief which the slightest want of prudence would have given rise to. He was of a very wealthy landed family in Notts and Yorkshire, which former county he for

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some years represented in parliament. Born, 1767; died, 1839.

SOUFFLOT, JAMES GERMAIN, an eminent French architect, born in 1713. He studied at Rome, and after travelling in Italy and the Levant, to examine the remains of antiquity, he settled at Lyons, where he built an exchange and hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendant of the royal buildings. His principal work is the church of St. Gèneviève. He was a knight of the order of St. Michael, and died in 1780.

SOUTH, ROBERT, an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in 1633; and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and successively became chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Christchurch, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. In 1683 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. He was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. His "Sermons" possess the merit of earnestness and originality. Died, 1716.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, an ignorant female fanatic, was born in the west of England, of parents in humble life, in 1750. When about 40 years of age, she assumed the airs of a prophetess; and her numerous converts, who are said at one time to have amounted to at least 100,000, put implicit faith in her wild and blasphemous rhapsodies. She described herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelations; and, although in the highest degree illiterate, she scribbled a mass of unintelligible nonsense, which she dignified by the title of prophetic inspirations, while she carried on a lucrative trade in the sale of seals, which were, under certain conditions, to be the passports to eternal salvation. At length, after having passed her grand climacteric, she was attacked with a disease which had the outward appearance of pregnancy, and she boldly announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh. So fully persuaded, indeed, were her deluded followers of its truth, that they made the most splendid preparations for the reception of the miraculous babe that superstition and credulity could suggest; when, about the end of 1814, her death put an end to their expectations. The body of Joanna underwent an anatomical examination after her death, when the extraordinary appearance of her shape was fully accounted for on medical principles; but the belief in her divine mission was not eradicated from the minds of her votaries, and the sect is not even yet wholly extinct.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, an eminent dramatic poet of the age of Charles II., was born in Dublin, in 1660; became a servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford; and then settled in London. He wrote the "Persian Prince," "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage," "Oroonoko," tragedies; the "Disappointment," the "Rambling Lady," and the "Wife's Excuse," comedies. His tragedy

of "Isabella" is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language. He held a commission in the army, which with his writings produced him a handsome competency; and he died, aged 86, in 1746.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, was the son of a respectable linen-draper, and was born at Bristol, in 1774. After receiving the rudiments of education at the hands of country schoolmasters, he was sent to Westminster School, and thence to Balliol College, Oxford; his early display of more than ordinary talents and a corresponding steadiness of character having led his friends to choose the church as his destination. At Oxford, however, he remained but two years, the then unsettled state of his opinions as to both church and state causing him to quit the university, and wholly renounce the idea of taking orders, in the year 1794. After travelling in Spain and Portugal, and residing in Ireland as secretary to Mr. Corry, he having for some time been married, he at length settled at Keswick, in Cumberland, in 1803. He was already pretty extensively known as the author of "Joan of Arc," "Wat Tyler," "Lines on Bradshaw the Regicide," and other pieces, which indicated more political and poetical fire than political judgment or personal prudence, and in settling at Keswick he commenced an almost unexampled career of industry on literary composition of every description: his overflowing mind and ready pen being equal to whatever could be demanded of them, a mere list of his separate publications would form a long article, not to speak of his numerous and elaborate contributions to the Quarterly Review. But though he wrote so much, he wrote everything both carefully and well. His biographies especially are admirable; that of the great Nelson is, perhaps, the most perfect biography in our language; while that of Wesley is highly appreciated both by churchmen and dissenters, for its candour and impartiality. Such a mind as Southey's could not long be overcast; and he had not long been known as the writer of some ill-judged poems, ere he found out his errors, and became the eloquent and efficient defender of the church and of the throne; and he continued to delight and instruct the reading world by his genius, and to astonish both the reading and writing world by his industry, until 1840, when the intense labours of a long life at length overpowered even his fine mind, and he remained in a state of mental darkness to the day of his death. He had received the appointment of poet laureate in 1813, and in 1835 he received a pension of 300*l.* per annum. His poetical works, collected in a large volume, enjoy great popularity; and his admirable *philosophic gossiping* romance "The Doctor," &c., which was published anonymously (also in one volume), must long continue to be the wonder and delight of the reading and the thinking world. His "Common Place Book," a posthumous publication in 4 vols. 8vo., is a marvellous monument of his reading and research.

SOUTHWELL, ROBERT, an English Jesuit and poet, was born in 1560; studied at

Rome, and afterwards returned to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was sent to prison, where he remained three years before he was brought to trial, when, owing that he came to England in order to propagate the Catholic religion, he was condemned and executed, in 1595. He was the author of several poems possessing considerable merit.

SOUZA, JOHN DE, a Portuguese historian, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, and died at Lisbon, in 1812. He was employed as secretary interpreter to the Spanish ambassador at Morocco, and published some etymological works, explanatory of the connection between Arabic and Portuguese.

SOVERBY, JAMES, a naturalist and artist, was born in 1760. He was originally a drawing-master, but subsequently acquired considerable reputation both as a botanist and mineralogist, and published several works on each science, which he illustrated by his pencil. Died, 1822.

SPAENDONCK, GERARD VAN, an eminent flower and miniature painter, was born in 1740, at Tilburg, in Holland settled at Paris, where he became miniature painter to the king, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died, 1822.

SPALDING, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated Swedish divine and author, born in 1714. He wrote several able works; the "Destiny of Man," "Religion the most important Affair of Mankind," &c. Died, 1804.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARUS, an eminent naturalist, was born at Scandiano, in Italy, in 1729. He studied at Modena, and next at Bologna, where his cousin, Laura Bassi, was at that time one of the most distinguished professors in Italy. After having held professorships at Reggio and Modena, he became professor of natural history, and director of the museum, at Pavia, where he devoted himself to experimental researches into nature, and published many valuable works on physiology. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and was enrolled among the associates of numerous societies. Died, 1798. His principal works are, "Experiments on the Reproduction of Animals," an "Essay upon Animalcula in Fluids," "Microscopical Experiments," "Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Appennines," 6 vols.; and an elaborate "Correspondence" with the most celebrated naturalists of the age.

SPANHEIM, FREDERIC, professor of divinity at Leyden; author of "Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis," and other learned works. Born, 1600; died, 1649.

SPANHEIM, EZEKIEL, a learned writer and statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1629, at Geneva, where he was appointed professor of eloquence at the age of 20. He soon after became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent as ambassador to France, and from thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are, "De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum antiquorum," 2 vols.; and "Letters and Dissertations on Medals."

SPARRMAN, ANDREW, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born about 1747, and studied at Upsal, where, by his attention to natural history, he attracted the notice of Linnæus. He visited China and the Cape of Good Hope, penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Southern Africa, and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages. He wrote narratives of his travels, and died at Stockholm, in 1820.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, bishop of Norwich, in the time of Charles II., was a prelate distinguished for his learning, piety, and benevolence; and is known as a writer by his "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." Died, 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian general, who had been taken by the Romans, and made a gladiator; but escaping with a few of his companions from his tyrants, he rallied round his standard a formidable army, and repeatedly defeated the Roman forces. He was at length slain, B. C. 71.

SPEED, JOHN, a well-known English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, born in 1555. He is the author of "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," "A Cloud of Witnesses," and "The History of Great Britain, from Julius Cæsar to James I." Died, 1629.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English historian and antiquary, was born at Conham, in Norfolk, in 1561. James I. frequently employed him on public business, and he received the honour of knighthood for his services. He died in 1641, leaving many valuable works, among which his "Glossarium Archeologicum" and "Villare Anglicanum" are still highly esteemed. — His son, Sir JOHN SPELMAN, inherited his father's taste for archeological inquiries, and was the author of a "Life of Alfred the Great." He was knighted by Charles I., and died at Oxford, in 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, a divine and critic, was born in 1698, and received his education at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was elected professor of poetry. He afterwards held the living of Great Horwood, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," but his principal work is entitled "Polymetis; or, an Inquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of Ancient Artists." The "Anecdotes collected by him, concerning eminent Literary Characters," have been published. His death, which happened in 1768, was occasioned by his having accidentally fallen into a pond.

SPENCER, Dr. JOHN, an ingenious and learned English divine and critic, was born in 1630, at Boughton, in Kent; became master of Corpus Christi College, archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely; and died in 1695. His principal and most erudite work is, "De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et eorum Rationibus."

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, Earl (better known as Viscount ALTHORP), was born in 1782, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first entered the House of Commons as member for

Northampton, 1834, when he represented generally the county of Northampton after the election made Charles Spencer, though he was making errors in forwarding singular information, mainly, libelous, and interested; he questioned the legal power of another and, however, the moment of agricultural aim; and applied him practice and branch of exertions of the Society of Agriculture, and he was agricultural try; promote, for example, the exhibitor of chivalry and the generous and industry. **SPENCER**, the best of time, was the Spencer, and educated at 1796 published Lenore, and Diana Beauchamp, showing power of that he understood the whole of which he was the omission the situation. Died, 1834. **SPENSER**, illustrious and in London, Pembroke Hall, the university; some relation probably as a companion Lord Ireland, as a grant of 3028 out of the fortune of Desmond; on terms of the resident. He at Kilcolman, he was visited became his peer Sidney, then of the Ocean," to write the "Fable of which was presented to Elizabeth, worth of 500l. per annum, his pastoral of again;" and, the part of his "Fable

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Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures advocated by the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV. he was made chancellor of the exchequer; and, though he was occasionally convicted of making erroneous calculations, yet in bringing forward the financial details he showed singular industry and candour. He was mainly, liberal, straightforward, and disinterested; his honesty of purpose was never questioned; but he possessed not the physical powers requisite for a good orator. In another and a very different sphere of action, however, he was unrivalled. The improvement of agriculture was at all times his great aim; and when he retired from office, he applied himself with zeal and energy to the practice and encouragement of that great branch of our national prosperity. To his exertions the establishment of the Royal Society of Agriculture was mainly owing; and he was present at nearly all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country; promoting the general good by his example, either as the president or as an exhibitor of prize cattle, the patron of mechanical and scientific improvements, or as the generous rewarder of the labourer's skill and industry. Died, Oct. 1. 1845.

SPENCER, the Hon. **WILLIAM ROBERT**, the best writer of *vers de société* in his time, was the younger son of Lord Charles Spencer, and was born in 1770. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford; and in 1798 published a translation of Bürger's *Lenore*, beautifully illustrated by Lady Diana Beauclerc. In proof of his astonishing power of memory, it is gravely asserted that he undertook, for a wager, to get the whole contents of a newspaper by rote, which he won, by repeating it without the omission of a single word. He held the situation of a commissioner of stamps. Died, 1834.

SPENSER, **EDMUND**, one of the most illustrious among our early poets, was born in London, about 1553; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and, on leaving the university, took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as a tutor. In 1580 he accompanied Lord Grey de Wilton, viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary, and procured a grant of 3028 acres in the county of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the Earl of Desmond; on which, however, by the terms of the gift, he was obliged to become resident. He accordingly fixed his residence at Kilmolan, in the county of Cork, where he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who became his patron in lieu of Sir Philip Sidney, then deceased, and whom he celebrates under the title of the "Shepherd of the Ocean." Sir Walter persuaded him to write the "Faerie Queen," the first edition of which was printed in 1590, and presented to Elizabeth, who granted the poet a pension of 50*l.* per annum. In 1595 he published his pastoral of "Collin Clout's come home again;" and, the year following, the second part of his "Faerie Queen;" but the poem,

according to the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his "View of the State of Ireland," being the clerk of the council of the province of Munster. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out, he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy, as to leave behind his infant child, whom the merciless cruelty of the insurgents burnt with the house. The unfortunate poet came to England with a heart broken by these misfortunes, and died at Westminster, January 16. 1598-9. His remains were interred at the expense of the Earl of Essex, in Westminster Abbey, where the Countess of Dorset raised a monument to his memory.

SPIELMANN, **JAMES REINHOLD**, an eminent chemist, was born at Strasburg, in 1722. He became professor of chemistry at his native place, where, by his means, a botanic garden was established. He held also the chair of poetry three years. Among his works are, "Elementa Chymia," "Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis," "Institutiones Materia Medica," &c. Died, 1782.

SPIGELIUS, or **VANDEN SPIEGHEL**, **ADRIAN**, a physician and anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, in which last university he became professor of anatomy and surgery; which office he discharged with such reputation, that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died, 1625.

SPIILLER, **JOHN**, a young English sculptor, of great promise, was born in London, in 1763, and studied under Bacon. He distinguished himself by his talents at the Royal Academy, and was chosen to execute a statue of Charles II. for the centre of the old Royal Exchange; but the much admired production had scarcely been erected before the artist expired, a victim to consumption, at the age of 30, in 1794. "The energy of his labour, with the strong excitement of his feelings, had already made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic flush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more."

SPINOLA, **AMBROSE**, Marquis, a celebrated Spanish general, was born in 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 he took Ostend, for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations, Spinola went to Paris, and in an interview with Henry IV., the monarch asked him what were his plans for the ensuing campaign. The general, without hesitation, entered into a detail of his projects, and Henry communicated to Maurice the direct contrary, as he could not believe that Spinola had revealed to him his real intentions. Finding, however, that the Spaniard was as good as his word, he exclaimed, "Others deceive by telling falsehoods, but this man by speaking the truth." In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Julliers, Spinola

took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. He was subsequently employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casal; but not being able to subdue the citadel, owing to the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, he exclaimed, "they have robbed me of my honour," and fell a prey to chagrin, in 1630.

SPINOZA, BENEDICT, one of the most profound thinkers of the 17th century, and the founder of modern pantheism, was born at Amsterdam, in 1633. His parents were Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of Baruch, which, on renouncing his religion, he altered to Benedict. He resided chiefly at the Hague; and strenuously refused to accept of any of the numerous proposals he received to enter upon a career that might have led to his worldly advancement. He was for some time a Calvinist, and afterwards a Mennonist, but at last adopted the views, religious and political, with which his name is now connected, and in support of which he published numerous works. His "Tractatus-theologico-politicus" was reprinted in London in 1765, by Hume, though without his name or that of the author. Died, 1677.

SPIZELIUS, THEOPHILUS, a learned German ecclesiastic, author of an elaborate "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," and other works. Died, 1691.

SPOHN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, an eminent German writer on philology. He was born at Dortmund, in 1792; became professor of philosophy and ancient literature in Leipzig, and died in 1824, from the effects of excessive study.

SPONDE, HENRY DE, or SPONDANUS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1588, and was educated in the Protestant college at Ortez; after which he studied the law, and became so eminent as a pleader, that Henry of Navarre made him master of requests. In 1595 he changed his religion, and took orders at Rome; was made bishop of Pamiers in 1626, and died in 1643. Spodanus abridged the annals of Baronius, and continued them from 1197 to 1640. He also wrote "Annales Sacri à Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem."

SPONTINI, GASPARD, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Majolatti, near Jesi, in the Roman states, 1778. He was educated at the Conservatorio de la Pietà of Naples, and began his career when 17 years of age, as the composer of an opera, "I Puntigli delle Donne." This was followed by some 16 operas, produced within 6 years, for the theatres of Italy and Sicily, but not a note of which has survived. In 1803 Spontini came to Paris, in which capital again he produced some half-a-dozen operas and an oratorio, all of which have perished. In 1807 he was appointed music-director to the empress Josephine; and in 1808 he produced his most famous work, "La Vestale," with brilliant and decisive success. His "Fernando Cortez" appeared in 1809; and the next year witnessed his appointment to the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, which he held for 10 years. In 1820 the magnificent appointments offered by the

court of Prussia tempted him to leave Paris for Berlin, in which capital his last 3 grand operas, "Nourmahal" (founded on Lalla Rookh), "Alicidor," and "Agnes von Hohenstauffen," were produced with great splendour, but with little comparative success. Spontini continued to reside as first chapel-master in Berlin till the death of the late king in 1840, when his professional career may be said to have ended. The latter period of his sojourn at Berlin had been embittered by professional disputes; and in 1842 he once more repaired to Paris, where he had, in 1839, been elected one of the five members of the Académie des Beaux Arts. Died, at the place of his birth, 1851.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, JOHN, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was born in 1565, educated at Glasgow, and in 1601 went as chaplain to the Duke of Lennox in his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, he accompanied him; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood House, in 1633; and, two years afterwards, was made chancellor of Scotland; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he retired to London, where he died in 1639, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote the "History of the Church of Scotland."

SPOTSWOOD, Sir ROBERT, second son of the preceding, was put to death by the covenanters, for adhering to the Marquis of Montrose.

SPRAGG, EDWARD, a brave English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666; and the year following he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion. In 1671 he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men of war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his sinking ship to another.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent painter of Antwerp, was born in 1546, and died in 1623.

SPRAT, Dr. THOMAS, bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, was born in 1636, and died in 1713. He wrote the "History of the Royal Society," the "History of the Rye-house Plot," "The Life of Cowley," a volume of sermons, and a few poems.

SPURZHEIM, GASPARD, a celebrated physiologist, was born near Treves, in 1776, and received his medical education at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of the science of phrenology. To this science Spurzheim became exceedingly partial; and he soon joined Gall in making inquiries into the anatomy of the brain. They quitted Vienna in 1805, to travel; visited Paris; and lectured in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on their very

curious and finally proved he died in SQUIRRELY ENGLAND, in preference, and died theological.

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curious and original system. Spurzheim finally proceeded to the United States, where he died in 1832.

SQUIRE, SAMUEL, a learned and exemplary English prelate, was born at Warminster, in 1714; and after obtaining various preferments, reached the see of St. David's; and died in 1766. He wrote several works, theological and political.

STAAL, Madame de, whose maiden name was De LAUNAI, was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoned her when a child, and she was taken into the priory of St. Louis, at Rouen. After this, she became waiting-woman to the Duchess of Maine, when her literary talents were suddenly discovered by her being found to be the author of a very witty letter to M. de Fontenelle, on the subject of a beautiful girl at Paris, who was said to be possessed, which imposture was at that time occupying public attention. From that time the duchess reposed an entire confidence in her; and Mademoiselle de Launai shared in her misfortune, by being committed to the Bastille. After her release, she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards; wrote some entertaining "Memoirs of her Life," and died in 1750.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley, in Middlesex, and vicar of Benham, in Berkshire. He wrote a "Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles," on the "Miseries of the Inferior Clergy," a "Body of Practical Divinity," and a "Defence of the Christian Religion;" but his most important work, which has often been reprinted, is his "History of the Bible," 2 vols. folio. Born, 1680; died, 1752.

—There was another Rev. THOMAS STACKHOUSE, who published "A Greek Grammar," a "General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;" and an "Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography."

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNA LOUISA GERMAINE NECKER, Baroness de, was born at Paris, in 1766, where the elevation of her father, M. Necker, to the ministry of finance, brought him into close connection with the most brilliant circles of the capital. She soon displayed signs of a precocious genius; and the encouragement to converse which she received in this society, and the various excitements which it furnished to her faculties, had an important influence on the formation of her mind. Her earliest productions were "Sophia," a comedy, written in 1780, and two tragedies, "Lady Jane Grey" and "Montmorency;" but her "Lettres sur les Ouvrages et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau," printed in 1786, first attracted the public notice. In 1786 she was married to the Baron de Staël-Holstein, Swedish ambassador to the French court. She was warmly attached to the principles of liberty; and the breaking out of the revolution, in 1789, necessarily exercised a powerful influence both on her mind and fate. During Robespierre's ascendancy, she exerted herself, even at the hazard of her life, to save the victims, and published a powerful and eloquent "Defence of the Queen." The populace being called to riot and murder,

she attempted to leave Paris, but was detained, and escaped the popular fury only by a remarkable concurrence of circumstances. When Sweden recognised the French republic, her husband was again sent as ambassador to Paris, whither she also returned, in 1793. Barras became her friend; and she acquired so much influence, that, on Talleyrand's return from America, in 1796, she obtained, through Barras, his appointment to the ministry of foreign affairs. In Dec. 1797, she for the first time saw Buonaparte, then at Paris, preparing for his expedition to Egypt; and the admiration with which she had regarded the conqueror of Italy was succeeded by a sentiment bordering on aversion, which appears to have been mutual; and in 1801, in consequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After visiting Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, and published her romance of "Delphine;" but this work, and a tract entitled "Les Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance," published by M. Necker, had given so much offence to Napoleon (who had no great esteem for female politicians), that in 1803 he banished her from his territories. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favourite abode, Paris, till after the restoration of Louis XVIII. On the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, she retired to Coppet; and, after the battle of Waterloo, she once more made her appearance in the French capital, with her daughter, who was married to the Duke de Broglie. She was favourably received by the king, and obtained an order on the royal treasury for the payment of two millions, which had been deposited there by her father. Her husband, the baron, died in 1801; and in 1811 she was married to M. de Rocca, a young French officer, by whom she had a son; but their union was kept secret till after her death. She died in 1817. Besides the works before-mentioned, she wrote the romance of "Corinne," "Considerations on the French Revolution," "Dramatic Essays," "Considerations on Literature," "Germany," "Ten Years of Exile," &c.

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, an eminent German physician and chemist, was born at Anspach, in 1660, studied at Jena, became physician to the king of Prussia, and died in 1734. His discoveries and theories in medical science were highly ingenious and valuable; and he may be ranked as one of the most illustrious medical philosophers of his age.

STAIHEMBERG, GUIDO BALDI, Count de, a celebrated Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1657. He commanded the imperial army in Germany, Italy, and Spain; and during a long career was distinguished for his military skill and bravery. Died, 1737.

STANDISH, FRANK HALL, author of the "Life of Voltaire," &c., and well known by his elegant taste for the arts, was the son of Anthony Hall, esq., of Flass, in the county of Durham; and having succeeded to the estates of Sir Frank Standish, bart., as cousin and heir at law, assumed the name, &c. by royal licence. Having the

opportunity of gratifying his natural inclination by foreign travels, for acquiring information on classic antiquities and literature, and being moreover possessed of an exquisite judgment as a connoisseur of the fine arts, he made an admirable collection of the best pictures, books, manuscripts, &c. during his sojourn on the Continent: the whole of which he bequeathed to Louis Philippe, king of the French, "in token (as he says) of his esteem for a generous and polite nation, one that is always ready to welcome the traveller and relieve the stranger, and one that he has ever gone to with pleasure and quitted with regret." The works published by Mr. Standish are as follows: "The Life of Voltaire," "The Shores of the Mediterranean," 2 vols.; "Notices on the Northern Capitals of Europe," "Seville and its Vicinity," and a volume of "Poems." Died, aged 42, Dec. 1840.

STANHOPE, JAMES, Earl, a celebrated English nobleman, was born in Herefordshire, in 1873. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself with so much bravery at the siege of Namur in 1895, that king William gave him a company and the rank of colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the Earl of Peterborough, at the siege of Barcelona. He afterwards contributed to the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but being intrusted with the defence of Brihuega, he was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the Duke de Vendome. Died, 1721.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, Earl, grandson of the above, a politician and man of science, born in 1753; was educated at Eton and Geneva; and came into parliament for High Wycombe, which he represented until 1784, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French revolution by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married, first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. Died, 1818.

STANHOPE, Lady HESTER, a very highly accomplished, but no less eccentric, English lady, niece of the celebrated William Pitt. Soon after the death of that great statesman, with whom she was domesticated, and with whose pursuits she so much sympathised, as to act upon some occasions as his private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which vain science she was a most implicit believer. She had a large pension from the English government, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pashas, which however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing them,

she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. Of her way of life as well as her way of thinking, some notion will easily be formed from a perusal of her reply to an eminent English traveller, who humanely advised her to quit her perilous and desolate abode, and return to England: "As to leaving this country," said her ladyship, "your advice is in vain: I will never return to England. I am encompassed by perils, true; but I am no stranger to them. I have suffered shipwreck off the coast of Cyprus, I have had the plague here; I fell from my horse near Acre, and was trampled upon by him; I have encountered the robbers of the desert; and when my servants quailed I have galloped in among them, and compelled them to be courteous; and when a horde of plunderers was breaking in at my gate, I sallied out among them sword in hand, and having convinced them that they could not hurt me if they would, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beggars. Here I am destined to remain. What is written in the great book of life, who can alter? It is true that I am surrounded by perils; it is true that I am at war with the prince of the mountains, and with the pacha of Acre; it is very true that my enemies are capable of assassination, but if I do perish, my fall shall be a bloody one. I have plenty of arms, good Damascus blades; I have no guns, and while I have an arm to wave a banner, these barren rocks shall banquet of slaughter before my fall. I am completely anti-national were the prejudices of this very eccentric lady, that though at the time of her death she had no fewer than 23 domestics, not one of them was English, and her last sigh was breathed among foreigners and hirelings. Born, 1766; died, 1839.

STANLEY, the Right Rev. EDWARD, bishop of Norwich, was the younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart., of Alderley, in Cheshire, and was born in 1770. Having finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley in 1805; and here he laboured for upwards of 30 years in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. His connection with the Whig party led to his nomination to the see of Norwich in 1837; and such was his unwearied devotion to every good and useful work, his sincerity, his disinterestedness, and his pure and active benevolence in all the relations of life, that his character truly corresponded with the apostolic portrait of a Christian bishop. Bishop Stanley also attained distinction as an author. Whilst rector of Alderley, he occasionally delivered lectures on various branches of natural history, and contributed papers on the same subject to Blackwood's and the British Magazine, besides publishing various pamphlets on questions more immediately connected with his clerical office. But his most popular work was his "Familiar History of Birds," published in 1833, which has gone through several editions. Died, Sept. 6, 1849.

STANLEY, THOMAS, a learned writer, was the son of Sir Thomas Stanley, and

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born at Laytonstone, in Essex, in 1644. He received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, then went on his travels, and on his return took up his residence in the Middle Temple. His works are, "The History of Philosophy and Lives of Philosophers," "Poems and Translations," an edition of *Æschylus*, &c. Died, 1678.

STAPLETON, Sir ROBERT, a soldier and poet of the 17th century. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, for which the king knighted him. At the Restoration he accompanied Charles II. to London, and remained about the court till his decease in 1669. He translated Juvenal and other authors, wrote four plays, and was created LL.D. at Oxford.

STARCK, JOHN AUGUSTUS VON, a German divine and theological writer, born at Schwerin, in 1741. He was professor of oriental literature and antiquities at St. Petersburg, subsequently filled the chair of philosophy at Mittau, and in 1781 he was appointed first preacher at the court of Darmstadt, where he was highly esteemed by the Landgrave of Hesse, who in 1811 made him a baron. Among his principal works are, "The History of the First Age of the Christian Church," 3 vols.; and "The Triumph of Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century." Died, 1816.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Naples, A.D. 61. His principal productions are two epic poems, the "Thebais," in twelve books, and the "Achilleis," in two books, which he left unfinished at his death, in his 35th year.

STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE LEONARD, was born in the county of Galway, in Ireland, and educated at Montpellier, where he took his medical degree. About 1762 he went to the island of Grenada, where he practised physic, and formed an intimacy with Lord Macartney, the governor, who made him his secretary, and whom he accompanied to Madras, where he displayed his talents in treating with Tippon Saib, and in seizing General Stuart. On his return to England he was created a baronet, and, in 1790, received the degree of LL.D. When Lord Macartney was selected as the head of the intended embassy to China, Sir George was appointed secretary of legation, with the title of envoy-extraordinary. Of that mission, and of the empire and people of China, he published an interesting account in 1797, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1801.

STEBBING, HENRY, a learned divine and theological writer. He was educated at Cambridge, and distinguished himself greatly in the Bangorian controversy; for which Bishop Sherlock made him chancellor of Salisbury. Died, 1763.

STEDMAN, JOHN GABRIEL, a military officer in the Dutch service, was born in Scotland, in 1745. He was the author of an interesting "Narrative of an Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam," in 2 vols. 4to. He died at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1797.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, a celebrated essayist and dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister,

acted in the capacity of secretary to the Duke of Ormond. He obtained an ensigncy in the guards; and while in that service wrote a little treatise, called "The Christian Hero," which he dedicated to Lord Cutts, who appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in the fusiliers. In 1702 he commenced dramatic writer, in his comedy of "The Funeral, or Grief à-la-Mode," which had great success. This was followed by "The Tender Husband" and "The Lying Lover." In 1709 he began the "Tatler," a periodical paper under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, and in which he had the able assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the former commenced in 1711, and the latter in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge, but was expelled the house soon after for writing two alleged libels, under the titles of "The Englishman" and "The Crisis." On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also, on the suppression of the rebellion, made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 his play of the "Conscious Lovers" was acted with great success; and, when published, was dedicated to the king, who gave the author 500*l.*; but being always engaged in some unsuccessful scheme or other, and with habits both benevolent and lavish, he wasted his regular income in anticipation of a greater, until absolute distress was the consequence. A paralytic attack at length rendered him incapable of literary exertion; and he retired to Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, where he died, in 1729.

STEEN, JAN, an eminent painter, was born at Leyden, in 1636. One of his masters was Van Goyen, whose daughter he married; but Steen proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. Died, 1689.

STEENWICK, HENRY, a Flemish painter, was born in 1550, and died in 1603.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, a celebrated dramatic commentator, was born at Stepney, in 1736; and was educated at the Grammar School, Kingston, and King's College, Cambridge. In 1766 he published 20 of Shakespeare's plays, in 4 vols. 8vo.; and in 1770 his notes on the great dramatist were incorporated with those of Johnson in 10 vols. 8vo., and afterwards in 15 vols. Mr. Steevens, who was an elegant scholar, and well versed in old English literature, was one of the contributors to Nichols's Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, and also assisted in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He died at Hampstead, in 1800.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, an Italian prelate, distinguished also as a musical composer, was born in 1655. In his youth he was a chorister of St. Mark's, at Venice, where a German nobleman being attracted by the sweetness of his voice, took him to Bavaria, gave him a classical education, and put him under the best musicians. After

this he entered into orders, and at last became bishop of Spiga. Died, 1730.

STEFFENS, HEINRICH, a distinguished naturalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stavanger, in Norway, 1773; studied at Copenhagen, and delivered lectures at Kiel on natural history, in 1796; and was successively appointed to the chair of natural history in Jena, Halle, Breslau, and Berlin. He took an active part in the German war of liberation, to the success of which he largely contributed, not merely by his personal exertions but by his spirit-stirring harangues in support of the national cause. Among his chief works are his "Beiträge zur inneren Naturgeschichte der Erde," "Grundzüge der Philos. Wissenschaft," "Handbuch der Oryktognosie," "Waldeth und Leith," "Die Vier Norweger," and an interesting autobiographical sketch, entitled "Was ich erlebte," &c. Died, 1848.

STEIN, HEINRICH F. KARL, Baron von, a distinguished Prussian statesman, was born at Nassau, in October, 1757, of an old noble family, which held immediately of the empire. He received the rudiments of his education at Göttingen, and afterwards studied public law at Wetzlar, the seat of the imperial chamber. In 1780, at the age of 23, he first entered the civil service of Prussia, to which he had been early destined by his father, as director of the mines at Wettin, in Westphalia; and, in 1784, was appointed ambassador at Aschaffenberg. His great abilities having become known in these situations, he was, in 1786, appointed to the important situation of president of all the Westphalian chambers, in which office he laboured assiduously and successfully till 1804. In that year he was, on the death of Struensee, minister of finance and trade, promoted to that elevated situation; in which capacity he remained till 1806, when, on account of some differences with the king of Prussia, as to the course to be pursued in the critical circumstances of the monarchy, he resigned his office, and retired to his estates at Nassau. The king, however, was so well aware of his abilities, that he recalled him soon after the peace of Tilsit; and it was then that he planned and executed those great, yet cautious, social reforms, which laid the foundations of the resurrection of the monarchy. Ere long, however, his patriotic spirit and great abilities excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who made the king of Prussia send him into exile. He retired to Prague, where he remained, associating much with Arndt, the banished Elector of Cassel, and other vehement enemies of Napoleon, till May 1812, when, on the approach of the French emperor to Dresden on the eve of the Moscow campaign, he went to St. Petersburg, where his firmness and energy were of great service in supporting the emperor Alexander through that dreadful crisis. After the occupation of Saxony by the allied forces, he was placed at the head of the central administration, and put forth all his energies in keeping alive the patriotic enthusiasm which displayed itself on all sides. But the principles proclaimed at the first

peace of Paris did not meet the objects which he had in view for the political organisation of the German people, and he withdrew in disappointment to his estate, which he continued to cultivate till 1827, when he once more briefly appeared on the stage of politics. Died, 1831. His "Briefe an den Baron von Gagern"—a name since become famous throughout Europe—have been published.

STELLA, JAMES, an eminent painter, was born in 1596, at Lyons, where his father gave him his first instructions. While at Florence he was patronised by the grand-duke. He then went to Rome, where he spent several years, and on his return to France had a pension granted him, with apartments in the Louvre. He there painted several excellent pictures for the king, who honoured him with the order of St. Michael. Died, 1647.

STENO, NICHOLAS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Copenhagen, in 1638. He was a pupil of Bartholin; and afterwards travelled into Germany, France, and Italy, where he abjured the Protestant faith. On his return home, he was made professor of anatomy; but the change of his religion having raised him enemies, he renounced his medical studies for the church; and pope Innocent XII. consecrated him bishop, in partibus, of Titopolis, and vicar apostolic in the north of Europe. He was the author of many works, medical and theological; and died in 1687.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, or **STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM**, an able Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who lived in the 6th century.

STEPHEN, king of England, the son of Stephen, count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, was born in 1104. On the death of Henry I. he immediately came over from Normandy to England, and laid claim to the crown, although he had been one of the most zealous in taking the oath for securing the succession to Henry's daughter, the empress Matilda. By the aid of his brother, who was bishop of Winchester, he possessed himself of the royal treasure, and was enabled to bribe some of the most restive of his opponents, while he sought the support of the people at large by promising to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. After a war with the Scots, who were finally defeated at the famous battle of the Standard, the empress Matilda landed in England with her brother, the Earl of Gloucester; and being joined by several powerful barons, a civil war ensued, which for cruelty and devastation proved one of the most calamitous in the annals of the country. After various turns of fortune, Matilda retired to Normandy, and the contest was carried on by her son, Henry Plantagenet, who in 1153 landed an army in England. Being joined by the barons of his mother's party, the competitors met at the head of their respective forces at Wallingford; but an armistice took place instead of a battle; by which it was agreed, that Stephen should reign during his lifetime, and that Henry should succeed him. In the following year Stephen died, aged 49.

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STEPHEN, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and political writer, was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire, received his education at Winchester, was brought up as a barrister, and became parliamentary reporter for the Morning Chronicle. He at length obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he realised a handsome fortune; and on his return to England he formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Mr. Wilberforce. Having acquired, while abroad, an intimate knowledge of colonial law, he now obtained a large and lucrative share of practice as an advocate in prize causes before the privy council. As the violation of territory by the masters of American vessels often came under his notice, he published his sentiments in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags;" when the talents and views displayed by the writer attracted the attention of government, and he was soon after introduced into parliament as a member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Buonaparte; and for his services the minister appointed him a master in chancery, which office he held during 20 years. He also distinguished himself, both in the senate and by his pen, as the constant friend of African emancipation; and was regarded by the West India planters as their most formidable antagonist. Died, 1832.

STEPHENS, or ESTIENNE, the name of a French family which produced many eminent printers. — **ROBERT**, born in 1503, at Paris, devoted himself to learned studies. He possessed a profound knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as the works edited by him in those languages evince. He superintended an edition of the New Testament, which was more correct and of a more convenient form than any which had appeared; and he is honourably distinguished by his excellent "Thesaurus Lingue Latinæ." Died, 1559. — **HENRY**, born at Paris, in 1528, was distinguished for his talents, and devoted himself particularly to the study of Greek. In consequence of his attachment to the reformed doctrines, his peace was often disturbed, and his labours interrupted. He was a most learned and indefatigable scholar, and stands pre-eminent for the services which he rendered to the cause of ancient literature. Died, 1598.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737, at Elgin, in Scotland; studied at Aberdeen; was designed for the law, but quitted it for literature, and wrote, or contributed to, the following works, "A History of the War of the French Revolution," "Memoirs of Horne Tooke," "Public Characters," "The Annual Obituary," the "Monthly Magazine," &c. Died, 1821.

STEPHENS, ROBERT, an eminent English antiquary, who collected and published a complete edition of the letters of Lord Bacon, in 1702, and was appointed historiographer royal. Died, 1732.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, whose name

will be for ever identified with the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the days of Watt—the application of steam to railroads—was born near Newcastle in 1781. His father was an engine-tenter at a colliery; and he himself began life as a pit-engine boy at 2d. a day's wages. A lucky accident having given him an opportunity of showing some skill, he was advanced to the office of engineman. He was afterwards employed in forming railway planes and engines under ground, and all his leisure time was spent in working out the great problem, which he at last so happily solved. His first attempt to carry out his design was at Hetton: he subsequently planned the line between Stockton and Darlington; but his crowning achievement was the great Manchester and Liverpool line; a project which, despite the sarcasms and incredulity with which it was assailed, we need not say succeeded beyond even the projector's expectations. Mr. Stephenson's subsequent career was as rapid and smooth as the railway locomotion which he had done so much to realise. He at once took the lead in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle, a railway contractor, and a great colliery and iron work owner; but he always retained the manly simplicity of character which had marked his early career, and his memory will long be cherished by all who appreciate moral worth as well as mental ability. Died, 1848. His son, Mr. Robert Stephenson, has reaped ample laurels in the same field of science.

STEPNEY, GEORGE, an English poet, statesman, and political writer; born, 1693; died, 1707.

STERLING, JOHN, an accomplished critic and essayist, whose promising career was broken by long-continued illness, and at last prematurely closed, was born at Kames Castle in the isle of Bute, 1806, where his parents happened to be residing. His father, who was a distinguished political writer, had him educated chiefly at home. In 1824 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Archdeacon Hare for his classical tutor; and a year later he entered Trinity Hall with the intention of graduating in law; but he left Cambridge in 1827 without taking a degree, and during the next few years he resided chiefly in London, employing himself actively in literature, contributing to the Athenæum and other literary journals, and preparing himself, in familiar intercourse with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and many other distinguished persons, for the peculiar career he had marked out for his exertions. Soon after his marriage in 1830, he was forced by threatening pulmonary symptoms to seek a temporary home in St. Vincent, where his family held some property. He returned to Europe in 1832, and after much thought and meditation he was ordained a deacon of the English church in 1834, and became Archdeacon Hare's curate at Herstmonceux. But his constitution soon sunk under the severe pastoral duties which he had prescribed for himself; and the rest of his life was spent in travelling from place to place in search of health, varied by inquiries into the more recent

philosophical and religious speculations of Germany, towards which he began to show a decided bias, and in contributing to Blackwood's Magazine, the London and Westminster Review, &c. various stories and critiques, which speak no less for his ability and originality as a thinker, than for his love of truth and his integrity as a man. Died at Ventnor, 1844. His "Essays and Tales" have been collected by Archdeacon Hare, and published with an interesting memoir; and a "Sterling" club has been formed to commemorate his many excellent qualities both of head and heart.

STERNE, RICHARD, archbishop of York, was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, in 1696. He was chaplain to Archbishop Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold; suffered many hardships till the Restoration; but was then made bishop of Carlisle, and translated thence to York. He had a share in the Polyglott, and was concerned in the revival of the Book of Common Prayer. Died, 1683.

STERNE, LAURENCE, a divine and miscellaneous writer, of a very singular and original cast, was a grandson of the preceding, and born in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father, a lieutenant in the army, was at that time stationed. He was educated at a school near Halifax, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1740. Having entered into orders, his uncle, Dr. Sterne, a wealthy pluralist, presented him with the living of Sutton, to which were afterwards added a prebend at York, the rectory of Stiffington, and the curacy of Coxwold. For many years he was little known beyond the vicinity of his pastoral residences; the only production of his pen being his humorous satire upon a greedy church dignitary of York, entitled the "History of a Watch Coat." In 1759 appeared the first 2 vols. of his celebrated "Tristram Shandy," which drew upon him praise and censure of every kind, and became so popular, that a bookseller engaged for its completion on very lucrative terms. During the intervals of the publication of "Tristram Shandy," he published 3 vols. of "Sermons," with his own comic figure, from a painting by Reynolds, at the head of them. He now spent some years in travelling on the Continent, and in 1768 he composed his "Sentimental Journey," which, by a number of pathetic incidents, and vivid sketches of national and characteristic delineation, is rendered extremely entertaining, and acquired a more general reputation than even its predecessor. Having come to London to see his "Sentimental Journey" through the press, he was seized with a severe illness, which proved fatal, March 18, 1768. That Sterne possessed a fund of wit and humour, none who have read his works can doubt; but his occasional indecencies are disgusting, and, considering his clerical character, deserve the severest reprehension.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, a poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He died in 1549. Sternhold versified 51 of the Psalms; the remainder were the productions of Hopkins, Norton, and others.

STEVENS, ALEXANDER, an able English architect. The bridge over the Liffey, in Dublin, the locks and docks on the grand canal of Ireland, the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, &c., are ample proofs of his professional skill. Died, 1796.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a whimsical and eccentric character, was born in London, and brought up to a mechanical business, which he quitted to become a strolling player. He wrote a novel, called "Tom Fool;" "The Birth-day Folly" and "Religion," &c. two poems; and subsequently invented his popular entertainment, called a "Lecture on Heads," a prose satire on the manners of the times, possessing no small portion of drollery. Several of his songs, including "The Storm," have also been much admired. Died, 1784.

STEVENS, WILLIAM BARESHAW, a divine and poet, was born at Abingdon, about 1755, and died in 1800. Dr. Stevens was the author of a poem, entitled "Retirement," three volumes of sermons, &c.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, an eminent musical composer, was born at Dublin, in 1761. At 10 years of age he was received into the choir school of Christchurch, where he attained the elements of a musical education, and soon gave promise of those abilities for which he was afterwards so deservedly celebrated. In connection with Mr. T. Moore, he rescued the matchless airs of their native land from oblivion, by adapting them to the words of the "Irish Melodies," and enriching the accompaniments with the elaborate graces of modern science. He also produced a much-admired oratorio, entitled "The Thanksgiving," and a great variety of anthems, glees, &c., many of which still retain their popularity. Died, 1833.

STEVENSON, JOHN HALL, a humorous poet and satirist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1718; educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; became intimate with Laurence Sterne, who describes him as "Eugenius" in his *Tristram Shandy*; and appears, from the various accounts that are given of him, to have been the very kind of man that his friend pours- trays. His works consist of "Crazy Tales," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," "Lyric Epistles," and "Moral Tales." Died, 1785.

STEVIN, or STEVINUS, SIMON, a Flemish mathematician, who was master of mathematics to Prince Maurice, of Nassau, and inspector of the dykes of Holland. Died, 1633.

STEWART DENHAM, SIR JAMES, a writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, in 1713, and was the only son of Sir James Stewart, of Goostrees, solicitor-general of England under queen Anne and George I. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; but these were disappointed by the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfurt, his "Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l'Antienne Chronologie des Grecs." Ten years

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after this he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, where he died in 1780. His most valuable work is entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," which is, however, considerably obscured by the defects of style. Died, 1780.

STEWART, MATTHEW, an eminent mathematician, was born at Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, in 1717. He studied mathematics at Edinburgh, under Maclaurin, whom he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "General Theorems." In 1761 appeared his "Tracts, Physical and Mathematical," in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a "Treatise on the Sun's Distance," and one entitled "Propositiones more Veterum demonstratæ." He died in 1785.

STEWART, DUGALD, an eminent philosopher and metaphysician, son of the preceding, was born, in 1753, at Edinburgh; received his education in the high school; and, in 1785, became professor of moral philosophy at the university. It was not till 1792 that he came forward as an author; he then published the first volume of the "Philosophy of the Human Mind," which was followed by "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," "Philosophical Essays," "Memoirs of Adam Smith, and Drs. Robinson and Reid," and "Prefatory Dissertations to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica." He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest among modern philosophical writers, and an amiable man. Died, 1828.

STILES, EZRA, an American divine and historian, born in 1727. He was president of Yale College; and, among other works, published a very curious "History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I., Major-general Whalley, Major-general Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell, who, at the Restoration, 1660, fled to America, and were secreted in Massachusetts and Connecticut for nearly Thirty Years." Died, 1795.

STILICHO, a general in the service of Theodosius the Great, whose niece, Serena, he married. After quelling an invasion of the Goths, and suppressing a revolt in Africa, he marched against Alaric, whom he signally defeated at Pollentia. He subsequently, however, entered into a treaty with him, which excited the suspicion of Honorius, and he was doomed to suffer the death of a traitor.

STILL, JOHN, bishop of Bath and Wells, died in 1607. He is the reputed author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," a dramatic piece of low humour, very characteristic of the manners of our ancestors in that day.

STILLING, HEINRICH, a pseudonyme adopted by Heinrich Jung in one of the most remarkable autobiographies ever written, was born at Florenburg, in Nassau, 1740. His father was a tailor, and his son at first followed the same trade; but his great natural abilities soon burst through the trammels of his lowly position, and after acquiring, by his own exertions, considerable knowledge of Greek and of medicine, he found means to proceed to the university of Stras-

burg, where he prosecuted his studies with such ardour and success, that he was soon appointed to a professor's chair, and raised himself to eminence both by his ability as a lecturer and as an operator. He wrote several novels, the best of which are "Theobald," "Herr von Morgenstau," "Das Helmwelt," &c., besides several medical and mineralogical treatises; but his name is chiefly connected with his autobiography, entitled "Jugend-Jüngling-Jahre, Wanderschaft und Alter von Heinrich Stilling," which, it may safely be said, has never been surpassed in interest and fidelity. Died, 1817.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, bishop of Worcester, a prelate of great learning and piety, was born at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire, in 1635; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained various preferments, among which were the archdeaconry of London and the deanery of St. Paul's; and was promoted to the see of Worcester at the Revolution. His works, which are erudite, pious, and philosophical, comprehend the "Origines Sacrae," a rational account of natural and revealed religion, still held in high esteem for its powers of argument and eloquence; and "Origines Britannicae." Died, 1690.

STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1702. He obtained the appointment of barrack-master at Kensington; and was known as the author of "The Calendar of Flora," "Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History," and a "Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony." Died, 1771.

STILPO, a stoic philosopher of Megara, who lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for his sagacity and virtue, that, when Demetrius took Megara, he forbade any one to injure either his person or property. He was one of the chiefs of the stoic sect, and several states submitted their disputes to his judgment.

STOBÆUS, JOHN, a Greek writer who lived in the 5th century. He made a large collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which "Excerpta" were first printed at Venice in 1536.

STOCK, SIMON, general of the order of Carmelites, was by birth an Englishman, and died in 1285. He is celebrated as the institutor of the Scapulary, which the zealous Romanists believe he received from the Virgin Mary, in a vision, with a promise that all who wore it, or one consecrated like it, should be sure of her protection in every emergency.

STOFFLET, NICHOLAS, a French royalist chief, who commanded in La Vendée, was born in 1751, at Luneville. In 1793 he was placed at the head of a division of royalists, and distinguished himself in no less than 150 actions with the republicans. He was at length made prisoner, and shot at Angers, in 1796.

STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD, Count, a German, distinguished for his talents, was born in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Göttingen; was employed in various negotiations by the Duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark; and died in 1819. His leisure

was dedicated to study; he translated the *Iliad* and the tragedies of *Æschylus*; and wrote a "History of the Christian Religion," 15 vols.; the "History of Alfred the Great," "Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy;" odes, satires, dramas, &c.

STONE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland, his father being gardener to the Duke of Argyll. At the age of 18 he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's *Principia*; upon which he entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that he had been self-instructed in arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French. The duke, in consequence, took him under his protection, and placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite studies. He produced a "Mathematical Dictionary," "Fluxions," a "Treatise on Euclid, with a Life," "Blon on Mathematical Instruments," &c. Died, 1768.

STONEHOUSE, Sir JAMES, a physician and divine, was born in Berkshire, in 1716. After practising 20 years as a physician, he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol. He was for several years of his life an infidel, and even wrote a pamphlet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but, by reading Dr. Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, he was converted. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791 and died at Bristol in 1795. He wrote "A Sick Man's Friend," and other religious pamphlets.

STORACE, STEPHANO, a favourite musician and composer for the English theatre, was born in London, in 1703; studied in Italy, and, on his return, was appointed composer to Drury Lane Theatre. His music in "The Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," &c., as well as several pieces composed for the Italian Opera, were well received by the public, and are still in high repute; his compositions being remarkable for their spirit, melody, and brilliancy. Died, 1796. — His sister, ANNE SELINA STORACE, was an accomplished singer and actress, and became a first-rate favourite in her profession. Died, 1814.

STORCH, HEINRICH FREDERIC VON, an eminent political economist, was born at Riga, 1766, studied at Jena and Heidelberg, and on the advice of Count Roumantzof repaired to St. Petersburg, where he entered on a brilliant career as a statist and political economist, which procured for him at once the confidence of the czar, and the highest literary honours in his gift. His chief works are, his "Cours d'Economie Politique," 6 vols. 8vo., which was written at the request of the emperor Alexander for the instruction of his brothers, the Grand-dukes Nicolas and Michel; and his "Tableau Historique et Statistique de l'Empire de Russie à la fin du 18me Siècle," 4 vols. 8vo. Died, 1835.

STORY, JOSEPH, a distinguished judge and juridical writer, better known as Mr. Justice Story, was born at Marblehead in Massachusetts, 1779; studied at Harvard University, where he took his degree in 1798; was called to the bar in 1801, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a pleader. After representing Salem in the state legislature for four years, he

was sent to Congress in 1800, where his talents as a forensic debater were so well appreciated, that in 1811 he was appointed associate justice in the supreme court of the United States. In this capacity he displayed a thorough knowledge of the most intricate questions relating to international law, and earned such distinction as a jurist, that his name has been carried far beyond the limits of his native land. His "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws" is looked upon as an authority in every state in Europe. Died, 1845.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, R.A., an eminent English artist, was born in London in 1735; received his education at a school in Yorkshire; and was apprenticed to a calico-printer, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for the painter's art; and, having been once introduced, soon found ample employment in making designs for the booksellers. So fertile was he in resources, that it was a matter of little moment to him what the nature of the subject was that he might be required to illustrate; whether pastoral, historic, humorous, pathetic, or sublime; but it is generally allowed that his fætes champêtres were among his most happy productions; there beauty, joy, serenity, innocence, modesty, and loveliness of form are all combined. It is said that the designs made by Mr. Stothard exceed 5000 in number; it is difficult, therefore, to select from among so vast a stock; but perhaps those which particularly claim our attention are, "The Pilgrimage to Canterbury," "The Wellington Shield," etched by the artist himself; "The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life," and "The Flitch of Bacon." To these may be added his illustrations of Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, Don Quixote, the Pilgrim's Progress, Bell's British Poets, Robinson Crusoe, Roger's Italy, &c. Though during the latter period of his venerable life, many powerful rivals in the pictorial art had captivated the public by their masterly productions, and thereby thrown a passing shadow over his well-earned fame, yet had he still "a world of sweet imaginings within," and he reached an octogenarian age without having sustained any very sensible diminution of his long and lasting reputation. He died in 1834.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, son of the preceding, was born in 1787. He exhibited at an early age a great fondness for drawing, which ere long ripened into an enthusiastic love for the art; and he became particularly celebrated for the faithful delineation of ancient costume. In 1810 appeared his admirable picture of the "Death of Richard II.," and in the same year he commenced the publication of his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain." He was a member and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries; by whom he was deputed to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy; and in 1819 he also made a series of drawings from the paintings then recently discovered on the walls of the painted chamber in the House of Lords. His death was the effect of an accident while engaged in his professional

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labours. As he was in the act of tracing the stained glass in a window over the altar of the parish church of Bere Ferrers in Devonshire, the ladder on which he was standing gave way, and he was instantaneously killed, May 28, 1821.

STOW, JOHN, a celebrated antiquary, was born in Cornhill, about 1525. He was bred a tailor, but began early to study the antiquities of his country; in which he was encouraged by Archbishop Parker and the Earl of Leicester. His first work was the "Summary of the Chronicles of England," which he enlarged in 1600, and published under the title of "Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the time of the Ancient Britons." In 1598 appeared the first edition of his "Survey of London." In his old age he was reduced to such indigence, as to solicit charity by means of a brief. Died, 1605.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, Lord,—son of W. Scott, a merchant of Newcastle, and elder brother of Lord Eldon,—was born at Heworth, Durham, in 1745, the memorable year of the rebellion in Scotland; from which a curious incident took place, not altogether undeserving of notice here. Newcastle, like most other towns in the north, was at that time in full expectation of receiving a visit from the rebels; the town walls were planted with cannon, and every practicable measure adopted to withstand a siege. Many families retired into the country; and it was desirable that Mrs. Scott, who was then far advanced in pregnancy, should be removed; but egress in any common way was next to impossible; her residence being in Love Lane, a narrow street adjoining to the public quay, and the town wall at that time ran along the quay, between Love Lane and the river Tyne. In this emergency it was contrived to let her down in a clothes-basket, from the top of the wall to the quay, where a boat was in readiness to receive her, and by which she was conveyed down the river to Heworth, a village about three miles distant, where she soon gave birth to twins—the subject of this article, and a daughter named Barbara. Lord Stowell received the first rudiments of his classical education, with his brother, the Earl of Eldon, at the Newcastle grammar-school, and completed it at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He afterwards removed to University College, and in his 20th year was appointed one of the tutors. About the year 1776, Mr. Scott retired from the tutorship of the university, and devoted himself to severe study in that branch of the legal profession of which he afterwards became so great an ornament. In 1779 he took the degree of D.C.L., and soon after commenced his career as an advocate in the civil law courts. Here he rose to the highest eminence with unparalleled rapidity. He was appointed king's advocate-general in 1787; shortly after, judge of the consistory court, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and master of the faculties. He was knighted in 1788, and in 1798 became judge of the high court of admiralty and a privy-councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as the representative of Downton, and in the following year had

the honour of being unanimously elected as member for the university of Oxford; which he retained till the coronation of George IV., when he was created a peer. "Devoting his brilliant talents and extraordinary acumen to the noblest branch of his profession—the study of international law—and living in times when a general war called all this knowledge into action, his decisions have passed into precedents, equal, if not superior, in authority, to those of the venerable fathers of the science, Puffendorf, Grotius, Vattel, &c." He was an accomplished scholar, a profound reasoner, and an uncompromising supporter of our most venerable institutions. Died, Jan. 28, 1836.

STRABO, a celebrated Greek historian and geographer, was born at Amasia, in Cappadocia, about 19 A.D., and travelled through Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Asia, endeavouring to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the geography, statistics, and political conditions of the countries which he visited. The time of his death is unknown. His great geographical work, in seventeen books, contains a full account of the manners and governments of different people.

STRADA, FABIANUS, an Italian historian and modern Latin poet, was born at Rome in 1572. He joined the society of the Jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at the Roman college, where he resided till his death, in 1649. His most famous works are, a "History of the Wars in the Netherlands" and "Provisiones Academicæ."

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of, an eminent statesman and minister, was born in London, in 1593. After having travelled on the Continent, he was knighted, and made custos rotulorum of the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1621 he was chosen to represent the county; and for some years he was one of the most active friends of the popular cause. He was, however, gained over by the court in 1628; was made a viscount; and in 1632 he was sent over to Ireland as lord deputy. During his seven years' government there he exercised great severity; but on visiting England in 1639, he was rewarded with the title of earl of Strafford and the dignity of lord lieutenant. But the counsels he gave to his royal master were unsuited to the times, and caused his speedy downfall. He was impeached by the Commons, and brought to trial in March, 1641. He defended himself with eloquence and dignity; and though no moral doubt existed of his crime, the legal proof was defective: his enemies, therefore, in order to secure their victim, resorted to a bill of attainder; and the unhappy nobleman, no longer supported by his sovereign, perished on the scaffold, May 12, 1641.

STRANGE, Sir ROBERT, an eminent engraver, was born in one of the Orkney islands, in 1721. He first studied painting; but having entered into the army of the Pretender in 1745, he for a time lived in concealment, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Le Bas, a celebrated landscape engraver; and, on settling in London, he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at

great excellence. In 1700 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna; he was knighted in 1787, and died in 1792.

STRATO, a philosopher of Lampascus, whose tenets approached nearer to those of the materialists of modern times than those of any of the ancient sages. He flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

STRAUCHIUS, **ÆOIDIUS**, an eminent mathematician and controversialist, born at Wittenberg, in 1632. He was a zealous Lutheran, and wrote fiercely against the Calvinists; he is, however, better known as a mathematician than a polemic; and his "Breviarum Chronologicum" is a very excellent work. Died, 1682.

STREATER, **ROBERT**, an English painter, excelling in history, architecture, and landscape. At the Restoration, he was made serjeant-painter to the king. Born, 1624; died, 1680.

STRIGELIUS, **VICTORINUS**, a German divine of the 16th century, who, in the controversies at that time going on between the different sects of reformers, attached himself to Melancthon and Luther, and displayed great moderation and good sense. He was the author of "Scholia Historice," "Epitome Doctrinæ de primo Motu," &c. Born, 1524; died, 1569.

STROEMER, **MARTIN**, an astronomer and natural philosopher, born in 1707, at Upsal, where he succeeded Celsius. Died, 1770.

STROGONOFF, Count **ALEXANDER DE**, a wealthy Russian nobleman. He was president of the Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, and employed his riches in patronising the arts and its professors. Died, 1811.

STROZZI, **PHILIP**, a celebrated Florentine patriot, who after the death of pope Clement VII. undertook the hazardous enterprise of restoring the liberties of his country, and the expulsion of Alessandro de' Medici. For this purpose he drew over to his party Lorenzo de' Medici, called the younger, who, on the 6th of January, 1537, assassinated his relation, and then escaped to Venice. The perpetration of this crime did not answer the object of those who contrived it; for Cosmo de' Medici succeeded to the government, and the authority of that family became fully established. Having been taken prisoner, and apprehending he should be put to the torture to force a disclosure of his accomplices, he resolved to anticipate the trial by a voluntary death, and finding a sword, which had been negligently left in the apartment by one of his guards, he plunged it into his breast, and immediately expired. This event took place in 1538.

STROZZI, **PETER**, son of the preceding, having with the rest of the family taken refuge in France, rose to the rank of field marshal, and signalled himself by his services, both by land and sea. In 1548 he was sent to Scotland, with a body of Italians, to act against the English; and in 1558 he contributed to the capture of Calais; but in the same year he received a mortal wound at the siege of Thionville.—His son **PHILIP**

proved equally valorous as the rest of his family, but his end was unfortunate, for when wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet, off the island of St. Michael, he was thrown overboard alive by order of the admiral, and perished, in 1582.

STROZZI. Several poets of this name may be mentioned. **TITUS** and **HÆRCULES**, father and son, natives of Ferrara, both of whom died at the beginning of the 6th century.—**GIULIO STROZZI**, who distinguished himself by a fine poem on the origin of the city of Venice, entitled "Venetia edificata." Died, 1636.—Also **NICHOLAS STROZZI**, who died in 1654. He was the author of two tragedies, "David of Trebizonde" and "Conradus;" also "Idylls," "Sonnets," &c.

STRUENSEE, **JOHN FREDERIC**, a celebrated political character, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1737. He was brought up to medicine, and became physician to the king of Denmark, whom he accompanied on his tour to Germany, France, and England. Soon after the marriage of Christian VII. with the princess Matilda of England, Struensee became a decided favourite of the young queen; and after a long course of conflicts and court intrigues, Count Bernstorff and the other ministers of Christian were obliged to yield to him and his friend Count Brandt. Taking advantage of the extreme imbecility of the monarch, he gradually contrived to direct the whole affairs of government. This at length roused the jealousy of the principal nobility, who, aided by the young queen's mortal enemy, the queen-dowager, entered into a conspiracy to destroy him and his party, which they effected in the following manner. On the night of the 16th of Jan. 1772, they suddenly aroused the king in his bed, and making him believe that his life was in danger, obtained his order for arresting the queen, Struensee, Brandt, and all their adherents; and the result was, that they were tried and convicted as traitors on the most preposterous charges. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded and quartered; and the queen, who was confined in the castle of Cronenburgh, would have probably shared a similar fate, had not a British fleet appeared in the Baltic, and conveyed her to Zell, where she died in 1776.

STRUTT, **JOSEPH**, an artist and antiquary, was born in 1749, at Springfield, in Essex, and was a pupil of Ryland the engraver. Uniting the study of antiquities with the practice of his art, he published, in 1773, his work entitled the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," containing representations of the English monarchs, from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. This was followed, among other works, chiefly of an antiquarian cast, by his "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers," in 2 volumes; and his "Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England." In 1801 he published his last and favourite work, entitled the "Sports and Pastimes," &c., with numerous plates. He was also the author of "Queen Hoo Hall," "Ancient Times," and "The Test of Guilt." Died, 1802.

STROVE, **GEORGE ADAM**, an eminent

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German jurist, born in 1619, was first counsellor of the city of Brunswick, was employed in several important affairs by the princes of Saxony, and wrote some able works on the feudal and civil law. Died, 1692.

STRUVE, BURCHARD GOTTHELF, son of the preceding, was a learned and indefatigable German bibliographer. His talents attracted much notice at Jena, where he lectured on philosophy, antiquities, &c. His works on history, law, and philosophy, are numerous, and highly esteemed. Born, 1671; died, 1738.

STRYPE, JOHN, an ecclesiastical historian and biographer, was born at Stepney, in 1643; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge; and enjoyed the living of Low Layton in Essex, 60 years, although he was never inducted. During his residence at this place, he applied diligently to the study of English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. His chief works are, "Ecclesiastical Monuments" 3 vols. folio; "Annals of the Reformation," 4 vols. folio; and an augmented edition of Stow's Survey of London, 2 vols. folio. He also wrote the lives of the archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift; and those of Sir John Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith, and Bishop Aymer. During the latter part of his life he was rector of Hackney, where he died in 1707, aged 64.

STUART, DANIEL, an able political writer, known for many years as the editor and proprietor of the Morning Post and the Courier, was born in Edinburgh, 1766; but removed to London when a mere lad, his brothers, under whose care he was placed, being established there in connection with the press. Through their means he became acquainted with the spirit and views of different parties; and in 1795 he purchased several shares in the Morning Post, of which he ultimately became sole proprietor and editor. His success was rapid and flattering. His own ready pen, aided by that of his brother-in-law, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, raised the reputation of the paper beyond that of any contemporary journal. In 1803 he sold the Morning Post, and having become joint proprietor of the Courier, he increased the fame of this journal by the same sagacity, industry, and talent, that had raised the other. In 1816 he retired into private life, and for thirty years enjoyed in easy competence the fruits of the labours of an active life. Died, 1846.

STUART, GILBERT, an eminent historical writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1742, and received his education in that university. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession. In his 22nd year, he published a "Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution;" for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. His next work was a "View of Society in Europe;" but being disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he

removed to London, and became a writer in the Monthly Review. He however returned in 1773, and commenced the Edinburgh Magazine and Review, which was discontinued in 1776. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote "The History of Scotland," a "History of the Reformation of Scotland," &c. Dropsy, brought on by a life of intemperance, caused his death in 1786.

STUART, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENT, cardinal of York, younger brother of Charles Edward, the Pretender, and the last descendant of the royal line of the Stuarts, was born at Rome, in 1725. When the last grand effort for the restoration of his family in 1745 proved abortive, he took orders, and in 1747 pope Benedict XIV. raised him to the purple. The extraordinary events arising out of the French revolution had the effect of making the cardinal dependant on the bounty of the king of England; for having been obliged to flee to Venice when the French invaded Italy, he was indebted for his support to a pension from the English court. Died, 1807.

STUART, JAMES, commonly called **ATHENIAN STUART**, a celebrated traveller, antiquary, and delineator of Athenian architecture, was born in London, in 1713. He originally gained his livelihood by painting fans; but having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and the mathematics, he travelled to Italy on foot, and afterwards visited Athens, in company with Nicholas Revett, a skilful architect, where they employed themselves in making drawings of the architectural relics which have escaped the ravages of time and violence. On his return to England, he became eminent as an architect, and was appointed surveyor to Greenwich Hospital; became F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published the result of his foreign labours in a valuable work, entitled "The Antiquities of Athens," 4 vols. folio. Died, 1788.

STUART, JAMES, of Duncarn, whose name will be long remembered in social and political circles, was a scion of the noble house of Moray, and was born 1776. He was bred to the legal profession, and became a writer to the signet in 1798. But with great aptitude for business, he became engrossed in political engagements, and distinguished himself by the vigour, the decision, and the boldness with which he maintained Whig principles in opposition to what was then called the "dynasty of Dundas" in Scotland. In consequence of his prominent position, he became exposed to unsparring invective from his political opponents; and certain truculent pasquinades reflecting on his honour and courage having been traced to Sir A. Boswell, the son of Dr. Johnson's biographer, Mr. Stuart saw himself compelled to demand satisfaction. Sir Alexander having refused all apology, the parties met near Auchtermool, in Fife, March 26. 1822, accompanied respectively by the Honourable John Douglas and the late Earl of Rosslyn, when the baronet received a shot in the neck, which next day caused his death. Mr. Stuart afterwards stood his trial for murder before the high court of

Justiciary, and was honourably acquitted. After his triumphant acquittal, he diversified his professional pursuits with experiments in farming and commercial speculations, which in the year 1825 proved so disastrous as to compel him to embark for America. There he resided for three years; and on his return to England he published an account of his travels in the United States, which enjoyed great success. Soon after the publication of that work, he undertook the editorship of the Courier newspaper, and when Lord Melbourne became premier in 1835, he was rewarded for his devotion to the Whig cause with the office of inspector of factories, which he held till his death. He was also chairman of the United Kingdom Assurance Company. In bearing and manners, Mr. Stuart was a perfect gentleman. He was distinguished for his taste for the fine arts, and his eminent social qualities procured him a hearty welcome wherever he appeared. Died, 1849, preserving to the last the character of a staunch partisan, a warm friend, and an honourable man.

STUART, JOHN, A.M., F.R.S.A., an antiquarian writer, and professor of Greek in Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born at Castleton, Kincardine, in 1761. He was the youngest son of John Stuart, of Inehbrick, M.D., and lineally descended from Walter Stuart of Morpeth, in the Mearns, whose grandfather Murdoch, duke of Albany, was grandson of Robert the Second, by Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. He was a profound antiquarian, especially on all subjects connected with Scottish history, and was the friend and correspondent of Pinkerton, Chalmers, Jamieson, Generals Hutton, Ray, &c. He was the author of the "Account of Marischal College and University," published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland; "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Duncan Liddel," Aberdeen, 1790; and antiquarian essays communicated to the Royal Antiquarian Society of Scotland, consisting of "Observations upon the various Accounts of the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland," and "An Account of the Sculptured Pillars in the Northern Counties of Scotland." Died, 1827.

STUBBS, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Liverpool, in 1724; studied at Rome; and, on his return, settled in London, where he distinguished himself as a painter of animals, particularly horses. He was an associate of the Royal Academy; and published "The Anatomy of the Horse," and a "Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger and a Common Fowl." Died, 1806.

STUBBS, or STUBBE, JOHN, a spirited lawyer and celebrated political writer, was born about 1541, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the Duke of Anjou became a suitor to queen Elizabeth, Stubbs, who had become a Puritan, published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled "The Discovery of a gaping Gulph, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French Marriage." For this he was condemned to have his right hand

cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbs, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried "God save the queen."

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquary, was born at Holfbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687; was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, where he devoted his time principally to medical studies, and took the degree of M.B. He then settled at Boston, but removed to London in 1717, and in 1730 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726 he went to reside at Grantham, where he acquired great reputation as a medical practitioner; but repeated attacks of the gout induced him to relinquish his profession and enter into holy orders; and he was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the Duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, where he died, 1765. Dr. Stukeley pursued his antiquarian researches with an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm, and made important accessions to our knowledge of the early monuments of human art and industry belonging to our native country. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum; or an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; "Palaeographia Sacra; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History," 4to.; "An Account of Stonehenge," folio; "Palaeographia Britannica," 4to.; "The History of Carausius," 2 vols. 4to. &c.

STURGEON, WILLIAM, whose career presents a remarkable illustration of the successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, 1783, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later he enlisted in the royal artillery, in which corps he remained about 20 years. While in this corps he devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and appears to have made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism, which were then opening to the world. His earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the Philosophical Magazine in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he published, in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, the description of a complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus; and the Society of Arts testified their sense of the importance of this contribution by awarding to its author their large silver medal, with a purse of 30 guineas. He continued to furnish contributions to the Philosophical Magazine from time to time; and in 1830 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism," &c., comprising an extensive series of original experiments, and exhibiting an improvement in the preparation of the positive plates of the galvanic apparatus, which has not yet been superseded. In 1836, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, which contains the description of a perfectly original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents, developed so as to give them one uniform direction.

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In the same year, the great industry of Mr. Sturgeon was rewarded by two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-magnetic coil machine, an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment, and which has been generally preferred by medical men to all others intended for similar purposes. The other was an electro-magnetic engine, for giving motion to machinery. Besides these works, Mr. Sturgeon edited the "Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry," and published a treatise on electricity and galvanism; and one of his last works was the publication, in a collected form, of his numerous philosophical memoirs, in one vol. 4to.—Soon after he left the army he was appointed to the chair of experimental philosophy in the Honourable East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe, which he filled for many years with great credit. In 1842 he became superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of practical sciences at Manchester; but this institution was soon afterwards discontinued; and this able experimentalist saw himself, in the decline of life, overwhelmed with difficulties, which, however, were to a small extent mitigated by a government pension of *ad. a. year*, awarded to him in 1849. *Died, 1860.*

STURGES, JOHN, a divine and theological writer, chancellor of the diocese and prebendary of Winchester; of which cathedral chapter he was for nearly half a century, a useful and distinguished member. He published "Considerations on the present State of the Church Establishment," "Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion," &c.; but he acquired his chief literary notoriety by his controversy with the polemical historian of Winchester, Dr. Milner, who replied to his objections in his well-known "Letters to a Prebendary." Dr. Sturges died at Alverstoke, Hants, in 1807, and was buried in Winchester cathedral.

STURM, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN, a German divine, born at Augsburg, in 1740. He is chiefly known as the author of "Reflections on the Works of God," which has been frequently reprinted in England and other countries, as well as in his own. He also published "Morning Conversation with God, for every Day in the Year," &c. *Died, 1788.*

STURMIUS, JOHN, whose learning acquired him the name of the "German Cicero," was born in 1577, at Steidan, near Cologne. His talents were not confined to mere scholastic learning, but well adapted to politics and the business of life, of which he gave many striking proofs. He formed an academy at Strasburg in 1597; and such was his fame, that the emperor Maximilian II. was induced to raise it to an university in 1599, of which Sturmius was the first rector. He was the author of several original works and translations from classic authors. *Died, 1589.*—There were several other ingenious scholars of this name, among whom should be noticed, JOHN CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, author of "Mathesis Juvenilis," 2 vols.; "Physica Moderna Compendium,"

"Prælectiones Academicæ," &c. He died at Altdorf, in 1703, leaving a son, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, who was a celebrated engineer, and the author of a "Complete Course of Architecture," 16 vols. *Died, 1719.*

STURT, JOHN, an engraver, was born in London, in 1658. He is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his letters. The most curious of his works is the "Book of Common Prayer," which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This writing consists of the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st psalm. *Died, 1730.*

SUAREZ, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, a French writer, was born at Besançon, in 1738. He acquired considerable reputation as the editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and other political publications. He also wrote a "Life of Tasso," and contributed largely to the *Biographie Universelle*. *Died, 1817.*

SUAREZ, FRANCIS, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Guecho, in 1548; was appointed professor at Coimbra, by Philip II.; and died at Lisbon, in 1617. His "Treatise on Taxes" has been highly esteemed; but his "Defensio Catholica," written in obedience to the papal command, against the English reformation, was burnt at St. Paul's by order of James I.

SUTTERMANS, JUSTUS, a portrait and historical painter of Antwerp, who died in 1691.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albufera, a brave and skilful French general, was born at Lyons, in 1772, and entered the army as a volunteer. He distinguished himself in Italy and Switzerland on numerous occasions; and, before the end of the year 1800, he had attained the rank of major-general. The battles of Marengo and Austerlitz added to his fame; and in 1808 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the south-east of Spain, which he retained till the French were expelled from the Peninsula. During that period he displayed great knowledge of the art of war, and his services were rewarded with the rank of marshal and a dukedom. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the frontiers of Savoy were intrusted to his defence. *Died, 1826.*

SUCKLING, Sir JOHN, a poet and courtier, was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1609. His father, who was comptroller of the royal household, sent him early on his travels, and he served a campaign in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. On his return he acquired reputation as a wit and a dramatist; and, at the beginning of the Scotch rebellion, he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, but their conduct in the field disgraced both themselves and their commander. An abortive attempt to effect the escape of the Earl of Strafford, confined in the Tower under articles of impeachment from the Commons, implicated Sir John so seriously, that he thought it advisable to retire to France where he died

in 1641. His writings consist of letters, plays, and poems; the last of which have obtained a place in standard collections.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS THAQUILLUS, a Latin historian, who lived in the 1st and 2nd centuries of the Christian era. He distinguished himself as an advocate, obtained the tribuneship through the influence of Pliny the Younger, and was appointed secretary to the emperor Adrian. His "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," and "Notices of celebrated Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets," are extant, and still held in high esteem.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS, a celebrated Roman general, who distinguished himself in the year 37, by reducing the revolted Mauritanians. In 59 he was appointed to the government of Britain, and was the general who vanquished the troops of the heroic Boadicea.

SUETT, RICHARD, a celebrated comic actor, excelling in ludicrous comedy and broad farce. He was a native of London, trod the boards of the Haymarket Theatre while a mere youth; and, after improving himself at York and other places, made his début, in 1781, at Drury Lane, where he became a general favourite. Died, 1805.

SUGER, the Abbé, a celebrated French statesman, was born at Touri, in Beauce, in 1082. He was, successively, minister of state to Louis VII. and Louis le Gros; and in 1122 was made abbot of St. Denis, though he still continued to act in his political character. Died, 1152.

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the 10th century, was the compiler of a lexicon, which is valuable for the fragments it contains of many lost works, and the information it gives respecting the authors.

SULIVAN, Sir RICHARD JOSEPH, bart., was born in Ireland, and sent out to India early in life, through the patronage of his relation, Laurence Sullivan, at that time chairman of the East India Company. On his return he made a tour through Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; of which he gave an account in a series of letters, in 2 vols. He also wrote an "Analysis of the Political History of India," "Philosophical Rhapsodies, being Fragments of Akber of Betlis," &c.; but his most important work was, "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps," 6 vols. He was returned M. P. for New Romney, in 1790, and for Seaford, in 1802; was made a baronet in 1804, and died in 1806.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general, who served with reputation in the republican army at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777 and 1778, and subsequently against the Indians; but was deprived of his command, on a charge of peculation, and lived in retirement till 1788, when he became a member of the congress, and was afterwards judge of New Hampshire. Born, 1741; died, 1795.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, brother of the preceding, was successively justice, attorney-general, and governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was for many years president of the historical society of Mas-

sachusetts; and was the author of "Observations on the Government of the United States of America," a "Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press," &c. Died, 1808.

SULLY, MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, Duke of, a celebrated French statesman and warrior, was born at the castle of Rosny, in 1559, and educated in the Protestant faith. At an early age he was placed about the person of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., to whom he ever continued to be firmly attached. While at Paris with the prince, he narrowly escaped being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, having been preserved by the president of the college of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. In the service of the young king of Navarre, the Baron de Rosny, as he was then styled, distinguished himself on several occasions by a bravery approaching to rashness. But his abilities as a diplomatist and financier were no less remarkable. In 1586 he concluded a treaty with the Swiss, for a supply of 20,000 troops for his master's service; in 1597 he was placed at the head of the department of finance; and, two years afterwards, he was declared superintendant. About the same time he also negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de' Medici. In his embassy to England, after the death of queen Elizabeth, he displayed great penetration and address, and concluded a treaty with James I., advantageous to the interests of both countries. In addition to his other offices, he was appointed grand surveyor of France, grand master of the artillery, governor of the Bastille, and superintendant of fortifications throughout the kingdom. His labours, as minister of finance, were attended with the happiest success; and the revenues of the government, which had been reduced to a state of complete dilapidation, by the combined effect of civil anarchy and open warfare, were by his care restored to order, regularity, and affluence. With a revenue of 35,000,000, he paid off, in 10 years, a debt of 200,000,000, besides laying up 35,000,000. Though frequently thwarted in his purposes by the rapacity of the courtiers and mistresses of the monarch, he nobly pursued his career, ever distinguishing himself as the zealous friend of his country, and not the temporising minister of his master. His industry was unwearied. He rose every morning at 4 o'clock, and, after dedicating some time to business, he gave audience to all who solicited admission to him, without distinction of persons. After his return from his mission to England, he was made governor of Poitou, and grand master of the ports and harbours of Provence; and the territory of Sully-sur-Loire was erected into a duchy in his favour, in 1606. After the death of Henry IV., Sully retired from public affairs, and he died in 1641. His "Memoirs," which are highly interesting, have been translated into English by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, and form 8 vols.

SULPICIA, a Latin poetess, who was the wife of Calenus, a Roman knight, and flourished about A. D. 90. She obtained the name of the Roman Sappho, and appears to

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SULPICIUS GALLUS, one of the earliest of the Roman astronomers. Being in the army of Paulus Emilius, in Greece, during the year 168 B.C., his skill enabled him to discover that an eclipse of the moon would happen on the night previous to the day fixed for giving battle to Perseus, king of Macedon, and thus preventing the panic by which the soldiers would have otherwise been seized. He afterwards filled the office of consul.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He wrote the "Life of St. Martin of Tours," and an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History."

SULZER, an ingenious Swiss writer, was born in the canton of Zurich, in 1720, and became professor of mathematics at the royal college of Berlin. He was the author of "Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature," an "Account of a Journey in the Alps," and "The Universal Theory, or Dictionary of the Fine Arts," 2 vols.

SUMOROKOF, ALEXANDER, a Russian poet and dramatist, the son of a general officer, was born at Moscow in 1727. He was educated in the seminary of cadets at Petersburg; and, while a student, wrote a tragedy, called "Koref," which was acted by his schoolfellows, and afterwards performed in the presence of the court, with such applause, as encouraged the author to proceed in his dramatic career. Besides tragedies and comedies, he wrote odes, idyls, fables, satires, and other poems; together with a few works on the history of Russia. He was created a councillor of state, and honoured with other marks of distinction. Died, 1777.

SUSSEX, H. R. H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK Duke of, was the sixth son of king George the Third, and was born at Buckingham Palace, Jan. 27. 1773. Having made some progress in his studies in England, he was sent to Göttingen to complete them; thence he went to Italy, and while there, and still a minor, he married lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. This marriage gave great offence to the king, as being in direct opposition, not only to his own views for his son's establishment, but also to the enactments of the royal marriage act; and, after the usual proceedings, the prerogative court pronounced the marriage to be null and void. The young couple, however, treated this sentence as a mere arbitrary stretch of power, and continued to reside together as man and wife. The lady died in 1830, leaving two children, the elder of whom, Sir Augustus d'Este (since dead), claimed to be considered legitimate, and, consequently, the inheritor of his royal father's state and titles; and he had some high law authorities on his side, though the simple question would seem to be—"Was or was not the marriage illegal, as being opposed to 12 Geo. 3. c. 11.?" If it was contracted in direct contravention of that act, we confess that any farther argument upon the subject seems to us to be a mere bandying of words. This marriage, and his unnecessarily conspicuous connection with the Whig party, completely alienated

the young prince from his father, and of course from the court; and he had arrived at the age of 28 before he was created duke of Sussex, with an income of 12,000*l.* per annum, which was subsequently increased to 18,000*l.* His royal highness was a steady friend to art, science, and literature; and his presence as chairman at dinners or meetings for the benefit of public charities might always be reckoned on. But though we cheerfully confess that thus far the duke did good service to humanity, we are not prepared to imitate or to quote the somewhat too emphatic laudation which certain of his friends have written and spoken upon the subject of his *personal* liberality. We have reason to believe that, with much goodness of heart, the duke had also much hankering after that sort of applause which is so easily obtained by fluent speech and affable demeanour, where these are displayed by a personage of his rank. Leaving to others the task of criticising the politics of the duke, we shall only add, that though but moderately learned, he knew how to value learning; his library was very extensive, and, perhaps, the richest private collection in England in bibles, in various tongues and of various editions; and that, while doing much good by the influence of his name, he was as simple in manner and as regular in conduct as any private gentleman in the kingdom. By his will he seemed to wish to be as much separated from his family in his death as he had been in his life, for he gave orders that he should be buried at the cemetery at Kensall Green, and not at Windsor! Died, April 21. 1843, aged 70. — His daughter, Mlle. d'Este, married Sir Thomas Wilde, who in 1850 became lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Truro.

SUTCLIFFE, MATTHEW, an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a civilian in 1582; but took orders, and became dean of Exeter. He founded, at Chelsea, a singular college, the fellows of which were to be employed in writing the annals of their times, and in combating the errors of popery and pelagianism. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; but the establishment fell to decay, and became at last an asylum for invalid soldiers, being part of the present Chelsea Hospital. He was an eminent controversialist, and wrote numerous tracts against the Catholic propagandists. Died, 1620.

SUTTON, THOMAS, the founder of the Charter House, was a wealthy English merchant of the age of Elizabeth. He was born in 1532, at Knaith, in Lincolnshire; received his education at Eton and Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn. On becoming secretary to the Earl of Warwick, he was made master of the ordnance at Berwick, where he signalled himself during the rebellion raised by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. On account of his services at that period, he obtained a patent for the office of master general of the ordnance in the north, for life. In 1573 he commanded one of the batteries, which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. While thus em-

purchased, he was singularly fortunate in a purchase which he made of two valuable manors from the bishop of Durham, on which a vein of coal was subsequently discovered, and laid the foundation of the immense riches which afterwards flowed in upon him. At the time of the Spanish armada he completely equipped a ship of war at his own expense, called by his own name, and sent to join the fleet under Drake. His personal expenditure was on a princely style, till the death of his wife, in 1602, threw him into a degree of melancholy, which occasioned a total change in his mode of living; and he then resolved to dedicate his vast wealth to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He accordingly purchased from the Earl of Suffolk the dissolved monastery of the Chartreux, called Howard House, and there founded a munificent institution, under the name of the Charter House; but the founder scarcely lived to witness the completion of his noble establishment. He died in 1611, and his remains, which at first were deposited in Christchurch, Newgate Street, were afterwards removed to a vault prepared for them in the chapel of the Charter House.

SUWARROW, or SUVAROFF, PETER ALEXIS WASILIOVITSCH (count Riminiski, prince of Italiyski), a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was born in 1730, at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, and educated at the cadet school of St. Petersburg. He entered the army as a private soldier; distinguished himself during the seven years' war; and, after 29 years service, was raised to the command of a regiment. In 1768 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and served several campaigns in Poland, receiving, in reward for his courage and conduct, the crosses of three Russian orders of knighthood. In 1773 he was appointed to the command of a division of troops under Count Romanzoff, and completely defeated a portion of the Turkish army at Turtukey, killing several of the enemy with his own hand. Crossing the Danube, he afterwards, in conjunction with the force under Kamenskoy, routed the army of the Turks with great slaughter, and captured the whole of their artillery. In 1783 he reduced the Budziac Tartars under the Russian yoke. At Oczakow and Fockzami his daring valour was equally displayed; and, in September, 1789, the Austrian troops, under the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, being surrounded, on the banks of the Rinnik, by 100,000 Turks, owed their preservation to his timely arrival with 10,000 Russians, who not only rescued them from a destruction that appeared inevitable, but occasioned the utter overthrow of the enemy. The next and most sanguinary of his actions was the storming of Ismail. In 1790, this strongly fortified town had resisted all attempts to reduce it for a period of seven months, when Suwarrow received peremptory orders from Prince Potemkin to take it without delay, and pledged himself to execute the task assigned him in three days. Of the sacking of the place on the third, and the indiscriminate massacre of 40,000 of its inhabitants, of every age and sex, the accounts of the period give the most revolting reports. The announcement of his bloody

triumph was made by the general, who affected a Spartan brevity in his despatches, in the words "Glory to God! Ismail is ours." Peace being proclaimed, the empress had leisure to mature her designs against the devoted kingdom of Poland; and Suwarrow was selected as a fit instrument to carry them into execution. He marched, accordingly, at the head of his troops, to Warsaw, destroying about 20,000 Poles in his way, and ended a campaign of which the unprincipled partition of the country was the result. On this occasion he received a field-marshal's baton, and an estate in the dominions which he had contributed to annex to the Russian crown. The last and most celebrated of his actions was his campaign in Italy in 1796, when his courage and genius for a while repaired the disasters of the allied forces. Paul gave him the command of the Russian forces destined to act with the Austrians, and the emperor of Germany created him field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Italy. After gaining several brilliant victories, and driving the French from all the towns and fortresses of Upper Italy, the plan of operations was changed, and the expected reinforcements from Austria did not arrive. The Russian hero, however, effected a masterly retreat from Switzerland, and, entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his service in this campaign he was created a prince, by the title of Italiyski. But he was treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which deeply affected his spirits; and he died of chagrin, in 1800.

SWAMMERDAM, JOHN, a celebrated naturalist and anatomist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1637; took his medical degree at Leyden, but applied himself chiefly to anatomy and entomology, formed a very valuable cabinet of natural history, and excelled in the art of injecting the vessels of dissected bodies with wax, and in anatomising the minutest parts of insects. He was the author of a "General History of Insects," a "History of the Ephemeron," and "De Fabrica Uteri Muliebris." Rendered hypochondriacal by intensity of study and other causes, he became totally unfit for society, in which state he received impressions from the mysticism of Antoinette Bourignon, whom he followed to Holstein. He afterwards returned to Amsterdam, where he died, in 1680.

SVEDENBORG, EMANUEL, a celebrated philosopher of the 18th century, who was greatly distinguished for his valuable contributions to science, but is now more especially known as a theological writer. He was born at Stockholm in 1688, and carefully educated under the care of his father, bishop of Skara, in West Gothland, in the principles of the Lutheran Church. After pursuing his studies, and taking the degree of D. Ph. at Upsala, he went on his travels, and visited the universities of England, Holland, France, and Germany. On his return, he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the College of Mines, and in 1719 was ennobled, upon which occasion his name was changed from Swedberg to Swedenborg. It would far exceed our limits to attempt to

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give a list of his numerous works. Suffice it to say, that some recently translated into English, have attracted great attention, and are remarkable, as showing that, at least in medical science, he anticipated some of the greatest discoveries of modern times. He continued his scientific studies with an ardour that placed him in the first rank of European philosophers, until the year 1743, when, as he himself affirms, a new era of his life commenced, and he was permitted to hold intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. In 1747 he resigned his office in the mining college, retired from public life, and, spending his time alternately in Sweden and England, devoted himself to the publication of his theological works. These are in themselves sufficiently extensive to form a life's work, and present throughout, evidences of the deepest religious feeling. The style of composition marks them as works of a master mind; they are filled with illustrations from the scientific and metaphysical lore of their author, and present, perhaps, as complete a combination of science and theology as is any where to be met with. Though it is frequently affirmed that Swedenborg laboured under a delusion, it is surprising that his writings show no symptoms of aberration; the last, finished but a few months before his death, being singularly clear, logical, and free from enthusiasm. He was always regarded as a learned and pious man; and it would appear that the story of his insanity rests for its support upon the word of a single enemy. Though it is not our place to give judgment upon his opinions, it is yet our duty as biographers to say, that there is nothing in his writings or his life which bears out the charge. The believers in his doctrines are now become a numerous body, and are as intelligent, as pure in morals, and as inoffensive, as any body into which the Christian church is divided. He died in London, in 1772.

SWIFT, Dr. JONATHAN, dean of St. Patrick's, a celebrated political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dublin, in 1667. Of a life so various, and so full of business as Swift's, it is difficult to select any part, consistent with the limits of this work, that would not rather excite curiosity than gratify it; and this, indeed, in the course of our present labours, we have frequently had reason to regret before. Jonathan Swift was the grandson of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, in Herefordshire, who married Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of the poet, and by her had six sons. One of these sons, named Jonathan, who was bred an attorney, had married before he went to reside in Ireland; and, dying soon after, left his widow pregnant. In this state she went to live with her brother-in-law, Godwin Swift, an attorney at Dublin, where she gave birth to the subject of this article. When Mrs. Swift returned to her friends in Leicestershire, she left this child to the care of his uncle, who sent him first to the school of Kilkenny, and next to Trinity College, Dublin, where, applying himself to history and poetry, to the neglect of academical pursuits, especially mathematics, he was at

the end of 4 years refused the degree of B.A. and even at the end of 7 years he was only admitted *speciali gratia*. In 1688 he lost his uncle, and being left without support, he came to England, where he waited on Sir William Temple, who being related to Swift's mother by marriage, received him with kindness, and made him his companion. During his residence with that celebrated statesman, he had frequent interviews with king William, who offered him a troop of horse, which he declined, his thoughts being directed to the church. After some time he quarrelled with his patron, and went to Ireland, where he took orders, and obtained a prebend in the diocese of Connor. But he soon returned to Sir William Temple, who, sinking under age and infirmities, required his company more than ever. During the few remaining years of that statesman's life, they therefore remained together; and, on his death, Swift found himself benefited by a pecuniary legacy and the bequest of his papers. He next accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices, to Ireland, as chaplain, and obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Rathbigan, on the former of which he went to reside. During his residence there, he invited to Ireland Miss Johnson, the lady whom he has rendered celebrated by the name of Stella, and who was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward. She was accompanied by a Mrs. Dingley; and the two ladies lived in the neighbourhood when Swift was at home, and at the parsonage-house during his absence; which mysterious connection lasted till her death. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and entered on the arena of public life as a political pamphleteer. He also published, though anonymously, his eccentric and humorous "Tale of a Tub," and the "Battle of the Books." On the accession of queen Anne he visited England, where he lived during a great part of that reign, and distinguished himself as a powerful writer on the side of the Tories. Having become intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, he exerted himself strenuously in behalf of their party, taking a leading share in the famous Tory periodical, entitled the Examiner, while with his battery of pamphlets and pasquinades, always replete with bitter sarcasm or bold invective, he kept up a constant and galling fire on their political adversaries. But though immersed in politics, he did not neglect general literature. In 1711 he published a "Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue," in a letter to the Earl of Oxford, the object of which was to establish an institution to secure the purity of the language. A bishopric in England was the grand object of his ambition; but Archbishop Sharpe, on the ground, it is said, of his "Tale of a Tub," having infused into the mind of queen Anne suspicions of his orthodoxy, the only preferment his ministerial friends could give him, was the Irish deanery of St. Patrick's, to which he was presented in 1713. He accordingly, though by no means willingly, returned to Dublin, where he attended to his ecclesiastical functions, and made some important reforms in the chapter of St. Pa-

trick's. In 1716 he was privately married to Miss Johnson; but the ceremony was attended with no acknowledgment which could gratify the feelings of the victim of his pride and cruelty. The ascendancy which he acquired over Miss Hester Vanhomrigh, another accomplished female, was attended with circumstances still more censurable. He became acquainted with this lady in London, in 1712; and as she possessed, with a large fortune, a taste for literature, Swift took pleasure in affording her instruction. The pupil became enamoured of her tutor, and even proposed marriage to him; but being probably at that time engaged to Stella, he avoided giving her a decisive answer. This affair terminated fatally; for, ultimately discovering his secret union with Stella, the unfortunate lady never recovered the shock, and died in 14 months after, in 1723. It was about this period that he made his first great efforts to better the condition of Ireland. He published a "Proposal for the universal Use of Irish Manufactures," which rendered him highly popular; and when his celebrated "Letters" appeared, in which he so ably exposed the job of Wood's patent for a supply of copper coinage, he became the idol of the Irish people. Soon after this, he wrote that admirable compound of satiric humour, "Gulliver's Travels;" and the next event worthy of record is the death of his much injured Stella. And now the fate which he had often apprehended overtook him; the faculties of his mind decayed before his body, and a gradual abolition of reason settled into absolute idiocy. After three years of mental suffering, he died in 1745, aged 77; having bequeathed the greatest part of his fortune to a hospital for lunatics and idiots. It would be useless now to enumerate his various writings; the most important are, "The Draper's Letters," "The Tale of a Tub," and "Gulliver's Travels." From each and all of these, as well as from his domestic history, a tolerably correct estimate of his real character may be drawn, difficult though it be to delineate a character in which the best and worst of human passions are so strangely blended.

SWIFT, DEANE, a relation of the preceding, was descended, by the mother's side, from Admiral Deane, a naval officer in the time of Cromwell. He was the author of "An Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift," and died in 1783.

SWINBURNE, a learned traveller, born of a respectable Catholic family in Northumberland. He was educated on the Continent; and afterwards made a tour throughout the greater part of the south of Europe, the result of which he published as "Travels in Spain" and "Travels in the Two Sicilies." Died, 1803.

SWINDEN, JOHN HENRY VAN, professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Franeker, and afterwards of mathematics and astronomy at Amsterdam, was born at the Hague, in 1746. In 1803 he was nominated a correspondent of the French Institute; he was also a member of the executive directory, under the Batavian re-

public, and counsellor of state in the service of the king of the Netherlands. He was the author of several scientific works, and died in 1823.

SWINDEN, TOBIAS, an English divine, who became rector of Cuxton, in Kent, where he wrote an extraordinary book, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell." Died, 1720.

SWINTON, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born in 1708, at Bexton in Cheshire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn; and, on his return, was elected keeper of the university records. He contributed largely to the Universal History, and published several dissertations on Ptolemaic and other antiquities. Died, 1777.

SYBRECHT, JOHN, an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp, in 1630; died in London, where he had many years resided, in 1703.

SYDENHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT, Lord, governor-general of Canada, was the son of Mr. J. Poulett Thompson, a London merchant, and born in 1793. When about 20, he became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and, until his accession to public office in 1830, he continued to be connected with the mercantile business. His political life commenced in 1826, as member for Dover; but in 1830 being returned for both Dover and Manchester, he gave preference to the latter. On the formation of the reform cabinet he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy; he became president of the board of trade in 1834; and, in 1839, succeeded Lord Durham as governor-general in Canada. He arrived in Quebec in October, 1839, assumed the reins of government, and in the following year her majesty conferred on him the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of baron Sydenham of Toronto. Under his administration the prosperity of Canada was gradually recovering, but he did not live to carry into execution many judicious measures for the colony which he had contemplated. Whilst riding near Kingston, Lord Sydenham met with an accident by the falling of his horse, and died, Sept. 19, 1841.

SYDENHAM, FLOYER, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1734. He translated some of the works of Plato into English; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there perished, in 1788. Such was the sympathy which his sad fate excited, that it gave rise to that excellent institution, the Literary Fund.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, an eminent physician, was born in 1624, at Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. After studying medicine at Montpellier, he returned and settled in Westminster, where he commenced practice, and attained a high reputation. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham's improvements, especially in the treatment of febrile

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diseases, form an era in the history of medicine; and his works are in the highest estimation.

SYKES, ARTHUR ASHLEY, an English divine, was born in London about 1884, and educated at St. Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He held, successively, the livings of Godmersham, Dry Drayton, and Rayleigh; became a prebendary and chancellor of Salisbury cathedral; and ultimately obtained the deanery of St. Burien, in Cornwall, and a prebend at Winchester. He died in 1756. Dr. Sykes was distinguished as an able controversialist in favour of the Hoadleyan or low church principles; and was also the author of "An Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion," &c.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman general and statesman, was descended from a branch of the once illustrious family of the Cornelli; passed his youth in dissipation; and having obtained wealth by the bequests of a courtesan and of his mother-in-law, he aspired to political distinction, and in 107 B.C. he was chosen quaestor. He served with reputation under Marius, in Africa, Pontus, and on various other occasions; and he rose to the consulship in the 49th year of his age. At its expiration he set sail for the East; and having landed in Thessaly, and received the submission of several Grecian cities, he besieged and took Athens, and slaughtered multitudes of its inhabitants. He then proceeded to Asia, and after repeatedly defeating Mithridates, he concluded a very advantageous treaty with that powerful enemy. During his three years' absence from Italy, his enemies had regained the superiority in Rome. Marius had been recalled; the blood of the friends of Sylla had been shed in torrents; he himself had been proscribed, and his property confiscated. Meanwhile Marius died; and as soon as Sylla returned with his victorious army, they entered Rome, and began the dreadful work of retaliation. At length, having glutted his vengeance by the murder or proscription of many thousand citizens, and the desolation of several Italian cities, he celebrated his bloody deeds by a triumph, exceeding in splendour any that preceded it, and caused himself to be named dictator, B.C. 81. He now ruled without restraint, repealed and made laws, abolished the tribuneship, armed 300 knights to the senate, and admitted 10,000 slaves of persons proscribed to the rights of citizenship. Having governed the Roman world two years as dictator, he voluntarily laid down his power, and retired to private life. But resuming his early habits of debauchery, he was attacked with a disgusting disease, and he died, B.C. 78, aged 60.

SYLVESTER JOSHUA, a quaint English

poet, known in his day as the "silver-tongued Sylvester," was born in 1563; and died in Holland in 1618. He translated into English verse "Du Bartas's Divine Weeks and Works;" and, amongst other pieces, was the author of a satire against tobacco, entitled "Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered," &c.

SYMES, MICHAEL, an English officer, who was sent as ambassador to the Burmese court, at Amerapoor, in 1795, and had the satisfaction of concluding an advantageous treaty of commerce with the Burmese emperor. On arriving in England, Major Symes published the account of his "Embassy to the kingdom of Ava." He died, shortly after the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore's army, from fatigue, being then colonel of the 66th regiment of infantry, Jan. 1809.

SYMMONS, DR. CHARLES, was born in 1749, at Cardigan, which town his father represented in three successive parliaments. He was the author of "Inez" and "Constantia," two dramatic poems; a metrical translation of the *Æneid*, and a "Life of Milton." Dr. Symmons was a warm admirer of literature, and a zealous supporter of the Literary Fund Society. Died, 1826.

CAROLINE SYMMONS, his daughter, was remarkable for precocity of talent. She was born in 1788; and after her death, which took place in 1812, her father published a collection of her poems.

SYNESIUS, of Cyrene, an ancient father and bishop of the Christian church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century. The works of Synesius, consisting of about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects, are in high esteem with the learned.

SYNCELLUS, GEORGE, a monk of Constantinople, who flourished A.D. 792. A "Chronography" of his exists, which is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt.

SYNGE, EDWARD, a pious prelate, was the son of Dr. Synge, bishop of Cork, and born there in 1659. He became archbishop of Tuam, and wrote several useful tracts on practical religion. Died, 1741.

SZALKAI, ANTHONY VON, a Hungarian poet, who is regarded as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. His "Pikko Hertzeg" is the first regular piece composed in the Hungarian language; he also wrote a travesty of the *Æneid*. Died, 1804.

SZEGEDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt, in 1699. He became, successively, rector, missionary, and almoner-general; and was distinguished as well by the purity of his life, as by his talents. His works chiefly relate to the laws and history of Hungary. He died in 1760.

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TACCA, PETER JAMES, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III., grand-duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV., at Madrid. Died, 1640.

TACHARD, GUY, a French Jesuit, who accompanied the French ambassadors to Siam, as a missionary. In 1688 he returned to Europe, after an absence of two years, but went again to India, and died in Bengal about 1694. His voyages, in 2 vols., were published at Paris, in 1689.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, a highly celebrated Roman historian, was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, procurator and governor of one of the provinces in Belgic Gaul, and born about A. D. 56. He early distinguished himself as a poet and an advocate, and in his twenty-first year married the daughter of Julius Agricola. In the seventh year of Domitian he became prætor; but soon after he left Rome, and, during his absence, Agricola died. In the short reign of Nerva, he succeeded Virginus Rufus as consul, A. D. 97, and delivered the funeral oration in honour of his predecessor. Under Trajan, Tacitus enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Priscus, the proconsul of Africa. It was at this period that he published the "History of Rome, from Galba to the Death of Domitian," part of which only has escaped the ravages of time. This work was followed by the "Annals," from the year of Rome 767 to the death of Nero in 821. He also wrote "The Life of Agricola," "The Manners of the Germans," and a "Dialogue on Oratory." No name stands higher for historical reputation than that of Tacitus, and his writings are regarded as a rich repository of political and philosophical aphorisms. The exact date of his death is not known, but it is generally believed to have taken place about A. D. 135.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a patriotic Roman emperor, elected to the imperial office on the death of Aurelian, A. D. 275, when in his 75th year. He was descended from the great historian above described, and had been twice consul; but he reigned as emperor only six months, in which short space he displayed wisdom, vigour, and a just moderation.

TACQUET, ANDREW, an able mathematician, born at Antwerp, in 1611. He published several mathematical works, all of which were collected in one folio volume, and published after his death, in 1707.

TAFFI, ANDREA, an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1213. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in mosaic, which he learnt from some Greeks employed at Venice. Died, 1294.

TAGLIACIOZZI, or TALIACOTIUS, GASPAR, an eminent Italian surgeon, ludicrously alluded to by the author of Hud-

bras, was born at Bologna, in 1546, where he was for many years anatomical professor. He applied himself chiefly to curing wounds of the ears, lips, &c., but more particularly the nose. This, which has obtained the name of the *Taliacotian* process, has both been performed and written on by Mr. Carpus and Mr. Travers. It appears, also, that the operation has long been practised in India. Died, 1599.

TALBERT, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic, and the author of various "Elogies," was born at Besançon, in 1725. He obtained some preferment in the church, but lost it in the revolution, removed to Poland, and died in 1803.

TALBOT, JOHN, Lord, a famous warrior, was the second son of Sir Richard Talbot, of Goodrich Castle, in Shropshire, and born in 1373. In the first year of Henry V., he was appointed lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald Maemurrough, to England. In 1420 he attended Henry V. to France, and was present with him at his two sieges and triumphant entry into Paris. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers; but the appearance of Joan of Arc turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patay completed the disaster, and Lord Talbot was made prisoner. At the end of three years and a half, he was exchanged, and again led the English to victory. He took a number of strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created earl of Shrewsbury, and raised to the dignity of a marshal of France. On his return from France he was again sent to Ireland, and the earldom of Wexford and Waterford were added to his honours. He again sought fame on French ground, was made lieutenant-general of Aquitaine, reduced several towns to obedience, and was marching to the relief of Châtillon, when his usual good fortune forsook him, and he and his son fell on the field of battle, July 20. 1453. The English on this occasion were wholly routed, and their expulsion from France soon followed.

TALBOT, CHARLES, Earl, afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, was descended from the above, and born in 1680. He was one of the first promoters of the revolution, for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treasurer. Died, 1717.

TALBOT, ROBERT, an English antiquary and divine, was born at Thorp, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in Wells cathedral, in 1541; and died, treasurer of Norwich cathedral, in 1558. He paid great attention to the antiquities of his native country, and was the first English writer who illustrated the Itinerary of Antoninus, by a commentary and notes.

TALBOT, CHARLES, lord high chancellor of England, was the son of William Talbot,

bishop of Durham. He was an high virtue. TALBOT, ward Talbot, Durham, &c. This lady was a very amiable and the author of the "Days of the Subjects."

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bishop of Durham, and was born in 1684. He was an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. Died, 1737.

TALBOT, CATHARINE, daughter of Edward Talbot, second son of the Bishop of Durham, was born in 1720, and died in 1770. This lady was no less distinguished by her amiable life than by her talents; and was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week," "Essays on various Subjects," letters, dialogues, and poems.

TALIESIN, termed **PEN BIEDD**, or the Chief of the Bards, is regarded as the most eminent of the ancient British poets. He lived in the middle of the sixth century; and his name has been handed down to posterity in conjunction with the two Merlins, under the appellation of the three principal Christian bards.

TALLARD, CAMILLE D'HOTUN, Duke de, a celebrated marshal of France, was born in 1652. After having distinguished himself under Turenne, he was, in 1697, sent ambassador to England, to negotiate concerning the succession to the crown of Spain on the death of Charles II. War breaking out in 1702, he was honoured with a marshal's staff; and after he had defeated the imperialists before Landau, and the town had capitulated, he announced his success to Louis XIV. in the following terms: "I have taken more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." He was afterwards opposed to the Duke of Marlborough, and taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstet; on which occasion he said to the duke, "Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe." The duke replied, "You will except, I hope, those who defeated them." Marshal Tallard remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1728 he was made secretary of state, and died in 1728.

TALLEYRAND, CHARLES MAURICE DE PERIGORD, Prince de, was born at Paris in 1754, and was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of France. As he was intended for the church, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice; and his ready wit, insinuating manners, and a quick penetration into the real characters of men, caused him, in 1780, to be named agent-general for ecclesiastical affairs. The duties of his office did not occupy all his attention; and Mirabeau, at the commencement of the revolution, pointed out the prelate of Autun (for Talleyrand then occupied that bishopric) as possessing talents equal to the occasion, and as one capable of reading the intricate secrets of cabinets—a prophecy which has been fully verified. From the period of 1789, when he was deputed by the clergy of his diocese to represent them in the assembly of the states general, he dictated laws which rendered him a favourite with the people, at the same time that he laboured to insinuate himself into the diplomatic agency of the reigning governments. Acting as the representative of the clergy, he proposed the suppression of the payment of tithes, and brought forward the decree which gave their property to aid the service of the state. Deaf to every appeal made by that body, he ceased not to enforce the law which obliged the

clergy to swear obedience to the civil power, and officiated in his pontifical robes at the newly erected altar in the Champ de Mars, on the 14th of July, 1790, where he was the first to take the civic religious oath, and advise the priests to follow his example. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by pope Pius VI. He then gave up his bishopric, and was elected a member of the directory for the department of Paris. He proposed to the directory the plan of a great national school on philosophical principles; and in the discussion which followed gave the first ideas for the Institution in aid of the arts and sciences, which was established in Paris five years afterwards. In 1792 Talleyrand was sent to England on a secret mission; but as he was suspected both by the Jacobins and the emigrants, his presence was disapproved of, and the English minister gave him and the French ambassador, M. de Chauvelin, orders to quit the English territories within 24 hours. He then left France for the United States, and there employed himself in commercial speculations, until he was recalled in 1796 by a decree of the convention. On his return he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and supported himself with the utmost sang-froid imaginable against the numerous attacks he received from men of different parties. He knew the desire of General Buonaparte to be at the head of the government; and, with Sieyès as his colleague, he became the mainspring in directing the movements in the cabinet of the first consul. He was the negotiator with Austria at Luneville, as well as with England in the treaty of Amiens. A brief, issued by pope Pius VII., having released him from the obligation of celibacy, he married Madame Grandt; and on Napoleon becoming emperor, he made him grand chamberlain, and in 1806 created him prince of Benevento, still retaining the foreign portfolio. In March, 1806, he opened negotiations of peace with Mr. Fox, which failed with the death of the latter great statesman. In 1807 he was made vice-grand-elect; and superseded, as foreign secretary, by De Champagny, in consequence of his opposition to the project of making Joseph Buonaparte the king of Spain. The first reverse of the French arms increased Napoleon's irritation against his clear-sighted advisers, and he was excluded the cabinet and placed under *surveillance*. To the secret intrigues of his resentful and active mind, long at work, it is generally understood that Buonaparte owed his fall; coupled as they were with the disasters of the last ill-fated campaigns in Russia, Germany, and France. Buonaparte saw his error when too late. He recalled Talleyrand; but the seed had been long sown, and was mature; the web was not to be unwound. No one can tell what influence he exercised but himself; and as by his will he has strictly prohibited his heirs from publishing his memoirs before the lapse of 30 years from the day of his death, many a grand secret in diplomacy, and many a state mystery, must till that period arrive be impenetrable. He was elected president of the provisional government, on Napoleon's

abdication in 1814, and exercised that function till the restoration of the Bourbons; when he was appointed foreign minister, made a peer as Prince Talleyrand, and finally sent ambassador to the congress of Vienna. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the latter attempted, vainly, to attach him to his fortunes; but his sagacious instinct prevailed. He remained steady to the new dynasty, and urged the personal declarations against Napoleon of the 13th and 25th of March, 1815. After the battle of Waterloo, he returned to Paris with Louis XVIII., and was re-appointed foreign minister; but he resigned rather than put his name to the treaty for the occupation of France. He from that time till the fall of Charles X. placed himself at the head of the opposition in the Chamber of Peers; and on Louis Philippe becoming king, in 1830, he was sent ambassador to England, in which capacity he remained till 1837. Throughout the varying situations in which he was placed, much as he may be charged with duplicity and selfishness, one prevailing sentiment may be remarked—a strong and unceasing interest for his country's greatness. His sincerity was always questionable; but his firmness of character, his diplomatic superiority, his infinite resources, the clearness of his views, the brilliancy of his wit, and the elegance of his language, all combined to form a being capable of influencing the destinies of a nation. He died at Paris, in the 84th year of his age, on the 17th of May, 1838.

TALLIEN, one of the most prominent characters in the French revolution, was born at Paris, in 1769, and was the son of the maître-d'hôtel to the Marquis de Bercy, to whom he was indebted for his education. Previously to the revolution he had been clerk to an attorney; but he commenced his political career as secretary to the deputy Broustaret, and neglected no means to bring himself into notice as the violent opponent of the king and his ministers, and thereby gradually acquired considerable influence. He was deeply concerned in the terrible commotions of the 10th of August, 1792; and was at that time the constant advocate for violent measures. He strongly urged the immediate trial of Louis XVI., added new charges to the accusation against him, voted for his death, and on the day of his execution he was president of the convention. At length, however, after taking a part in most of the sanguinary proceedings which occurred during the ascendancy of Robespierre, he became more moderate, and it was mainly to his courage and eloquence that the downfall of the tyrant was effected. He had formed an attachment for Madame de Fontenai, a lady of great personal charms, whose family name was Cabarus; but the connection had been broken off, and she was thrown into a dungeon by Robespierre. The tyrant, being afraid of Tallien, offered her life and liberty if she would betray him. But, though her lover had been faithless, she rejected the proposal; and sent privately this note to Tallien: "The minister of police has announced to me that to-morrow I am to appear at the tribunal, that is to

say, that I am to ascend the scaffold. I dreamt last night that Robespierre was no more, and that my prison doors were opened. A brave man might have realised this dream; but, thanks to your cowardice, no one remains capable of its accomplishment." Tallien answered, "Be as prudent as I shall prove brave; and, above all, be tranquil." The next day he hurried to the tribune, and, after an animated picture of the atrocities which had taken place, and which he ascribed to Robespierre, he suddenly turned to the bust of Brutus, and, invoking the genius of the Roman patriot, he drew a dagger from his bosom, and swore that he would bury it in the tyrant's heart, if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. The moment was critical; the fate of Tallien hung on a thread; but the assembly joined him, and the miscreant perished on the scaffold. Tallien, who now married Madame de Fontenai, continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, as one of the literati attached to the expedition; but, after Buonaparte left that country, Menou obliged him to return also; and the vessel in which he sailed being captured by the English, he was taken to London. On revisiting his native country, he was taken but little notice of by Buonaparte; but he eventually obtained the office of French consul at Alicante. Died, 1820.

TALLIS, THOMAS, a celebrated English musician of the 16th century. He filled the situation of organist of the chapel royal under Henry VIII., as well as under his three immediate successors; and parts of his composition are still used in our cathedrals. Died, 1585.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, the most eminent tragic actor France ever produced, was born at Paris, in 1763, but spent his childhood in Flanders and England, where his father was a dentist. When 9 years of age he was sent to Paris to be educated, became passionately fond of the drama, and, returning to England, formed one of an amateur French company, which performed at Hanover Square Rooms, and was at one time on the point of appearing on the boards of Drury Lane Theatre, to which he was strongly urged by several distinguished persons. Circumstances, however, led him to Paris, where he entered the royal school for declamation, and in 1787 made his debut at the Théâtre Français, in the character of Seide, in Voltaire's "Mahomet." He was received with applause, and from that moment devoted himself with zeal and perseverance to the study of his art. He sought the society of distinguished literati and artists; studied history for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of nations, and the characters of remarkable individuals; and made himself master of the attitudes, costumes, expression, and drapery of the ancient statues. For many years he continued at the summit of his profession, and acquired by it a handsome fortune. He died in 1826.

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La Vendée. He distinguished himself by his courage on many occasions, but was ultimately taken prisoner, and executed in front of his own castle of Laval, in 1793.

TAMBRONI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet and historian, born at Bologna, in 1773. In 1809 he was appointed consul at Leghorn, and afterwards at Rome. He wrote "Compendio delle Storie di Polonia," &c. Died, 1824.—His sister, CLOTILDA, was noted for her acquaintance with Greek literature, and in 1794 the Greek professorship at Bologna was bestowed on her. Died, 1817.

TAMERLANE, or TIMOUR, one of the most celebrated of the Oriental conquerors, was born in 1335, at Kersch, in the territory of the ancient Bogdiana, and early in life displayed extraordinary courage and enterprise. Having gained a number of followers of a similar disposition, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan; after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted, on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death above 80,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. In this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, whom he marched against, and after a battle of three days the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and among the rest the ambassadors of the emperor Manuel Paleologus and Henry III., king of Castile. He died in 1405. Tamerlane conducted his government alone and without favourites, but was in the highest degree fierce and fanatical in his religion; and, although no conquests were ever attended with greater cruelty, devastation, and waste of human life, he affected the title of benefactor to mankind. Happily, his ambition was too gigantic for its consequences to last, and his dominions rapidly became divided as before.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, a native of Ireland, who rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his seditious practices, and, to avoid being arrested, took refuge in France. The executive directory gave him a commission, as general of brigade in the expedition against Ireland, in August, 1798, under General Rey. He was afterwards taken at Hamburg, and being brought to Ireland, was tried and convicted as a traitor. He was, however, allowed to retire to France, and died at Bourdeaux, in 1803.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scottish poet, was born at Paisley, in 1774, and bred a weaver. He read the works of Burns with enthusiasm, and, like many more of his countrymen, he burned to emulate him; and though he fell immeasurably short of his model, he produced some very delight-

ful songs, and other lyric effusions. Died, 1810.

TANNER, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674; was educated at Oxford; and ultimately reached the episcopal bench, as bishop of St. Asaph. He wrote "Notitia Monastica, or an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales," "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," and contributed to the last edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. Died, 1735.

TANSILLO, UGO, an Italian poet, born about 1510. Having composed some poems of a licentious character, pope Paul V. placed all his works in the Index Purgatorius, or list of prohibited books; upon which the poet made the best reparation in his power by writing a devout poem, and this had the desired effect. He was also the author of sonnets, songs, some comedies, and "The Nurse," which has been translated into English by Mr. Roscoe. He died, in 1568, judge of Gaeta.

TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and jester, was born at Conover, in Shropshire. He was the author of a dramatic performance, called "The Seven Deadly Sins;" and many of his witticisms have been printed in different jest-books. Died, 1589.

TARQUINIUS, surnamed PRISCUS, or TARQUIN THE ELDER, fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His name was Lucumon Demaratus, which he changed on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. He had, in the course of a long and prosperous reign, reached his 80th year, when he was assassinated by the sons of his predecessor, B. C. 578.

TARQUINIUS, surnamed SUPERBUS, or TARQUIN THE PROUD, king of Rome, was a tyrant and usurper, who rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty. His son, Sextus Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, occasioned that well-known revolution which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, an excellent Italian musician and composer, was born in 1692, at Pirano, in Istria. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but having married without the consent of his parents, they discarded him, and he became a player on the violin. A singular story is told respecting one of his most celebrated compositions. One night he dreamed that he had made a compact with the devil, and bound himself to his service. To ascertain the musical abilities of his associate, he gave him his violin, and desired him to play a solo, which Satan executed in so masterly a manner, that Tartini, awaking in the ecstasy which it produced, and seizing his instrument, endeavoured to recel the delicious sounds. His efforts were so far effectual as to produce the piece generally admired under the name of the "Devil's Sonata." He held the situation of leader of the orchestra at the cathedral of St. Anthony at Padua; and died in 1770. Besides his numerous musical compositions, Tartini wrote several treatises on the science.

TASKER, WILLIAM, an English divine and poet, was born in Devonshire, and died in 1800. His principal works are, "Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated into English Verse," 3 vols. 8vo.; "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain," and "Letters on Physiognomy."

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, a Dutch navigator and geographical discoverer in the 17th century, was employed on exploratory voyages by Van Dieman, the Dutch governor-general in the East, and made many important discoveries in Australia and the surrounding islands.

TASSIE, JAMES, an ingenious modeller, was born near Glasgow, and brought up as a stonemason, but having acquired from Dr. Quin, a physician in Dublin, the art of imitating gems in coloured pastes, he came to London, where, by dint of talent and perseverance, he obtained both fame and fortune. Died, 1799.

TASSO, BERNARDO, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo, in 1493. He was of a good family, and was successively in the service of the Prince of Salerno and the Dukes of Urbino and Mantua. His chief poem is "Amadis de Gaul," in 100 cantos. Died, 1589.

TASSO, TORQUATO, son of the preceding, one of the most celebrated poets that Italy ever produced, was born at Sorrento, in 1544. His works show him to have been a philosopher, an orator, a logician, a critic, and a poet excelling in every kind of composition. His chief works are "Rinaldo," "Aminta," and "Gerusalemme Liberata," an epic poem in 24 books, which has been considered by able critics to be the richest and most finished poem since the age of Augustus. While he was at the court of Alphonso, duke of Ferrara, he incurred that prince's anger by his passion for the Princess Leonora, of Este, his patron's sister; and being somewhat disordered in his intellects, he was ungenerously shut up in a madhouse for seven years, where he underwent the most illiberal treatment. The remonstrances of several Italian princes at length procured his release; and when Cardinal Aldobrandini ascended the papal chair by the name of Clement VIII., he invited him to Rome, resolving to confer upon him the laureate crown in the capitol. While, however, the preparations were going on for this ceremony, the poet was taken ill, and died in 1595.

TASSONI, ALEXANDER, an Italian poet, born at Modena, in 1635. His writings display a fund of genuine humour; and some of them, especially the mock heroic poem, entitled "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket," are most highly esteemed by his countrymen. Died, 1695.

TATE, FRANCIS, an English lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, who acquired great reputation as a Saxon scholar and antiquary. He was made a Welsh judge in the reign of James I.

TATE, NATHAN, a poet, was born in Dublin, in 1652, and was educated in the college of his native city. On coming to London he assisted Dryden in some of his works; and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate. He

altered Shakespeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; but he is best known by the Version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war against the Romans, and by treachery gained possession of the capitol. He was murdered at Lavinium, B.C. 742.

TAUSEN, JOHN, styled the Danish Luther, was born in 1490. He had embraced the monastic life, but quitted the convent, and zealously promoted the doctrines of the Reformation. He ultimately became bishop of Ribe. Died, 1561.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a traveller, was born at Paris, in 1665. He went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, six times, and died at Moscow, in 1689. His "Collection of Travels," in 8 vols., is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English.

TAYLOR, BROOK, a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, was born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, in 1685. He published a variety of scientific treatises, and died in 1731.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-gen. Sir HERBERT, entered the army in 1793, and served in the campaigns of that and the following year. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at numerous other affairs of minor importance; and in 1795 he returned to England, having the appointment of aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. He subsequently was appointed private secretary to the Duke of York, in which capacity he continued, until appointed to the same office to George III. As military secretary, Sir Herbert did very much towards bringing the army into its present state of excellent discipline, and a state of comfort little thought of in former years; and as private secretary to the Duke of York, George III., and Queen Charlotte, it is sufficient to say that he was executor to the will of the first, trustee to the private property of the second, and warmly patronised by the third, who made him master of St. Katherine's Hospital in the Regent's Park. In addition to his military services, Sir Herbert on several occasions was intrusted with political missions, in which he displayed considerable tact, and gave great satisfaction at home. Born, 1775; died, 1839.

TAYLOR, JANE, the daughter of an artist in London, was born in 1783, and very early in life gave evident indications of poetic talent. Her first publication, "The Beggar Boy," appeared in 1804; and from that time forward she continued to publish, occasionally, miscellaneous pieces in verse. The principal of these are, "Original Poems for Infant Minds" and "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners." She also wrote a prose tale, entitled "Display," which met with much success. Died, 1823.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, an eminently learned and pious prelate, was born in 1613, at Cambridge; and having entered into orders, attracted the notice of Archbishop Laud, who made him his chaplain, and obtained for him the rectory of Uppingham. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, at which time he was chaplain in ordinary

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to Charles I., whom he attended in some of his campaigns, and aided by several writings in defence of the church of England. After the parliament proved victorious, his living being sequestrated, he retired into Wales, where he was kindly received by the Earl of Carbery, under whose protection he was allowed to exercise his ministry, and keep a school. In this obscure situation he wrote those copious and fervent discourses, whose fertility of composition, eloquence of expression, and comprehensiveness of thought, have rendered him one of the first writers in the English language. He was twice imprisoned by the republican government; but at the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor, and vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Among his numerous works are, the "Golden Grove, or Manual of Daily Prayers," "Treatises on Holy Living and Dying," "Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience," and "Liberty of Prophecyng," a work on behalf of toleration. He died in 1687.

TAYLOR, JOHN, usually called the Water Poet, from his being a waterman, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1680. In 1696 he served in the fleet under the Earl of Essex, and was present at the attack upon Cadiz. After his return he plied on the Thames, and was for many years collector for the lieutenant of the Tower, of his fees on the wines imported into London. He also styled himself the king's water poet, and the queen's waterman. When the civil wars began he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public house, as he afterwards did near Long Acre. At this place he manifested his loyalty by assuming for a sign, the "Crown in Mourning," which proving offensive, he substituted his own portrait. In those days, when punsters were less plentiful than at present, his "right merrie conceits" were doubtless very attractive, though they cut but a sorry figure when contrasted with the witty effusions of the Magnus Apollo of our own times. Died, 1634.

TAYLOR, JOHN, an eminent Unitarian divine, was born in Lancashire, in 1694. He was educated at Whitehaven; and, after officiating some years to a congregation at Norwich, he accepted the office of divinity tutor at the newly founded academy of Warrington. His most important works are, the "Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin," the "Scripture Doctrine of Atonement," a "Hebrew Concordance," and a "Sketch of Moral Philosophy." Died, 1761.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a divine and civilian, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1704. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons, and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he entered into orders, was presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and became a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. Died, 1766.

TAYLOR, SILAS, an English antiquary, was born at Harley, in Shropshire, in 1624. On leaving Oxford university, he entered into the parliamentary army; and afterwards became sequestrator of the estates of

the loyalists in Herefordshire, but conducted himself with moderation. At the Restoration he was made keeper of the stores at Harwich. Died, 1678.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, a learned Grecian, commonly termed the Platonist, was born in 1758, and placed, at nine years of age, at St. Paul's School, with a view to orders; but he changed his mind when 15, and went to a relation, an officer at the port of Sheerness. There a celebrated dissenter instructed him in the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and he applied himself with indefatigable ardour to the study of Greek, especially the works of the Platonic sophist. Having contracted an early love marriage, he was compelled to become under-usher in a school, and, subsequently, clerk to a banker, for subsistence; but he still found time to pursue his early studies. He afterwards gave public lectures in Greek and on the Platonic writers, which introduced him to the favour of the Duke of Norfolk, who furnished the funds for his great work, the excellent translation of Plato. To a mind constituted like that of Mr. Taylor's, no diction could be too obscure, no theory too speculative, no doctrine too recondite; his whole course of reading nourished his inherent love of mysticism and metaphysical subtlety. The pure philosophy of the academic schools and the wild reveries of cabalistic sects, each in their turn engaged his attention, and received his tribute of admiration. Popular tastes and feelings, he altogether disregarded; but lived, as it were, among the sages of antiquity, and propagated their tenets with all the ardour of a sincere votary. His translations are very voluminous; the most important are the works of Aristotle, Plato, and Pausanias. Died in 1835.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, a distinguished critic, translator, and *littérateur*, was the only son of an eminent merchant of Norwich, where he was born, 1765. He was originally destined for his father's business; but his early bias for literary pursuits proved so strong, that his father gave way to his inclinations, and after one or two somewhat lengthened sojourns in France and Germany, he gave himself up almost entirely to the "cultivation of the Muses" and of politics. He first became known by a vigorous translation of Bürger's "Lenore;" and stimulated by the success which followed his first attempt, he made various other translations from the same author, and from time to time contributed specimens of other German poets to different magazines and periodicals. In 1798 he formed an acquaintance with Southey, which soon ripened into the warmest friendship; and in 1802 he became the editor of the Norwich Iris, which he made the organ of his peculiar political and religious opinions; but he soon abandoned this speculation, and henceforth engaged in the business of "reviewing," for which he found a main vent in the Monthly Review, then under the editorship of Dr. Griffiths. Mr. Taylor wrote few separate works. Among these, however, should be mentioned his "English Synonyms;" and in 1830 he published a "Survey of German Poetry," consisting chiefly of his collected

translations, with explanatory notes. Died, 1830. A "Memoir of his Life and Writings" was published by Mr. Robberds in 1843.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM COOKE, LL.D., an eminent writer on miscellaneous subjects, was born at Youghal, 1800. After prosecuting his studies at the university of Dublin with great distinction, he repaired to the metropolis, and entered upon a literary career, which, for constancy of application, and variety of subject, has had few equals in modern times. Being literally a writer for his daily bread, little profound thought or originality of speculation was to be looked for in his writings; but the care and diligence which he bestowed on every subject he undertook, amply atoned for the absence of these higher qualities, and he has left a name in the literary history of his country which will not soon be forgotten. In his zeal for the promotion of education, he had acquired such vast information, that his opinion was eagerly sought. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the system of education on the Continent; and he was just on the eve of being placed in a position on the establishment of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to carry out his views, when he was cut off by the pestilence that ravaged Great Britain and Ireland in 1849. Among his chief works are, his "Manuals of Ancient and Modern History," "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," "History of Mohammedanism," "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe;" and his last, and perhaps his most important, work, "The History of the House of Orleans," published only a few weeks before his death. Died, 1849.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was born in Virginia, 1783. His father, who had fought at the side of Washington during all the war of independence, at its conclusion settled in Kentucky, and conducted his family to their forest-home, where his son, amid the perils of savage life, had ample opportunities of developing those military qualities of which he afterwards gave so signal a proof. At the outbreak of the war with England in 1807, he hastened to join the army, and was appointed to guard the banks of the Wabash. In 1812, while in command of the garrison of Fort Henderson, consisting only of 52 men, he was suddenly attacked at midnight by a hostile party, who succeeded in setting fire to the fort. But Taylor, with his handful of men, extinguished the flames, and forced the enemy to retreat. For this exploit he was raised to the rank of major. In the war against the Indians, both in Florida and Arkansas, he passed successively through all the grades of his profession, till he reached the rank of general. Nominated in 1846 to the command of a corps of observation on the frontiers of Mexico, an attack of the Mexicans gave him an opportunity of crossing the Rio Grande, and of gaining his first battle at Palo-Alto. The victories of Resaca, Palmito, Monterey, and Buena-Vista proved him at once a valiant soldier, and an able general, and marked him out to the suffrages of his countrymen for the presidency. Chosen in Nov. 1848, he entered on

his high office in March, 1849; but he had only filled the chair of Washington and Jefferson for sixteen months, when he was suddenly attacked by cholera, and died, to the great regret of his countrymen, July, 1850.

TEHING TCHING KONG, a noted Chinese admiral in the 17th century, known in Europe by the name of Koxinga. His father having fallen into the hands of the Manchou Tartars, Tching Kong swore implacable vengeance against the insidious invaders; and after attacking their coasts, and committing great cruelties on the prisoners whom he took in battle, he established himself on the island of Formosa, and made a treaty with the English, with a view to their aid against the Manchous. He died in 1670, and Formosa was reconquered in 1683.

TEGNER, ESAIAS, an eminent Swedish poet and divine, was born, 1782; appointed to the chair of Greek literature in the university of Lund in 1812, and in 1824 created bishop of Wexiæ. His poetry is chiefly founded on the romantic legends of the North, which he has succeeded in making popular far beyond the limits of his native land. Died, 1847.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, Lord, was born in Devonshire, 1751. Himself the son of a supercargo, and the grandson of a captain in the East India Company's service, he was destined from his youth to the service of the same employers. Having finished his education at Harrow and Hackney, he went to Bengal in 1769 as a cadet; in 1773 he was appointed Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorsheadabad; and his diligence and abilities being now duly appreciated, he was nominated a member of the general committee of revenue, an office which brought him into friendly relations with Warren Hastings, whom he accompanied to England in 1785. In 1786 he returned to Calcutta as a member of the supreme council, and so distinguished himself by the numerous reforms, financial and judicial, which he introduced, that in 1793 he was appointed governor-general of India, having in the preceding year been created a baronet. In 1797 he quitted his high office, and returned to England with the title of Lord Teignmouth, where he entered on a career of practical philanthropy which completely eclipsed even the splendours of his early life. He became a member of what is known as "The Clapham Sect," which numbered among its adherents Wilberforce, Clarkson, Z. Macaulay, I. Milner, and Granville Sharpe; and closed a long life, passed in works of charity and mercy, Feb. 14th, 1834. He was the first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804; he was also president of the Asiatic Society; and though he never acquired great celebrity as an author, he published an edition of the works of Sir W. Jones, together with a memoir, besides various pamphlets on religious questions. A memoir of his life and correspondence was published by his son in 1843.

TEISSIER, ANTOINE, a learned French advocate, born at Montpellier, in 1632.

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Being a Protestant, he was forced, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to emigrate; and became historiographer to the Prussian court. He wrote some very valuable works, viz. "The Lives of Illustrious Princes," "On the Social Duties of Man," "Instructions, Moral and Political," &c. Died, 1715.

TEKELI, EMERIC, Count de, a Hungarian nobleman, was born in 1658, and took the command of his countrymen in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the Imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, he was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople, in 1705.

TELL, WILLIAM, a renowned champion in the cause of Swiss liberty, was a native of Burglen, in the canton of Uri. He was distinguished by his skill in archery, his strength, and courage. The tyrannical despotism of the Austrian governor of Switzerland, Herman Gesler, was intolerable; he pushed his insolence so far, as to require the Swiss to uncover their heads before his hat (as an emblem of his sovereignty); and condemned Tell, who refused to comply with this mandate, to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Tell was successful in his attempt, but confessed that a second arrow, which he bore about his person, was intended, in case he had failed, for the punishment of the tyrant, and was therefore retained prisoner. While he was crossing the lake of the Four Cantons, or lake of Lucerne, in the same boat with Gesler, a violent storm threatened the destruction of the skiff. Tell, as the most vigorous and skilful helmsman, was set free; and he conducted the boat successfully to the shore, but seized the opportunity to spring upon a rock, pushing off the barque. He had fortunately taken his bow with him; and when the governor finally escaped the storm, and reached the shore, Tell shot him dead on the road to Kussnacht. This event was the signal for a general rising, and a most obstinate war between the Swiss and Austrians, which was not brought to a close until 1499. Tell is supposed to have lost his life during an inundation in 1350. This is the story which has been handed down, but some have disputed it. However, it is certain that Tell contributed to emancipate his country; and there are many local customs referring to the events here related, which render the tradition probable.—The memorable event above described is said to have happened on the 7th November, 1307; and the citizens having chosen for their leaders three gentlemen of approved courage and abilities, namely, Werner of Schwitz, Walter Furst of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal of Unterwalden, they secretly agreed together that they should surprise and demolish the castles in which the imperial governors resided. This resolution being effected, these three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetic confederacy.

TELLIER, MICHAEL, a distinguished Jesuit, was born in Normandy in 1643. He became confessor to Louis XIV., and pro-

ceeded from the pope the celebrated constitution called Unigenitus; but in the next reign he was banished to La Fleche, where he died in 1719. He was a violent bigot, though a man of regular morals; and much of the odium which fell on the society of St. Ignatius may be attributed to his imprudent zeal.

TEMPELHOFF, GEORGE FREDERIC, a German officer, author of "The Prussian Bombardier," "The Elements of Military Tactics," the "History of the Seven Years' War," &c. In the beginning of the revolutionary war with France, he had the command of all the Prussian artillery; and, in 1802, he received the order of the red eagle from Frederick William III., who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to the young princes, his brothers. Died, 1807.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a painter, was born at Florence, in 1555. He was a disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes, animals, and battles. Died, 1630.

TEMPESTA, PETER, whose real name was MOLYN, but who received the soubriquet of Tempesta from his frequent delineation of storms and shipwrecks, was a native of Haerlem. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier; but was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment. After remaining in confinement 16 years, he effected his escape. Died, 1701.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, had been secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms. He was afterwards knighted, and made a master of chancery. Died, 1626.

TEMPLE, SIR JOHN, son of the preceding, was born in London, and educated under his father at Dublin. He studied the law, and became master of the rolls and a privy councillor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote, from his own observations, "A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641."

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, was born in London, in 1628. He was instructed by the learned Dr. Hammond, his maternal uncle, and completed his studies at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his 25th year he commenced his travels, and passed six years in France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In 1665 he went on a secret mission to Munster, after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the Prince of Orange with Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, which union took place in 1677. A change of politics at home led to the recall of Temple in 1680, who, refusing to assist in the intended breach with Holland, retired from public business to Sheen, and employed himself in writing his "Observations on the United Provinces," and part of his "Miscellanies." In 1674, Sir William Temple was again ambassador to the states-general, in order to negotiate a general pacification. In 1679 he was appointed secretary

of state; but the next year he resigned that situation and retired to his country seat in Surry, where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. Died, 1700.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, a physician, born at Dorchester, in 1711; was educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and took his degree at Leyden. He practised in London; but a fondness for literature and the company of literary men diverted his attention from his profession; and having, in 1753, obtained a situation in the British Museum, as keeper of the reading-room, he from that time devoted his whole attention to pursuits more congenial to his disposition. He wrote some medical works, and translated Norden's *Travels in Egypt*. Died, 1769.

TENIERS, DAVID, the Elder, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1622; studied under Rubens. and afterwards at Rome. On his return to his native country, he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, and carousals, &c., which he exhibited with such truth, humour, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting, which his son afterwards brought to perfection. His pictures are usually of a small size, and are considered very valuable. Died, 1649.

TENIERS, DAVID, the Younger, a son of the preceding, was born at Brussels, in 1610. In his youth such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters, that he was called the Proteus and the Ape of painting. He confined himself principally to the same kind of subjects as his father, but excelled him in correctness and finish. Died, 1694. The younger Teniers rose to the highest reputation in his profession, and was patronised by Christina of Sweden, the king of Spain, and other illustrious personages.

TENISON, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and pious prelate, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636, and graduated at Corpus Christi College; obtained the living of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; and was afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he founded a parochial school and library. He distinguished himself so much by his zeal in favour of Protestantism, both before and after the revolution, that in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was raised to the see of Canterbury in 1694, and held the primacy with moderation, firmness, and ability, till his death, in 1715. He published "The Creed of Hobbes examined," "Baconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon," "Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts," and various sermons.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1761; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge, in 1793. He was chosen professor of chemistry at Cambridge, in 1813; and was killed by a fall from his horse, at Boulogne, in February, 1815. His discoveries appear in the *Transactions of the Philosophical Society*, and are highly useful.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, an eminent poet and philologist, was a native of Anstruther, in Fifeshire; the town where Dr. Chalmers first saw the light. Lame in both limbs from his childhood, he early entered on the path of study; and gradually amassed those vast stores of literary wealth, which ultimately raised him to public honour. After filling the office of parochial schoolmaster in various places in Scotland, he was in 1810 elected classical teacher of the Dollar Academy; and in 1837 was presented to the chair of oriental languages in the university of St. Andrew's, which he filled with credit till his death. As a poet, Professor Tennant rose into eminence by his "Anster Fair," published in 1812, and since often reprinted; and this was followed by his tragedy of "Cardinal Beaton," and various smaller poems, marked by much originality and poetic power. Died, 1843.

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOTT, Lord, the son of a hairdresser, was born at Canterbury in 1762, and received his education at the King's School of that city. In 1778 he was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was soon alike distinguished for scholastic attainments and for purity of moral conduct; and, having the good fortune to be appointed tutor to the son of Judge Buller, this gentleman took great interest in his welfare, and with his characteristic acuteness of observation, advised Abbott to turn his attention to the law, and not to the church, for which he had hitherto designed himself. Acting on this advice, he spent some time in the office of Sandys and Co., and then placed himself under the tuition of a special pleader, Mr. (afterwards Baron) Wood. After practising some time as a special pleader he was called to the bar, being then in the 33d year of his age, and went the Oxford circuit. His practice soon became extensive, and for twenty years he steadily pursued his way, acquiring both fortune and reputation, and making himself known to the profession not merely as a skilful pleader, but also as a learned and accurate writer. His "Treatise of the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen," published in 1802, is still considered the standard work upon maritime law. In 1815 his incessant and arduous labour had begun to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits. His sight, too, was impaired, and it is said that but for the dissuasion of his friends he would have wholly retired from the profession. He had as far back as 1808 refused a seat on the bench, his professional emoluments at that time being far greater than those of a judge. But when, in 1816, he was again offered promotion, his health had become so unequal to the toils of practice, that he closed with the offer, and was made a puisne judge in the common pleas. This took place in February, and in the following May he was removed to the king's bench, on the death of Mr. Justice Le Blanc. In 1818, on the retirement of Lord Ellenborough, he became lord chief justice of the king's bench; and though his inflexible Toryism rendered him unpopular with a portion of the public, it was admitted by men of all ranks and parties, that a more impartial

chief justice. During the war he was raised to the peerage, and enjoyed his last years in great tranquillity. You may see

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chief justice had never presided in that court. During the premiership of Mr. Canning he was raised to the peerage, but did not long enjoy his title; and it is a curious fact that his last words were, "Gentlemen of the jury, you may retire." Died, 1832.

TERENCE, or PUBLIUS TERENTIUS, a celebrated Latin writer of comedies, was born at Carthage, about A. D. 194. He was brought a slave to Rome in his youth, but falling into the hands of a generous master named Terentius Lucanus, he gave him a good education, and afterwards his liberty. His poetical talents procured him the friendship of Scipio and Lælius; and for one of his plays, "The Eunuch," he received 8000 sesterces. Terence was a great admirer of Menander, and went to Greece to collect his works, but died on his passage home, either at sea, or at Stymphalia, in Arcadia.

TERPANDER, a Lesbian poet, who flourished in the seventh century, B. C. He is said to have been the inventor of an additional string to the lyre.

TERRASSON. Of this name there were several ingenious French writers in the 17th and 18th centuries; the most eminent of whom were JEAN and ANTOINE. — The former was born at Lyons, in 1670; and had the reputation of being one of the best practical philosophers of the age. Died, 1750.

ANTOINE was born at Paris, in 1705. He composed, by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, the "History of Roman Jurisprudence;" for which he was named censor royal and professor in the royal college. Died, 1782.

TERRY, DANIEL, a comedian of considerable ability, was born at Bath, about 1780, and was articled to Mr. Wyatt, the architect, with whom he remained five years, and then turned his attention to the drama. His first attempts were not very encouraging; but when, in 1806, he appeared on the Liverpool stage, he found favour with the public; as he did also afterwards at Edinburgh, where he became a leading actor. Through the interest of Sir Walter Scott he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1812; and, after remaining there two seasons, he appeared, first at Covent Garden, but soon after at Drury Lane, where he continued till 1825, generally playing in the summer at the Haymarket. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Yates in the proprietorship of the Adelphi Theatre; but being indebted to Sir Walter Scott for the capital embarked in it, and the baronet's affairs being at that time in an embarrassed state through the failure of Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, he found it necessary to sell his share. He then went over to the Continent, but mental anxiety destroyed his health, and he died in June, 1828.

TERRY, EDWARD, an English traveller, born about 1590. He accompanied Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, in 1615; and on his return published an account of the observations he had made during his two years' residence abroad.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENTIS, a celebrated father and defender of the primitive Christian church, who flourished under the reigns of the emperors

Severus and Caracalla. He died about 245. Among his works are, "An Apology for the Christians," a "Treatise against the Jews," and the five books of Marcion.

TESSIER, M., an eminent French writer on agriculture, to which he had devoted a long life, died at Paris, in December, 1837, aged 94. During the period of revolutionary anarchy, this gentleman lived in retirement in Normandy, still however actively engaged in his favourite pursuit. He was the editor of the "Annals of French Agriculture," a voluminous periodical work. He was also the early patron of Cuvier, being the first to discover his talents, and introduce him to the scientific world.

TESSIN, NICODEMUS, a senator of Sweden, principally celebrated for his architectural works, was born at Nikoping, in 1654. He held several high appointments in the government, and numerous public edifices were erected from his designs. Died, 1718.

TESSIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, Count de, son of the preceding, was born at Stockholm, in 1695; and on entering the arena of public life, became a man of extensive influence, assisted at the most secret deliberations of the states, and was nominated president of the assembly of nobility in the diet of 1738. He was subsequently ambassador to various foreign courts, had the direction of foreign affairs as president of the chancery; and at the same time he was appointed governor of the prince royal, afterwards Gustavus III., to whom he addressed a series of letters relative to morals, politics, &c. In 1760 he resigned all his employments, and died in 1770.

TESTI, FULVIO, an eminent lyric poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He was born at Ferrara, in 1593, of a noble family; was thrown into prison in consequence of having entered into a correspondence with Cardinal Mazarin; and is supposed to have been there put to death, in 1646.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, was born at Piern upon the Elbe. Being appointed, in 1517, to vend the indulgences issued by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, he represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. This first roused the indignation of Luther, and may truly be said to have been the primary cause of the Reformation. The papal government, seeing the mischief likely to accrue from the indiscreet zeal and bigotry of Tetzel, so severely rebuked him, that he is said to have died of a broken heart, in 1519.

THALES, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, born at Miletus, B. C. 640, founded the Ionic sect of philosophers, and died B. C. 545. He was an excellent geometrician and astronomer, fixed the revolution of the sun at 365 days, and was the first Greek who predicted a solar eclipse. He also united moral and political wisdom to the researches of science, and exemplified his knowledge of mankind by numerous pithy aphorisms.

THELLUSON, PETER ISAAC, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1798. He left about

100,000l. to his family; and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, is to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons; when, if there are none of his descendants and name existing, the whole is to be added to the sinking fund. This singular will being contested by the heirs at law, was established by a decision of the House of Lords in 1805; it, however, occasioned the passing of an act, restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to 21 years after the death of the testator. — His eldest son was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Rendlesham.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator, peripatetic philosopher, and critic, who died A. D. 386. More than 30 orations of Themistius are still extant.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian, equally celebrated as a warrior and a statesman, was born about 530 B. C. He was licentious in his youth, but was reclaimed from his follies by the love of glory. He persuaded his countrymen to make war upon Ægina, and by his management raised Athens to a great naval power. He gained the famous battle of Marathon, and 10 years afterwards defeated the fleet of Xerxes off Salamis. He rebuilt the walls of Athens, fortified the Piræus, and prevented the Spartans from gaining an ascendancy in the Amphictyonic council. Notwithstanding his great services, however, the popular favour was withdrawn from him, and he was banished for 5 years. He sought an asylum at the court of Artaxerxes, where he was hospitably received; and died, B. C. 470.

THEOBALD, Louis, a dramatic critic and poet, known as the commentator on Shakespeare, and as the original hero in Pope's "Dunciad," where its splenetic author placed him, more for having published an edition of Shakespeare immediately after the appearance of his own, than for the sin of dulness, which he makes the ostensible cause. He was a native of Sittingbourne, Kent; and died in 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek pastoral poet, who flourished at Syracuse, B. C. 282. Of his various works we have only the "Idyls" and "Epigrams;" the former of which are remarkable for their pleasing simplicity and sweetness.

THEODORET, an ecclesiastical historian and a father of the church, was born at Antioch about the year 386. In 420 he was made bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, where he laboured assiduously in converting a rude people, and opposing the errors of Nestorius. Died, 457.

THEODORIC, surnamed the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, was born near Vienna, in 458. He made great accessions to his dominions, and governed with extraordinary vigour and ability. Died, 526.

THEODOSIUS, surnamed the Great, the last Roman emperor, was a convert to Christianity, and a renowned general and legislator; born, 335; died, 395. His sons, Arcadius and Honorius, made a division of the empire into East and West; Arcadius being the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.

THEODOSIUS II., son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East. He was famous for a code of laws, styled after him the "Theodosian Code." Died, 450.

THEODOSIUS, a mathematician of Tripoli, who lived in the first century; and is supposed by Suidas to be the same with Theodosius of Bythinia, of whom Strabo speaks as being a skilful astronomer and mathematician.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Megara, and born about 550 B. C. He wrote a series of moral precepts in verse.

THEON, of Alexandria, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia.

THEOPHANES, GEORGE, a Greek historian, was born at Constantinople, of a noble family. Leo, the Armenian, exiled him to Samothrace, where he died in 818.

THEOPHANES, PROKOPOVITCH, a Russian historian, was born in 1681. He was archbishop of Novogorod, and died in 1786. He wrote the "Life of Peter the Great," and some theological treatises.

THEOPHILE DE VIAUD, a French poet, born in 1590, at Clerac in the Agenois. His satires and epigrams are spirited and witty, but several of his pieces are offensive to decency and religion; and on that score he suffered two years' imprisonment. Died, 1626.

THEOPHILUS, a celebrated bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century. He was the first who used the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead, the third of whom he denominates "Wisdom."

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was born in Eresius, in Lesbos, B. C. 371. He was a disciple of Plato, and afterwards of Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded as master of the peripatetic school, where he had 2000 scholars. He is said to have delivered his country twice from the oppression of tyrants; and died at the age of 85, lamenting the brevity of human life. Several of his works are extant; the principal of which are, the "History of Plants," the "Treatise on Stones," and the "Moral Characters of Men."

THERAMENES, an illustrious Athenian, was one of the 30 tyrants, but so zealously opposed his colleagues in their barbarities, as to excite their hatred. Accordingly, Critias denounced him to the senate, and when he perceived a disposition on the part of the judges to acquit the accused, he surrounded the tribunal with his creatures, and denounced sentence of death against Theramenes by his own authority. Socrates endeavoured to save the life of his friend, but in vain; and Theramenes, finding himself overpowered by his enemies, drank off the fatal draught prepared for him, to the health of Critias. This occurred, B. C. 408.

THIESPIS a Greek poet, born at Icaria, in Attica. He is considered the inventor of tragedy, from his having introduced actors in addition to the chorus, and was the author of several tragedies.

THEVENOT, MELCHISEDEC, an eminent traveller, was born at Paris, in 1621. He

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travelled in various parts of Europe; and on his return devoted himself entirely to study, and to the promotion of the interests of literature, by collecting books and manuscripts, and by carrying on a correspondence with the learned, in all parts of the world. He was appointed royal librarian, published his "Voyages and Travels," and died in 1692.

THEVENOT, JOHN DE, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1633. Being enabled to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries in the East. On his second oriental tour, as he was returning from Hindostan, through Persia, he died near Tauris, in 1667.

THIBAUT, ANTON JUSTUS FRIEDERICH, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Hameln, in Hanover, 1792; studied successively at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel; and after displaying great ability as a private teacher of law of Jena, was appointed to the chair of civil law at Heidelberg in 1805, where he remained till his death in 1840. A list of his various works would be too long for our columns; but his chief title to fame rests on his "System des Pandekten-rechts," which has passed through numerous editions, and is regarded as an authority by most German lawyers.

THICKNESSE, PHILIP, the son of a clergyman, and brother to the master of St. Paul's School, was born in 1720. He entered the army when young, and went to Georgia, with governor Oglethorpe; after which he served in the West Indies, and, on his return to England, obtained a captain's commission. He first married a French lady; and, on becoming a widower, he obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth Touchet, heiress of the ancient barony of Audley; and her fortune enabled him to purchase the office of lieutenant-governor to Landguard Fort. By this lady he had one son, with whom, on his succeeding to the title and estate of his mother's family, he had some very unpleasant disputes. About 1761, Mr. Thicknesse lost his second consort, and shortly after married Miss Anne Ford, by whom he had a numerous family. After travelling through France, Italy, and Spain, he settled in Wales, and next at Bath; but at the commencement of the French revolution he went abroad again, and died near Boulogne, in 1792. He published several works, the most curious of which is an account of his own life, with the following title, "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley," 2 vols.

THICKNESSE, ANNE, a lady of great beauty and acquirements, the daughter of John Ford, an eminent solicitor and clerk of the arraigns, was born in 1737. She eloped from her father's house, in order to avoid a disagreeable marriage; and her talents and personal attractions having early introduced her into the world of fashion, she took advantage of that circumstance to give three concerts at the Opera House, by which she realised 1500*l.*, and acquiring the patronage of Lady Thicknesse, she became domes-

ticated in the family. On the death of this lady, the widower, after a due interval, offered her his hand, which she accepted; and during a union of 30 years, till his death in 1792, she accompanied him on various journeys to different parts of the Continent. The French revolution had now commenced; and Mrs. Thicknesse, in company with several other English ladies, was imprisoned, but fortunately escaped the guillotine through the death of Robespierre, who had sent an order for their execution. She ended her long and exemplary life at her house in the Edgeware Road, London, in 1824. She was personally intimate with the leading wits of her own time, and spoke several languages with fluency and elegance. Her principal works are, "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nations," 3 vols. and a novel, entitled "The School of Fashion," 2 vols.

TIERS, JOHN BAPTIST, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Chartres, in 1636, and died at Mans, in 1703. He wrote several books, particularly "A History of Perukes," being an invective against those ecclesiastics who adopted that ornament. His best performance is "Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacramens," 4 vols.

THIRLBY, SYAN, a learned critic, born at Leicester, in 1692. He was a man of intemperate habits; and though he studied divinity, physic, and civil law, he never applied himself to either as a profession. Through the interest of Sir Edward Walpole, he obtained a small sinecure place in the custom-house; and died in 1753. His edition of Justin Martyr, with notes and emendations, is esteemed a valuable performance.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, memorable as the leader of the "Cato Street" conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and was born in 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia, in 1797, and shortly after married a young lady with a considerable fortune, but who died about 18 months after their union. After squandering his property in habits of dissipation and gambling, he left Lincoln for London, and from thence made occasional voyages to America and France, where he probably contracted that spirit of discontent which influenced his future conduct. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had now become a gambler by profession, and had also connected himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa Fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ring-leaders; but after being kept some time in confinement, he was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt. Shortly after, he sent a challenge to the home secretary, Lord Sidmouth, as the author of the bad treatment he had received during his confinement; which occasioned his subsequent detention in prison for a considerable time. Burning with rage, he madly became the principal agent in the Cato Street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration, while at a cabinet-dinner at Lord Harrowby's, and excite an insurrection

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ing in his vocation with surpassing energy, he rapidly extended his reputation, and acquired extraordinary influence. Died, 1831.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD, M.D., a distinguished medical writer and practitioner, was born at Edinburgh, 1778, where his father had settled, after having long held an important office in America. He was educated at the high school and university of his native city; and while prosecuting his medical studies, he became a member of the speculative society, where he formed the acquaintance of Lord Brougham, and many other eminent persons, whose friendship he enjoyed till his death. In 1806 he settled as a general practitioner in Chelsea, and practised there for 25 years with great success, laying the basis of his future reputation by the most indefatigable study, and publishing his "Conspicua," a work of European fame, and his "London Dispensatory," no less distinguished; editing, in conjunction with Dr. Barrowes, the Medical Repository; and gaining "golden opinions" by the amiability of his character, no less than by his professional skill. In 1826 he became one of the first professors of the University of London, and held the chairs of materia medica and medical jurisprudence till his death. About this period, also, he commenced practice as a physician; and he took advantage of the greater leisure thus procured, to write his lectures on "Materia Medica," which were afterwards published in 2 vols., and to plan various other works which he afterwards gave to the world, besides contributing many articles and reviews to different medical journals. Dr. Thomson was a votary of literature no less than of science; and his last works were, a translation of Salvaterra's Philosophy of Magic, Omens, and apparent Miracles, and an edition of Thomson's Seasons, with numerous explanatory notes. Died, July 3rd, 1849. His "Treatise on Diseases of the Skin" was a posthumous publication.

THOMSON, JAMES, a distinguished and highly popular poet, the son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in 1700; and was educated at Jedburgh and at Edinburgh. Relinquishing his views in the church, he went to London, where, in 1726, he published his "Winter." In 1727 appeared his "Summer," which he addressed to Bubb Doddington. This was followed the year after by "Spring," and in 1730 by "Autumn." In the course of these publications Thomson produced "Sophonisba," a tragedy; and a "Poem on Sir Isaac Newton." Not long after this he was selected as the travelling associate of Mr. Talbot, and was thus occupied for 3 years, in the course of which he visited most of the European courts. On his return he was rewarded with the post of secretary of briefs by the Lord Chancellor Talbot, which was nearly a sinecure. About this time he published his poem of "Liberty," with the cool reception of which he was much disappointed. Soon after, by the death of Lord Chancellor Talbot, Thomson's office was vacated, and Lord Hardwick, who succeeded to the seals, gave it to another; but he was indemnified by the office of surveyor-

general of the Leeward Islands, and a pension from the Prince of Wales. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled "Agamemnon," which was followed by "Edward and Eleanor," "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "Coriolanus;" the masque of "Alfred," in conjunction with Mallet; and the poems of "Liberty" and "The Castle of Indolence." He died at Richmond, in 1748.

THOMSON, Rev. JOHN, a distinguished landscape painter, was born at Dailly, in Ayrshire, 1778; succeeded his father as minister of that parish in 1800, and was translated to Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1805, where he remained till his death. From his boyhood he evinced a strong predilection for art, which increased with his years; and having early become an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, he produced an infinite variety of landscapes, which have placed him on a level with the best artists of his native land. Died, 1840.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, a poet and divine, was born at Brough, in Westmoreland; graduated, A. M., at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1738; became dean of Raphoe, in Ireland; and died in 1766. He published two volumes of poems, among which those entitled "Sickness," and the "Hymn to May," have received the meed of public approbation.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, an industrious writer and compiler, was born in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire; was educated for the church, became minister of Monivard, and ultimately settled in London as an author by profession. His compilations were extremely numerous, and he prepared for the press many works of other authors; he was also the editor of several periodical publications, as the English Review, the Political Magazine, the Whitehall Evening Post, and the Annual Register. Among his original works are, "The Man in the Moon," a novel; "Memoirs of the War in Asia," 2 vols. Died, 1817.

THORESBY, RALPH, an eminent antiquary and topographer, was born at Leeds, in 1658. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to fit him for mercantile pursuits. On the death of his father he succeeded to a large concern, but he found leisure to cultivate his taste for antiquarian pursuits, and produced the "Topography of Leeds," "Vicaria Leddensis," &c. Died, 1725.

THORNHILL, Sir JAMES, an eminent English painter, was born in 1676, at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire; and, after studying in this country, greatly improved himself on the Continent. On his return, he was much engaged in the decoration of palaces and public buildings. Among his principal works are, the dome of St. Paul's, the refectory and saloon at Greenwich Hospital, the hall at Blenheim, and some of the apartments at Hampton Court. He displayed great judgment in treating allegorical compositions, and he was by no means an indifferent architect. Died, 1733.

THORNTON, ROSSIEL, a humorous writer and poet, was born in London, in 1724;

and was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. He made literature his profession, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the wits of the age, united with the elder Colman in the *Connoisseur*, and was a fertile contributor to the periodicals of the day. He also projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," which afforded much amusement. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus; and the year following a poem, entitled "The Battle of the Wigs," in ridicule of the dispute between the licentiates and fellows of the College of Physicians. Died, 1768.

THORNTON, SAMUEL, of Clapham Park, Surrey, was a director of the Bank of England for the long period of 53 years, and an active M. P. nearly 40 years. From 1784 to 1806 he represented the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and from 1807 to 1818 the county of Surrey. His sagacious counsels had always great influence at the Bank of England, and when the memorable stoppage of cash payments occurred in 1797, he was the governor. In the various duties he had to perform, whether as a bank director, a member of parliament, a governor of Greenwich Hospital, or as the head of a mercantile firm, he was able, zealous, and indefatigable. Died, July 3, 1838, aged 83.

THORNTON, THOMAS, lieutenant-colonel of the West York militia, a noted sportsman and writer on field sports. He was the author of "A Sporting Tour through France," 2 vols. 4to., and "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland." Died, 1823.

THORNTON, JOHN ROBERT, a celebrated botanist, the younger son of the preceding, was born about 1753, and was educated at Cambridge. Shortly after this, having acquired an important accession of fortune by the death of his brother, he resolved to make medicine his profession, and became a member of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the Continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice with considerable success. In 1798 he published a work in support of the Brunonian system, entitled "The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease," in 5 vols. Soon after, he brought out a work, called "The Philosophy of Politics," &c. 3 vols.; but he derives his chief fame from his magnificent "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." Died, 1837.

THORPE, JOHN, a physician and antiquary, was born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1682, and settled at Rochester, of which city he published some curious ancient illustrations. Died, 1760. — His son, **JOHN THORPE**, born in 1713, devoted great part of his life to the study of antiquities, and was the author of "Registrum Roffensi" and other works relating to Rochester. Died, 1792.

THORWALDSEN, ALBERT, the great Danish sculptor, was the son of a carver on wood, but though the circumstances of the parent were narrow, the boy, having early

shown great talent for drawing, was gratuitously and well educated at the Copenhagen Academy of Arts. Here he studied so effectually that he obtained two gold medals and a travelling studentship, which entitles the fortunate competitor to a salary for 3 years. Thus far fortunate, Thorwaldsen proceeded to Rome, where he worked with zeal and energy, but where he is said to have been for some time so overwhelmed by the magnificence of ancient art, by which he saw himself surrounded, as to have broken up not a few of his earlier works as soon as they were completed. Though modesty and a difficulty of giving self-satisfaction are proverbially characteristic of great and true genius, yet modesty may be carried to a fatal excess; and such was very nearly the case in the present instance. The now exulting, now despairing, young sculptor was preparing to return home, his three years' allowance being completely exhausted, when most happily the clay model of his Jason was seen by that princely patron of art, the late Henry Philip Hope, who ordered the marble statue of him at a price which utterly set aside all his thoughts of returning home. The Jason once completed, and by Mr. Hope's means made known, Thorwaldsen's fortune was virtually made; orders at vast prices poured in upon him from all parts; and the splendid works completed by him from the commencement of 1800 to the close of 1837, place him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His countrymen were justly proud of him, and honoured him with a public funeral. Died, March 24, 1844, aged 73.

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, or THUANUS, a celebrated historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris; was born in that city, in 1553; and died in 1617. The "History of his own Times," from 1545 to 1607, is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity.

THOU, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS DE, son of the preceding, inherited the virtues and intelligence of his father; but having been privy to the secret correspondence carried on between Cinquars and the court of Spain, he was beheaded, at Lyons, in 1642.

THROSBY, JOHN, a writer of local topography, was born in 1746, and was for many years parish-clerk of St. Martin's, Leicester. He wrote several works relative to the "History and Topography of Leicester" and its vicinity. Died, 1803.

THRASYBULUS, a renowned Athenian general and patriot, the deliverer of his country from the yoke of the thirty tyrants, flourished 294 B.C.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was born at Athens, 469 years before the Christian era. He was of noble birth, and on arriving at maturity entered into the army; but failing in an expedition with which he had been intrusted, he was banished; and in his exile he wrote the "History of his Times;" a work which far excels that of Herodotus in sweetness of style, grace, and elegance of expression. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Athens, B.C. 391.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish physician and traveller, who was employed,

in 1775 to proceed to the North. While in the North, he was curious to see the return of his retinue, whose professor also lectured on the subject. Died, 1828.

THURGOOD, a legal writer, was born in 1616. He was the prototype of the Scotch lawyer, after the charge of the Scotch lawyer, to take part in the thought of a state paper, a very valuable

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in 1775, by the Dutch East India Company, to proceed in a medical capacity to Japan. While there he was allowed to explore the curiosities of that interesting country: thence he proceeded to Ceylon; and, on his return to Sweden, he succeeded Linnaeus, whose pupil he had originally been, in the professorship of botany at Upsal. He was also a member of many philosophical societies in Europe and America, and died in 1828.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman and political writer, was a native of Essex, and born in 1816. He was secretary of state during the protectorate; and though immediately after the Restoration he was arrested on a charge of high treason, yet such was Charles the Second's opinion of his talent and integrity, that he afterwards often invited him to take part in his administration, which he thought proper to decline. Died, 1688. His state papers have been published, and form a very valuable collection.

THURLOW, EDWARD, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was born in 1732, and was called to the bar in 1758. He filled the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general, was chosen M.P. for Tamworth, and became a warm and powerful supporter of the ministry in the House of Commons. He retired from office in 1783, but resumed it again on the dissolution of the coalition ministry, and continued to hold the seals under the premiership of Mr. Pitt till 1792. Died, 1806.

THURLOT, FRANCIS, a French naval officer, born in 1727. Having rendered himself conspicuous by his courage and success while in command of a privateer, he was invited to enter into the royal navy, and intrusted with the command of five frigates and a corvette, destined to make a descent on the British coasts. He sailed on this expedition, Oct. 15. 1759, and arriving at Carrickfergus Bay, in Ireland, Jan. 10. following, the troops were landed, and the place surrendered in a few days. Thurlot thought proper, however, to re-embark his troops; and, on his return to France, his vessels were attacked by an English squadron, and he fell in the engagement, Jan. 20. 1760.

THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary of the 16th century, was the son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, and steward of the household to Henry VIII. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and Magdalen College, Oxford; became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1602 was made Lancaster herald. Hearne published "A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms," written by Thynne, who also continued Holinshed's Chronicle; and wrote a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," which, with many other productions, remain in MS. Died, 1611.

TIARKS, JOHN LEWIS, F. R. S., an astronomer, was born at Jever, in 1789; studied at Göttingen; and, coming to London in 1810, became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. In 1816 he visited Germany, and on his return received the appointment of British astronomer to the American boundary line commission, in carrying out which

the greater part of his life was spent. He died in 1837.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, emperor of Rome, was born, B.C. 42, and succeeded Augustus. He displayed his real character in his cruelty to his mother Livia and his wife Julia, and in the murder of many of the senators. He also caused Germanicus to be poisoned, and committed numerous excesses. In the midst, however, of all his tyranny, he often exhibited gleams of strong sense, and of a judicious attention to the public welfare. But his crimes infinitely exceeded his virtues, and he died at Misenum, A.D. 37, universally execrated.

TIBERIUS, CONSTANTINE, raised by his merit to the throne of the Eastern empire, became the father of his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his love of justice, and his clemency. He died, 582.

TIBULLUS, AULUS ALBIUS, a celebrated Latin elegiac poet and critic, born, 43 B.C.; died, A.D. 17. This author has usually been printed in the same volume with Catullus and Propertius.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a poet and essayist, was born in 1686, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland; and became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Through the friendship of Addison, he was made under-secretary of state, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. Some of his pieces are in the Spectator; besides which, he wrote "The Prospect of Peace," "The Royal Progress," and other poems; and translated the first book of the Iliad. Died, 1740.

TICKELL, RICHARD, a poet and political writer, who died in 1793. His principal piece was a pamphlet called "Anticipation."

TIEDEMANN, DIETRICH, an eminent writer, was born in 1748, at Bremervorde, in the duchy of Bremen, and died in 1803. His principal works are, "An Essay on the Origin of Languages," "System of the Stoic Philosophy," an "Investigation of Man," "The first Philosophers of Greece," and "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy."

TIEDGE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a German elegiac poet, born in 1752; his chief works are, "Urania," "The Echo, or Alexis and Ida," "Denkmale der Zeit," &c. His latter years were passed at Dresden. Died, 1841.

TIERNY, GEORGE, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born in London, in 1756; received his education at Cambridge, and was designed for the bar. At the commencement of his public life, Mr. Tierney attached himself to the Whigs, and in 1796 he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr. Pitt. In 1806 he lost his seat as member for Southwark, and afterwards successively represented Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knarcsborough. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the house were the cause of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt, in which, however, neither party was wounded. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Grenville admi-

nistration, he became president of the board of control, but went out of office early in the following year, on the resignation of the ministry. On the formation of the Canning ministry, he was appointed to the mastership of the mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1828, and died in 1830.

TILLEMANS, PETER, a celebrated painter, was a native of Antwerp; he came to England in 1708, and was employed by several noblemen in taking views of their seats, huntings, races, and horses. Died, 1734.

TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a French historian and critic, was born at Paris, in 1637. His "History of the Emperors" and "Ecclesiastical History" are written with great fidelity and clearness. Died, 1698.

TILLI, MICHAEL ANGELO, botanist and physician, was born at Florence, in 1655. His greatest work is the "Catalogus Horti Pisani," printed at Florence, 1723. Died, 1740.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, was born at Glasgow, in 1759. His father was a tobaccoist, and it was his intention to bring up his son to the same trade; but his mind was bent on mechanical improvements, and at length, though totally uninstructed, he formed the idea of printing with stereotyped plates. He began his experiments in 1781, and having succeeded in them, Mr. Foulis, a printer, of Glasgow, joined him, and a patent was taken out in their names. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay it aside for a time, and it was never afterwards renewed by them as a speculation. In 1787, Mr. Tilloch quitted Scotland for London, and soon after purchased the Star, an evening paper, of which he became the editor, and carried it on till within four years of his death. In 1797 he projected and established the Philosophical Magazine, which he carried on for a number of years with great credit; and, only 15 days before his death, he had obtained a patent for an improvement on the steam-engine. Yet amidst these avocations he found time for theological studies, and published some papers on the Prophecies. In 1823 he printed an octavo volume, entitled "Dissertations on the Apocalypse;" and he was latterly engaged in superintending "The Mechanic's Oracle." Some years before his death the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; and he preached occasionally to a dissenting congregation in Goswell Street Road. Died, 1825.

TILLOTSON, a distinguished English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Sowerby, near Halifax, and born in 1630. His father, who was a strict Calvinist, brought him up in the same principles, and sent him to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the Restoration he conformed to the established church, was made king's chaplain, and presented to a prebend of Canterbury. When Charles II. in 1672, issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, for the purpose of favouring the Roman Catholics, he preached strongly against it, but was, nevertheless, advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and obtained

a prebend in St. Paul's. He warmly promoted the exclusion bill against the Duke of York, and refused to sign the address of the London clergy to the king, on his declaration that he would not consent to it. At the execution of Lord William Russell he attended him with Dr. Burnet; and, though afterwards decided friends to the Revolution, both these divines urged that nobleman to acknowledge the unlawfulness of resistance. After the Revolution, he was appointed clerk of the closet; and, on the deprivation of Sancroft, in 1691, he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died, 1694. His sermons rank amongst the most popular in the English language, and were at one time regarded as a standard of finished oratory.

TILLY, JOHN TZERKLAS, Count of, one of the most celebrated generals of the 17th century, was a native of Brabant, and born in 1559. He rose by degrees to the command of the army of the league, and in the seven years' war was appointed generalissimo of the imperial troops. His character for military talents and bravery was of the highest kind, but he stained his laurels by uncalculated cruelty. After gaining 36 battles, he was entirely defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, at Breitenfeld, Sept. 7, 1631; and being wounded by a cannon-ball in a subsequent engagement, he died in 1632.

TILLY, ALEXANDER DE, Count, was descended from an ancient family in Normandy, and born in 1764. He entered young into the army, and was a zealous royalist from the commencement of the French revolution. In 1792 he exerted his best abilities in defence of Louis XVI., subsequently emigrated, returned with the Bourbons in 1814, was compelled to leave France again on Buonaparte's escape from Elba, and put an end to his own existence at Brussels, in 1816. He was the author of some spirited political essays, "Œuvres mêlées," "De la Révolution Française en 1794," &c.

TILLY, Lieutenant-general the Count de, was also a native of Normandy, but of a different family from the preceding. Becoming a partisan of the revolution, he was made a colonel of cavalry in 1792; was sent, in 1793, to oppose the Vendéans, over whom he gained some advantages; subsequently commanded the army of the Sambre and Meuse; and was governor of Brussels, in 1796. He served in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Spain, under the imperial government; and having accepted an appointment during the hundred days, was not employed after the second restoration of the Bourbons. Died, 1822.

TIMÆUS, a Pythagorean philosopher; was a native of Locris, in Greece, and is styled by Plato "a most diligent inquirer into all the works of nature." — **TIMÆUS**, a Greek historian, banished from Sicily by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. He wrote a "History of the Wars of Pyrrhus," a "General History of Sicily," &c. — **TIMÆUS**, the Sophist, author of a "Dictionary of Platonic Phrases," who is supposed to have flourished about A. D. 400.

TIMOLEON, an illustrious Greek, was born at Corinth, about four centuries before

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TINDAL, lord chief jus pleas, was bor College, Cam student of L practice as a called to the in 1824, as me of burghs; and general, and Copley, who h of Cambridge, lord chancellor contested with representing h turned by a c years afterwar chief justicesh till his death. year of his age.

the Christian era. He early exhibited marks of intrepid courage and a hatred of tyranny; which he carried to such a pitch, that, according to Plutarch, he stood by while his brother Timophanes, who would not resign his usurped authority, was assassinated. When the Syracusans solicited the aid of the Corinthians against an invasion of the Carthaginians, he was appointed to command the auxiliary forces, and, by a happy mixture of valour and prudence, succeeded not only in restoring Syracuse to liberty, but he brought the whole island of Sicily into a more prosperous and tranquil state than it had been in for many years. He fixed his abode at Syracuse, and lived as a private citizen, distinguished only by his influence and the respect paid to his virtues. Died, B.C. 335.

TIMON, a Greek poet and philosopher of Peloponnesus, was the disciple of Pyrrho, and lived in the third century B.C. He wrote a number of comedies, tragedies, and satiric dramas; besides his satires, called "Sillia," which are still in part extant.

TIMON, the Misanthrope, was born near Athens, B.C. 420. It is related of him that he took a great pleasure in Alcibiades; and being asked the reason, said, "because I foresee that he will one day be the ruin of the Athenians."

TIMOTEO, DA URBINO, an eminent painter, was born at Urbino, in 1470, and died in 1524.

TIMOTHEUS, the most celebrated lyric poet and musician of antiquity, was a native of Miletus, in Caria, and flourished at the court of Philip and his son Alexander. To him is attributed the completion of the lyre by four additional strings.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, a controversial writer, was born at Beer-ferris, in Devonshire. He received his education at Oxford, and was induced to turn Romanist in the reign of James II., but returned to the worship of the church of England, and took the oaths at the Revolution. Died, 1733. His works are, "The Rights of the Christian Church" and "Christianity as Old as the Creation."

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew to the foregoing, a divine, miscellaneous writer, and translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England. Born, 1687; died, 1774.

TINDAL, SIR NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, was born in 1777, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he commenced practice as a special pleader, and in 1809 was called to the bar. He entered parliament in 1824, as member for the Wigton district of burghs; and in 1826 he was made solicitor-general, and knighted. When Sir John Copley, who had represented the university of Cambridge, was raised to the office of lord chancellor, in 1827, Sir Nicholas Tindal contested with Mr. Banks the honour of representing his *alma mater*, and was returned by a considerable majority. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the chief justiceship, which position he occupied till his death. Died, July 6. 1846, in the 70th year of his age.

TINDAL or **TYNDALE**, WILLIAM, one of the reformers, was born in 1500; studied at Oxford; but was obliged to leave that university on account of having imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He then withdrew to Cambridge, where he took a degree, and soon after went to reside as a tutor in the family of Sir John Welch, near Bristol. While in this capacity, he translated Erasmus's "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," into English; but, in consequence of his opinions, articles were preferred against him before the chancellor of the diocese, and he received a reprimand. Upon this he withdrew to London, and next to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English. This version was printed in 1526, and the greater part being sent to England, the prelates Warham and Tunstall bought up all the copies they could procure, and caused them to be burnt. By means of the money thus received, Tyndale was enabled to print a new edition in 1534; after which he began a translation of the Old Testament, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale; but they proceeded no farther than the Pentateuch. Through the interference of the English government, Tyndale was apprehended at Antwerp, and, in 1536, being brought to trial at Augsburg, he was condemned to the stake, which sentence he quietly endured, being first strangled and then burnt. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!"

TINTORETTO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was GIACOMO ROBUSTI, was born at Venice, in 1512. He studied under Titian, the style of whose colouring he endeavoured to unite with the composition of Michael Angelo; and though he was far inferior to either of those great masters, he rose to high reputation, and was much employed. Died, 1594. — His daughter MARIA, who died in 1590, was distinguished as a portrait painter.

TIPPOO SAIB, sultan of Mysore, the son of Hyder Ally, was born in 1749, and succeeded to the throne in 1782. He continued the war in which his father was engaged with the English, until the peace of Paris (1763), which deprived him of the assistance of the French; and the alliance of the Mahrattas with the British induced him to sign the treaty of Mangalore, in 1784, on advantageous terms. He, however, never ceased to cherish the hope of expelling the British from Hindostan, and carried on repeated wars with our native allies. At length the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1792, compelled him to sue for a peace, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, ceding part of his territories, and giving up his two sons to the English as hostages. Still implacable, he continued his plots against the English. The result was a second and final war, which terminated in 1799, by his death at the storming of Seringapatam.

TIPTOT, JOHN, earl of Worcester, a patron of learning in the 15th century, was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland by Henry VI., and afterwards became lord high constable and lord high treasurer. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return presented many valuable

manuscripts to the university of Oxford. On the temporary reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV. and the house of York, he was accused of cruelty in his Irish administration, particularly towards two infant sons of the Earl of Desmond, and condemned to lose his head on Tower Hill, which sentence was executed, Oct. 18. 1470. He wrote many works, and was the great patron of Caxton the printer.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, an eminent Italian author, was born at Bergamo, in 1731; entered into the society of the Jesuits; was librarian and counsellor to the Duke of Modena, who knighted him; and died in 1794. His chief production is, "The History of Italian Literature," 16 vols. 4to.

TISCHBEIN, the name of several German artists, of the 18th century, all possessing considerable merit, but none of them sufficiently eminent to demand a separate notice here.

TISSOT, SIMON ANDREW, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Grancy, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1728. He was chiefly distinguished by his successful treatment of the confluent small-pox. He wrote several excellent professional works, was three years medical professor at Pavia, and refused advantageous offers made him by the kings of England and Poland to quit Lausanne, where he died in 1797. His works were collected by himself, and form 10 vols.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLI, an unrivalled portrait and landscape painter, was born in 1480, at Capo del Cadore, in Friuli; was a pupil of Zuechati and Bellini, and improved his original style by studying the works of Giorgione. He was patronised and highly honoured by Charles V., who on one occasion, when the painter dropped his pencil, took it up, and said, "Titian merits to be served by Caesar." He lived to the age of 96, his powers continuing undiminished almost to the last; his works are consequently numerous, but they still retain their rank among the highest efforts of the art. He chiefly resided at Venice, where he died of the plague, in 1576.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, a Roman emperor, was born A.D. 40; and though his youth was tainted with the vice of dissipation, he happily disappointed the gloomy predictions of the people when he came to the throne, A.D. 79, by the wisdom and beneficence of his government. The Romans did not, however, long enjoy the blessings of his administration, Titus having been seized with a violent fever, which carried him off in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of little more than two years, A.D. 81.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1770, and bred to the law; but the stage had more attractions for him than the attorney's desk. He was the author of "The Honey Moon" and "Curfew." Died, 1804.

TOD, JAMES, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the East India Company; author of "Annals of Rajast'han" and "Travels in Western India," the latter of which was scarcely completed when he died, Nov. 1835. Colonel Tod surveyed Rajpootana, and com-

pleted his magnificent map in 1815; and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that important and interesting tract of country. He was a sound scholar, indefatigable in research and enthusiastic in his zeal to benefit the people for whom he laboured.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, a Spanish astronomer, was born at Carthagea, in 1740; entered the naval service, and became brigadier-general of the marine forces. During the American war he was employed in surveying the Spanish coasts, and died in 1806. He is the author of "Astronomical Observations made at Cadix," and other works.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, was born in 1669, at Londonderry, in Ireland. He was originally a Roman Catholic, but became a dissenter, and lastly a sceptic. In 1696 he published "Christianity not Mysterious;" a work which excited much notice, and gave rise to an almost interminable controversy. This was followed by various other publications, political, polemical, and philosophical; besides "Nazarenes, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity," "Pantheisticon," "Tetradymus," "Amyntor," and a "Life of Milton." Toland was employed on secret missions to various German courts, and received many valuable presents, particularly from Prince Eugene. Died, 1722.

TOLER, JOHN, Earl of NORBURY, chief justice of the court of common pleas in Ireland, was born in 1745, at Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary. He was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's counsel in 1781, solicitor-general in 1789, attorney-general in 1798, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to the chief justiceship of the common pleas in 1800, with the title of lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of 3046*l.*, and was advanced to the title of viscount Glandine and earl of Norbury. He died in 1831. He was an able judge; but he was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery, and was consequently compelled to appear as the parent of many an illegitimate pun in the newspapers. It is perfectly true, however, that "Lord Norbury's jokes" were sprinkled very thickly with his law, and the Dublin court of common pleas was often thronged with idlers attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the sallies of wit and repartee so freely bandied about from judge, counsel, and witnesses.

TOLLIVUS, JAMES, a physician, was born near Utrecht, in 1630. He became professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, and died in 1696. Among his works are, "Epistolæ Itinerariæ" and "Fortuita Sacra." In this last he evinced an extraordinary degree of credulity, by supposing that the secret of the philosopher's stone was concealed under the mythology of paganism.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, whose family name was Prettyman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1750. He was senior wrangler at Cam-

bridge, in fellow of the office academic ing chance his private Sudbury, and, in 1770, from what that of W work, entology," 2 "Refutation against the published liam Pitt. In consequ almost u very cons condition.

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bridge, in 1772; and having been chosen a fellow of Pembroke College in 1781, he served the office of moderator. He had been the academical tutor of Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster, and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln; from which, in 1820, he was translated to that of Winchester. In 1799 he published a work, entitled "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols.; and in 1812 appeared his "Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England." He also published the "Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt." He took the name of Tomline, in consequence of a person, to whom he was almost unknown, having bequeathed him a very considerable fortune on that special condition.

TOMLINS, ELIZABETH SOPHIA, a poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1768. She wrote "The Victim of Fancy," and other novels; "Tributes of Affection," and much fugitive poetry in various periodicals. She also translated the first history of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country, and part of Anquetil's Universal History. Died, 1828.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, an Irish revolutionary politician, and founder of the "Society of United Irishmen," was born in Dublin, in 1763, and was bred to the bar. In 1790 he published a pamphlet, the object of which was to expose the mismanagement of the English government regarding Ireland; and, in 1793, he established the society above mentioned. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with France, but made a sort of compromise with the British government, and was allowed to withdraw himself. He accordingly went to America in 1795, from whence he proceeded to France in the following year. By his persuasions, the French directory fitted out an expedition, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 13 frigates, &c., with 14,000 troops on board, and upwards of 40,000 stand of arms, besides artillery and warlike stores. Tone was appointed chef de brigade, under General Hoche, the commander-in-chief. They set sail Dec. 15. 1796; but, before they had all reached their destination (Bantry Bay), a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together. This bold attempt being thus frustrated by the elements, the scattered ships made the best of their way back to France, and Tone was foiled in all his future endeavours to persuade the French government to undertake another expedition on a large scale. But he still persevered in those plans which he conceived would lead to a separation of Ireland from Great Britain; and he at length embarked in one of those petty armaments, the inefficiency of which, he thought, perhaps, might be remedied by his own courage and experience. He was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of his sentence, however, he avoided, by cutting his own throat in prison, Nov. 19. 1798.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was born in Westminster, in 1736; was educated at Westminster and Eton Schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession being little suited to his habits and feelings, he took an active part in politics, and became the partisan of Wilkes; till, on founding the "Society for supporting the Bill of Rights," a quarrel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771 he was fiercely attacked by Junius; but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied the law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. He was a warm opponent of the American war; and, in 1775, was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine, on the charge of having labelled the king's troops in America. He defended himself with his characteristic spirit and acuteness; and out of this circumstance arose his "Letter to Panning," which formed the basis of his subsequent philosophical work, "The Diversions of Purley," published in 1786. In 1790 he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster, as he did again in 1796. In the year 1794 he was committed to the Tower on the charge of high treason, founded on the presumed objects of the corresponding societies to overthrow the constitution; but had the good fortune, along with the other persons accused at the same time, to be acquitted; and he appears to have been much more cautious afterwards in the choice of his companions. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to render clerical persons ineligible as members of the House of Commons for the future. His latter days were cheered by easy circumstances, and he died at Wimbledon, in 1812, aged 76.

TOOKE, REV. WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer; but, in 1771, he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and, after residing there many years, he returned to his own country, and died in 1820. His principal works are, "Varieties in Literature," 2 vols.; "The Life of Catharine II.," "A View of the Russian Empire," "A General History of Russia," and translations of Lucian and Zollikoffer's Sermons and Prayers.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, a zealous advocate for the Calvinism of the church of England, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1740; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and died, vicar of Broad Henbury, in Devonshire, in 1778. Toplady was a strenuous opponent of Wesley, and brought a large share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy. His works form 6 vols.

TORDENSKIOLD, PETER, whose family name was WESSEL, was a celebrated Danish



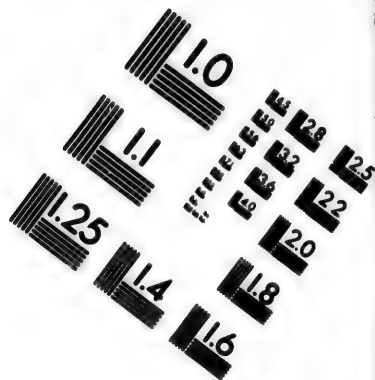
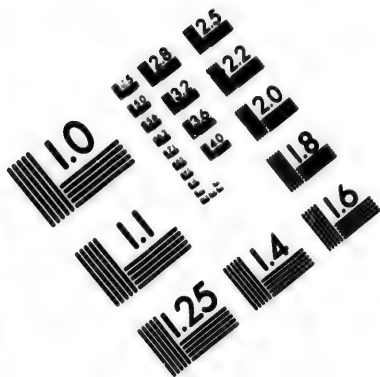
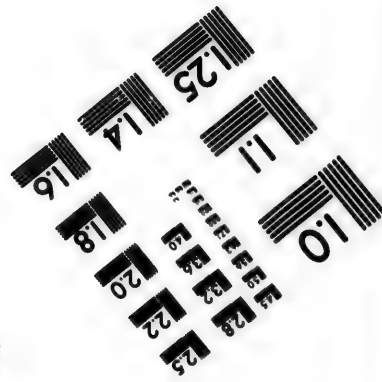
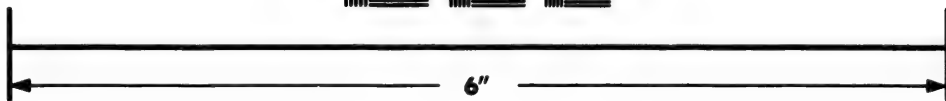
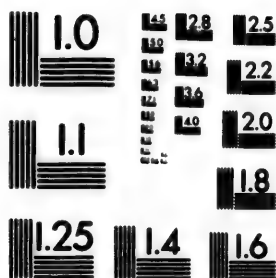


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admiral, born in 1601, at Drontheim, in Norway; and was killed in a duel, in 1720. For his gallant exploits his sovereign gave him the name of Tordenskiold, compounded from words signifying thunder and shield. Among his achievements were the capturing of a Swedish squadron in the port of Dynekiln, and the taking of the town of Marstrand and the citadel of Carlstein.

TORELLI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian writer, was born at Verona, in 1721. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish, and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favourite study was the mathematics, of his proficiency in which a proof has been given in his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. He died in 1781. Torelli translated *Æsop's Fables* into Latin, and the first two books of the *Æneid* into Italian.

TORENO, Count JOSE DE, known also as the Vicomte de Mattarosa, a distinguished Spanish statesman and historian, was born at Oviedo, 1786; bore a share in all the troubles of his country in the early part of this century; and was repeatedly proscribed by the despotic advisers of Ferdinand VII. But on the accession of the queen he once more returned to Madrid, where he was nominated minister of finance, and soon afterwards of foreign affairs, which he held till 1835. His latter years were spent at Paris, where he published his interesting "*Histoire de Soulèvement d'Espagne*."

TORFÆUS, THERMODUS, a Danish historian, was born in Iceland, in 1640; educated at Copenhagen, and was afterwards appointed historiographer for Norway. Among his works are, "*Historia Rerum Norvegiarum*," 2 vols.; "*Series Dynastarum et Regum Danim*," and "*Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ*."

TORQUEMADA, THOMAS DE, the first inquisitor-general of Spain, whose memory is rendered infamous for barbarity, was born in 1420. He was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, became inquisitor-general in 1483, and died in 1493. During the exercise of his power, in the course of 16 years, it is said that no less than 8800 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 800,000 Jews were banished from Spain.

TORRE, FILIPPO DEL, an Italian prelate and antiquary, who was born at Ciudad de Friuli, in 1657. He became bishop of Adria, where he died in 1717. His principal writings are, "*Monumenta veteris Antil*," "*Taurololium Antiquum*," and "*De Annis Imperii M. Antonii Aurelii Hellogabali*."

TORRE, GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA, an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Rome; studied at the Clementine College; became professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Ciudad de Friuli; and afterwards, settling at Naples, was appointed librarian to the king, superintendent of the royal printing office, and keeper of the museum. He made great improvements in the magnifying power of microscopes, and published works on "*Natural Philosophy*,"

"*Microscopical Observations*," &c. Died, 1782.

TORRENS, Sir HENRY, adjutant-general, was born at Londonderry, in 1779; received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered as an ensign in the 32nd regiment of foot; and, going to the West Indies, was early distinguished for bravery in actual service, and for courage in enduring hardships. He afterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded; next proceeded to join the army in Egypt; thence embarked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay; but being seized with a coup-de-soleil, he was obliged to take his passage to England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where, recovering his health and spirits, he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and gave his testimony on the trial of General Whitelock in a manner that evinced his judgment and integrity. He was appointed secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and accompanied him to Portugal. In March, 1820, Sir Henry was made adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations, and introduced many essential improvements. Died, 1823.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born in 1608, at Faenza; began his education under the Jesuits there, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo, and succeeded that eminent man as professor of mathematics. The grand-duke also appointed him his mathematician. He wrote several geometrical works, and to him science is indebted for the invention of the barometer.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, a Florentine sculptor, of great eminence, was born in 1472. Being a fellow student with the famous Michel Angelo Buonarroti, a dispute arising from a jealousy with respect to their comparative proficiency, terminated in blows; one of which, from the hand of Torrigiano, broke the bridge of his antagonist's nose. While in the zenith of his reputation he went to England, which he afterwards quitted for Spain, and there fell into the hands of the Inquisition, being denounced as guilty of impiety and sacrilege in breaking to pieces a statue of the Virgin, which he had himself executed for a nobleman, who afterwards refused to pay him an adequate price. He was condemned to the stake, but avoided the torture of a public execution by starving himself in prison, previously to the celebration of the auto da fe, in 1522. The beautiful tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey, is the work of Torrigiano.

TORRIJOS, Don JOSE MARIA, a Spanish patriot, who served against the French during the war of independence, and, gradually passing through the inferior posts, obtained the rank of colonel on the field of battle. He was in disgrace after the return of Ferdinand VII.; but, in 1820, the Cortes made him field-marshal, and chief commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. When the French invaded Spain, Torrijos held out to the last; he signed the capitulation of Carthage after Cadix had

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surrendered, and gave up his arms to General Mina; but having subsequently resolved to renew his efforts for the liberation of Spain, he quitted his asylum at Gibraltar, and on repairing to Malaga, he and his companions were made prisoners, tried by a court-martial, and shot.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, was the son of John, the fifth Viscount Torrington, and was born in London, in 1768. He was entered a midshipman on board the Thunder at 10 years of age, and was present in the action between Admiral Keppel and the Count d'Orvilliers, on the 27th July, 1778. He joined the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, in the East Indies, and was in the actions with M. Soufferin. In June, 1795, he was made post-captain; in 1797 he had the command of the Galatea frigate, in which he captured a French corvette, and some armed vessels; but ill health compelled him to resign the command in 1802. In December, 1812, his uncle, the fourth viscount, died, to whose title his father succeeded; but he dying 14 days after, Captain Byng became Viscount Torrington. He at that time commanded the Warrior, in which ship he conveyed the Prince of Orange from the Downs, in Nov. 1813, and landed him at Schwellung. After that service, he conveyed a fleet of merchant ships to the West Indies. During that period a promotion took place, which made him rear-admiral of the blue, and he was made vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1831.

TORSTENSON, LEONARDO, Count, a celebrated Swedish general, was born in 1595; commenced his career as page to Gustavus Adolphus, and was rapidly promoted for his military talent by that monarch, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions during the thirty years' war. Died, 1634.

TOSCANELLA, PAUL, an astronomer of the 15th century. He erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which father Ximenes published a curious description. Died, 1490.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, succeeded to the throne in 541. He overran Italy, and took possession of Rome. At length the emperor Justinian, resolving to free Italy, recalled Belisarius from the Persian war, and dispatched a powerful army to its relief, under the able and valiant Narses, with which he advanced directly towards Rome. The opposing forces met, and a furious battle took place: the army of Totila was totally vanquished, and being overtaken in his flight by a party of Gepids, their commander, Asbad, ran him through the body with a lance; and with him expired the revived glory of the Goths in Italy, A. D. 552.

TOTT, FRANCIS, Baron de, a French negotiator and officer, was born, in 1733, at Chamigny, and after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767 he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the grand seignor to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his

return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died 1793.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, an eminent botanist, was born in 1656, at Aix, in Provence. He manifested very early in life a love of botany; studied medicine and anatomy at Montpellier; travelled in various parts of Europe and Asia; was professor of physic in the royal college, and of botany in the king's garden at Paris, and died in 1708. The method established by Tournefort was founded upon the varieties of the petals of flowers, taken in conjunction with the fruit; and it soon became highly popular from its facility. Among his works are, "Voyages in the Levant," "Elements of Botany," and a "History of Plants in the neighbourhood of Paris."

TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE, a celebrated negro chieftain, of great courage, intelligence, and activity, was born in 1745, at St. Domingo. His early years were spent in slavery on the estate of Count Noc, where his excellent conduct attracted the attention of M. Bayon de Libertas, the agent of the estate, who taught him reading, writing, and arithmetic. When the general rising of the blacks took place, the abilities and courage of Toussaint soon raised him to the highest rank among them. By his wise and vigorous measures, he succeeded in expelling the English, reducing the Spanish part of the island, and restoring peace and order in the colony; for which the central assembly of St. Domingo voted him the dignity of president for life. The first care of Toussaint was to form a system of civil policy suited to the state of the colony; for which purpose he introduced many useful regulations, tending to improve the moral state of the blacks, and to induce habits of industry among them. By these means the colony began to revive, and was rapidly advancing in prosperity under the administration of this negro chief, when suddenly the whole state of affairs was changed. Anxious to recover so valuable a colony, Buonaparte, in 1801, despatched General Leclerc with a fleet and army; a desperate contest ensued; and, after a short but brave resistance, Toussaint was overcome. He was sent a prisoner to France, and died in the fortress of Joux, in 1803.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1737, in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books. He was, successively, a printer, a bookseller, and a preacher among the Unitarians; received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and died in 1799. Among his works are, "British Biography," a "Life of Frederic, King of Prussia," "A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Mr. Locke," "Observations on the Rights and Duties of Juries," and many political and other tracts. He also contributed to Dr. Kippis's edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

TOWGOOD, MATTHEW, a dissenting minister, born in 1750, at Axminster, in Devonshire, where his father was a physician. He was the author of "The Dissenter's Apology," "High-flown Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely examined," &c. In 1761 he became the head of an academy at

Exeter, for the education of dissenting ministers; and died, aged 92, in 1792.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, an English antiquary and collector, was born of an ancient family at Townley Hall, in Lancashire. He resided many years at Rome, where he employed himself in collecting the remains of ancient art; and having formed a museum, replete with valuable manuscripts, medals, vases, urns, &c., he purchased two houses in Park Street, Westminster, for their reception. The Townley marbles are now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Townley was a trustee. Died, 1805. — His uncle, **JOHN TOWNLEY**, was an officer in the French service, and honoured with the order of St. Louis. He translated Hudibras into French, and died in 1782.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, founder of the deaf and dumb asylum, was born in London, in 1737. He settled as a minister to an independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, parochial minister of Bermondsey, he, in 1792, founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents; which excellent charity obtained such efficient patronage, that, in 1807, an edifice, since much enlarged, was erected under the auspices of the late Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also actively assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a congregational school, for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers. He was a coadjutor with the Rev. Mr. Mason in his "Family Bible," and was the author of "Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching," "Nine Discourses on Prayer," &c. Died, 1826.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a physician, divine, and writer, was born about 1740; was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; studied physic under Dr. Cullen, at Edinburgh, but became chaplain to Lady Huntington, and obtained the living of Fewsey, Wilts. He was eminent as a scholar, mineralogist, and conchologist; and was the author of "Travels in Spain," "The Physician's Vade Mecum," "A Guide to Health," "Sermons," and "The Character of Moses as an Historian established." Died, 1816.

TOWNSON, Dr. THOMAS, a distinguished clergyman of the established church, was a native of Essex, and born in 1715. Through the influence of Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, he obtained some valuable church preferment, of which the livings of Hatfield, Feverill, and Malpas were a part. He published several devotional tracts of great merit, a series of sermons on the Gospels, and a posthumous treatise on evangelical history. Died, 1792.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist, traveller, and antiquary, who, after visiting various parts of Europe, settled in England, established at Lambeth a garden of exotics, and was appointed gardener to Charles I. He died about 1652. His son **JOHN**, who died in 1662, published, with the

title of "Museum Tradescantium," a description of his father's collection of curiosities, which have since formed the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

TRAILL, ROBERT, a presbyterian divine, was born at Ely, in the county of Fife, in 1642. He was educated at Edinburgh, but afterwards went to Holland, whence he returned in the reign of Charles II., and suffered imprisonment under the conventicle act. On gaining his liberty, he removed to London, and became minister to a congregation of dissenters. He was a rigid Calvinist, and his works are very popular among persons of that persuasion. — Dr. **JAMES TRAILL**, his grandson, conformed to the established church, and became bishop of Down and Connor. Died, 1783.

TRAJAN, a Roman emperor, celebrated in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field. He was born A. D. 52, and died in 117. During his reign the Roman empire was at its greatest extent.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, a divine and poet, was born in 1679, at Cherington, in Gloucestershire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, at which university he was professor of poetry; became evening lecturer at St. Martin's church, London; rector of Harrington, Middlesex; and died in 1747. His principal works are, a blank verse translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, "Prælectiones Poeticæ," "Sermons," "Miscellaneous Poems," "Abramule," a tragedy; and a Latin translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He was strongly attached to high church principles, was an eloquent preacher, and, besides the works before mentioned, was the author of several poetical treatises.

TRAVIS, GEORGE, an English divine, who distinguished himself by some acute letters to Mr. Gibbon, in which he strenuously maintained the genuineness of the controverted passage in 1 John, chap. v. 7. Died, 1797.

TREBY, Sir GEORGE, an able judge and lawyer, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, in 1644; became a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He also sat in parliament for his native place; and, in 1681, was appointed recorder of London, and knighted. Of this office he was deprived in 1685, but recovered it at the revolution, and successively became solicitor and attorney-general, and chief justice of the common pleas. Died, 1702.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1700, at Geneva. After having been tutor to the families of Lord Bentinck and the Duke of Richmond, he returned in 1737 to his native city, where he became one of the members of the great council. He first acquired notice as a naturalist by his "Memoirs on Fresh Water Polytes," and was admitted into the Royal Society, and other learned bodies. He also wrote "Instructions from a Father to his Children on Nature and Religion," "Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion," and "Inquiries into the Principles of Virtue and Happiness." Died, 1784.

TRENCHARD, JOHN, a political writer

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of the Whig party, son of a secretary of state to William III., was born in 1689, in Somersetshire; quitted the bar, and was appointed commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland; and died in 1723. He wrote "The Natural History of Superstition" and various political tracts and pamphlets; and, in conjunction with Gordon, was the translator of Tacitus and Cato's Letters.

TRENCK, FREDERIC, Baron von, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures and misfortunes, was born in 1721, at Koenigsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of 17, he was presented to the king as a student who was well worthy the royal patronage. Frederic rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the king's sister, he resolved to punish him. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Galtz, but contrived to effect his escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758 he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburg, where, loaded with irons, he was for years incarcerated. On procuring his liberation, in 1763, he withdrew to Vienna; after which he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where literature, politics, and commerce alternately engaged his attention. He next went to reside at his castle of Zwerbeck, in Hungary, and while there he published his own "Memoirs." In 1791 he settled in France; and in 1794, having been charged with being a secret emissary of the king of Prussia, he closed his eventful career under the axe of the guillotine.

TRESHAM, HENRY, a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and was a pupil of West, of Dublin. He resided in Italy 14 years, during which he greatly improved himself in the art, and made a valuable collection of articles of virtue, and on his return to England he became a royal academican. He was the author of three poems, "The Sea-sick Minstrel," "Rome at the close of the Eighteenth Century," and "Britannicus to Buonaparte."

TRESSAN, LOUIS ELIZABETH DE LA VERONE, Count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born in 1705, at Mons; entered the army in 1723; was conspicuous for his valour during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus at Lorraine in 1750; was admitted into the French academy in 1781, and died in 1783. His works, published in 12 vols., contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of Amadis de Gaul, the Orlando Furioso, and several old French romances. He did not, however, wholly confine himself to subjects of mere amusement, but produced a "Treatise on Electricity," and some other works of science.

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born about the beginning of the 6th century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar; and rose, through a succession of state offices, to those of a praetorian prefect, and consul. The emperor Justinian intrusted to him the superintendence of his new code of laws, the result of

which was the celebrated Digest and Pandects, which would have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, had not his rapacity and venality been at least equal to his talents. Died, 547.

TRIMMER, SARAH, a literary lady, of an active and intelligent mind, the daughter of Joshua Kirby, who wrote on perspective, was born in 1741, at Ipswich, and was early initiated in classical as well as in English literature. She wrote a variety of useful works, well calculated to promote the diffusion of education, and died in 1810.

TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGIO, an Italian poet, was born in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan; was employed by Leo X. and his successors, Clement, on various diplomatic missions, and died in 1538. Among his works are, "The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths," an epic poem; a treatise on the "Art of Poetry," and the tragedy of "Sophonisba."

TRISTAN L'HERMITE, FRANCIS, a French dramatic poet, was born at Souliers, in La Marche, in 1601, and died in 1649.

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English Dominican, was the son of Sir Thomas Trivet, chief justice of the king's bench. He was educated at Oxford, and was the author of "Annales Regum Angliae." Died, 1328.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian, was born in Gallia Narbonensis, and lived in the reign of Augustus, in whose court his father was an officer. Trogus wrote a "Universal History," of which there is an abridgment by Justin.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, a barrister-at-law, the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Trollope, whose sketches and novels have attained so much popularity. Died at Bruges, 1835.

TROMP, MARTIN HARPERTZON VAN, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born in 1597, at Brill; began his naval career at an early age, and was taken prisoner in a combat with an English privateer, on board which he continued two years. He subsequently entered the service of the states-general, and became admiral of Holland. He defeated the Spaniards in 1637 and 1639; fought with great gallantry against the English, during the war which began in 1652; and was killed in the engagement in 1653. — CORNELIUS TROMP, son of the preceding, who was born in 1629, and died in 1691, emulated the fame of his father, particularly in the fourth day's action in the Downs, in June, 1666. After the conclusion of peace, in 1675, Tromp made a visit to London, where he was honourably received by Charles II., who created him a baronet.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, an eminent physician, was born in 1709, at Geneva; and being maternally related to Lord Bollingbroke, he was sent to England, to be educated at Cambridge. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, at Leyden; and having taken the degree of M.D., he first settled at Amsterdam, and afterwards at his native city; but subsequently removed to Paris, on being appointed physician to the Duke of Orleans. Tronchin was a man of consummate skill in his profession, and of great benevolence. He was the friend of Voltaire,

Rousseau, and many other celebrated characters, who have eulogised his talents and his virtues in their writings. Died, 1781.

TROTTER, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent medical writer, was a native of Roxburghshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. After being duly qualified, he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, in 1782; obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, in 1788; was appointed physician to the royal hospital at Portsmouth, in 1793, and, in the following year, physician to the fleet. He introduced many improvements into the medical discipline of the navy; was indefatigable in his endeavours to mitigate the pernicious effects of the scurvy; and was completely successful in repressing a putrid fever which broke out among the French prisoners taken on the 1st of June, 1794. On his retirement from the public service, he settled at Newcastle as a physician; and died there in 1832. He wrote many useful works, of which the following are the principal: "Medical and Chemical Essays," "Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," "A Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints," an "Essay on Drunkenness," a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy," "The Noble Foundling," a tragedy; a volume of poems, &c.

TROY, FRANCIS DE, a French painter, was born at Toulouse, in 1645; and died, at Paris, in 1730. His principal performances are in the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, and the church of St. G  n  vi  re, in the same city.

TRUCHET, JOHN, a French mathematician, was born in 1657, at Lyons. On entering into the order of Carmelites, he obtained the name of father Sebastian; but, notwithstanding his monastic life, he devoted a considerable part of his time to scientific and mechanical pursuits, particularly hydraulics, which occasioned his being consulted in the making of the grand canal of France. He also contributed, by his discoveries, to the improvement of various manufactures.

TRUEBA, DON TELESFORO DE, a Spaniard, who, on the overthrow of the constitutional party, came, with his mother, to England, where he was educated. He was a man of very considerable talent, as may be seen by his having written dramas in Spanish, French, and English, which were produced at the different national theatres with success. Amongst his English dramatic pieces were the popular farces of "Call again To-morrow" and "Mr. and Mrs. Fringle;" besides some comedies, which were not equally successful. He also wrote "The Castilian," "The Incognito," "Paris and London," "Salvador the Guerilla," and other novels; and was a frequent contributor to many of the periodicals. In 1834 he returned to Spain, with many of his more distinguished countrymen, and was soon after elected a member of the Chamber of Procuradores, and secretary to one of the committees. Died, aged 31, 1835.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, was born at East Hempstead, in Berkshire, in 1638. He studied at Oxford,

and having taken the degree of doctor of laws, was admitted a civilian in the Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs, and in 1684 received the honour of knighthood. He went on diplomatic missions to France and Constantinople; was subsequently made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state; and died in 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters.

TRUSLER, Dr. JOHN, was born in London, in 1735; was brought up as an apothecary, but got into orders, and for a time officiated as a curate. He published abridgements of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript, for the use of the pulpit; this turned out a profitable speculation, and led to his commencing business as a bookseller, by which, and the numerous compilations he produced, he realised a good fortune. Died, 1820.

TRYPHIODORUS, a poet, who, according to Suidas, was a native of Egypt, and is supposed to have lived during the 5th century. He is called the Grammarians; and wrote a poem, in Greek, on the destruction of Troy.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, was born, in 1778, near Chemnitz; was professor of theology at Wittenberg; and died in 1828. He wrote "The Fall of Paganism," "Christian Apologetics," "A Treatise on Catholicism and Protestantism, considered in a Political Point of View," &c.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, EHRENFRED WALTHER VON, a German geometrician and experimental philosopher, was born in 1651, in Lusatia, and was lord of Killengswald and Stolzenberg, in that country. He studied at Leyden; and, after having served in the army, and travelled, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He established several glass houses to improve the glass used for optical instruments, constructed an enormous burning mirror, gave rise to the manufacture of Saxon porcelain, and discovered a particular kind of curve, endowed with very remarkable properties, called, after him, Tschirnhausen's Caustics. He wrote "De Medicina Mentis et Corporis," and some philosophical papers. Died, 1708.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, a metaphysical writer, was born in 1705, in London; and was educated at Merton College, Oxford; then studied at the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. His great work is "The Light of Nature pursued," 7 vols., of which the first half was published by himself, under the fictitious name of Edward Search, esq., and the remaining volumes were printed after the death of the author, which occurred in 1774.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, a shrewd writer on political economy, was born in 1712, at Langham, in Caermarthenshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was successively curate of All Saints and rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, minor canon and prebendary in the cathedral, and dean of Gloucester. During the American war he published many pamphlets, and strenuously

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recommended the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, as conducive to their mutual interest. He died in 1790. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Civil Government," "Sermons," "Elements of Commerce," and "An Apology for the Church of England."

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE, an American lawyer and statesman, distinguished in his own country by the title of "The American Blackstone," was a zealous promoter of the independence of the United States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but his sword. Died, 1828.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a nautical writer, was born in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at an early age, went to India in 1794, was employed in surveying the coast of New South Wales, was taken prisoner by the French in 1805, and remained in captivity till 1814. He was then selected to command the expedition for exploring the river Congo, where he died, in 1816. He was the author of "Maritime Geography," 4 vols.

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer, was a native of Oxfordshire, and born about 1690. He studied at the Temple, and was admitted a barrister; but, returning from his travels, he settled on his paternal estate, and devoted himself to agriculture. Tull is the inventor of the horse-hoeing system of husbandry, on which he wrote a valuable volume. This was reprinted by Mr. Cobbett, and warmly espoused by him.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, who succeeded Numa Pompilius, and died, B.C. 640.

TULLY, GEORGE, a learned divine; author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and several sermons and tracts against popery. Died, 1697.

TULLY, THOMAS, a learned divine and controversial writer, was born at Carlisle, in 1630, and died in 1676. Dr. Tully wrote "Logica Apodictica," "Præcipuum Theologia," and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter, on the subject of justification.

TULP, NICHOLAS, an eminent physician and distinguished patriot, was born at Amsterdam, in 1593. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but being elected burgomaster of Holland at a very advanced age, he so strenuously encouraged his countrymen in their resistance to the unprincipled invasion of Holland by Louis XIV., in 1672, that a silver medal was struck to his honour, with the motto, "Vires ultra sortemque senectæ."

TUNSTALL, or TONSTAL, CUTHBERT, an eminent English prelate, was born at Hatchford, in Yorkshire, about 1474. He held various appointments, legal and ecclesiastical; in 1516 he was made master of the rolls, and the same year was sent ambassador, with Sir Thomas More, to the emperor Charles V. then at Brussels. In 1522 he was made bishop of London, in the following year appointed keeper of the privy seal, and in 1530 he was translated to the see of Durham. Under Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Mary, when he obtained his release,

and was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation during this sanguinary reign, and would not suffer any Protestants to be molested in his diocese. On the accession of Elizabeth he was again deprived, and committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where he died in 1559.

TUNSTALL, JAMES, a learned divine, was born about 1710, and died in 1772. Dr. Tunstall wrote "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," and other works.

TURBERVILLE, GEORGE, an English poet, was born at Whitechurch, in Dorsetshire, about 1530. After being educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he went as secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador at the court of Russia, of which country he wrote a description, in three poetical epistles. He published "Songs and Sonnets," translations of the "Heroical Epistles of Ovid," and "Tragical Tales." Died about 1600.

TURENNE, HENRY DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Viscount de, an illustrious French commander, born in 1611, at Sedan, was the second son of the Duke of Bouillon, and of Elizabeth, daughter of William I., prince of Orange. He studied the art of war under his uncle, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and, in 1634, received the command of a French regiment. Having, by repeated services, obtained a marshal's baton with the chief command of the army in Germany, he crossed the Rhine, and after a train of skillful operations and brilliant victories, concluded the peace of the Pyrenees. In 1667, Turenne renounced the Protestant religion, which measure is rather supposed to have proceeded from ambitious than pious motives. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, he took forty towns in less than a month, drove the Elector of Brandenburg to Berlin, and compelled the imperial army to recross the Rhine. He sullied his glory, however, by his barbarous conduct in the Palatinate, which country he utterly devastated by fire and sword. In 1675 he was opposed to Montecuculi, and they were about to come to an engagement at Salsbach, in Baden, when Turenne, while reconnoitring for the purpose of finding a place for the erection of a battery, was killed by a cannon-ball, July 27. 1675.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, an eminent French statesman, was born at Paris in 1727. He studied at the Sorbonne, and was intended for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession, and in 1761 was appointed intendant of Limoges, which office he held for twelve years. In 1774 he was made comptroller general of the finances, and did much to free commerce from its many fetters, and to encourage industry; but his benevolent views were thwarted by intrigues, and he was removed in 1776. Died, 1781.

TURNER, DR. EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., professor of chemistry at University College, London, was born at Jamaica, in 1797; was educated in England, graduated as doctor of medicine in Edinburgh, and afterwards spent two years at Göttingen, under Professor Stromeyer, in close application

to the kindred sciences of chemistry and mineralogy. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the London University on its foundation in 1828; and from his talents and indefatigable exertions, his moral qualities and amenity of temper, he was admirably calculated for the situation he so ably filled. As a writer he will long be known by his "Elements of Chemistry." Died, 1837.

TURNER, FRANCIS, bishop of Ely, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted for resisting the royal authority in ecclesiastical affairs under James II.; yet he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and was consequently deprived of his benefice. Died, 1700. He wrote "Animadversions on Naked Truth," and was answered by Marvell, who gave him the title of "The Divine in Mode." The bishop was also the author of a "Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft and the rest of the deprived Bishops."

TURNER, SAMUEL, a traveller and diplomatist, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1740. He entered the military service of the East India Company, and having attracted the favourable notice of Governor Hastings, was sent on an embassy to congratulate the new potentate of Thibet, in 1783. In the war with Tippoo Saib, this officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam; and being afterwards sent ambassador to the sovereign of Mysore, acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Company, that they rewarded him with a handsome present. He returned to England, and published his "Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet," &c. Died, 1802.

TURNER, SHARON, the well-known historian of the Anglo-Saxons, was born in London, 1768. He was principally educated at Pentonville, and having chosen the law for his profession, he was articled to an attorney in the Temple at the age of 15. The death of his master before his articles of clerkship were expired left him free to decide on his future career; but at the suggestion of an old client, who promised him support, he took up the business, and notwithstanding the great amount of time occupied by his literary pursuits, he continued to conduct a large professional business, which he transmitted to his family. His chief works, or rather series of works (for they were published separately), are, the "History of England from the earliest Period to the Death of Elisabeth," and the "Sacred History of the World;" they have been repeatedly reprinted, and may be now said to form part of the standard literature of the country. Shortly before his death he published a poem, entitled "Richard III." Died, 1847.

TURNER, WILLIAM, an English naturalist and divine of the 16th century, was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; became dean of Wells, and died in 1568. He wrote, among other things, a "History of Plants," which is the earliest English herbal.

TURPIN, FRANCIS HENRY, a French historian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1700. He wrote "La France illustre, ou le Plutarque Français," 4 vols.; and other

works on biography and history. Died, 1799.

TUSSAUD, Madame, the well-known proprietress of the wax-work collection in the metropolis, was born in Berne, 1760. Adopted by her uncle, M. Curtius, an artist in Paris, she repaired thither early in life, and soon became, under his care, so proficient in the fine arts, that she received the appointment of drawing-mistress to the family of Louis XVI., whose sufferings she witnessed, and in some measure participated. In 1802 she came to England, and commenced her exhibition, travelling with it from town to town; but in 1812, while crossing over to Ireland, the vessel in which she had embarked, was wrecked, and her goodly collection fell a prey to the waves. Nothing daunted by this disaster, the enterprising *artiste* began the world anew, with what success, all who have beheld her interesting exhibition, which is justly considered one of "the sights" of the metropolis, can testify. Died, April 16, 1850.

TUSSER, THOMAS, an early georgical poet, was born about 1515, at Rivenhall, in Essex. After having been a chorister at St. Paul's, he was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; spent 10 years at court under the patronage of Lord Paget, and then became a farmer in Suffolk, where he composed a book on husbandry, and dedicated it to his patron. His work is in homely verse, and is entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Died, about 1580.

TUTCHIN, JOHN, a political writer, distinguished for his boldness and virulence. At the time of Monmouth's rebellion, he published a pamphlet in his favour, for which he was tried, and sentenced by Judge Jeffries to be whipped through all the principal market towns in the west of England. He petitioned the king that his sentence might be commuted to hanging, and he was at length pardoned. Yet, so forgetful was he of the favour he had been shown, that, on the death of James II. he wrote an invective against the unfortunate monarch. Died, 1707.

TUTHILL, Sir GEORGE, was a physician of some eminence, whose practice latterly had been chiefly confined to diseases of the brain, though at one time he was a popular lecturer on the practice of physic. At the time of Buonaparte's detention of the English during the short peace of 1801, Dr. Tuthill and his lady were among the number; but after several years' captivity they obtained their liberty, the lady having purposely encountered the chief consul and his suite on their return from hunting, and presented a memorial which had been prepared for the occasion. Died, 1835.

TWEDDE, JOHN, a highly accomplished scholar, was born in 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham, was educated first at Hartforth School, Yorkshire; next under Dr. Parr; and, lastly, at Trinity College, Cambridge; gained several prizes at the university, became a student of the Middle Temple, began his travels in 1795, with a view to accomplish himself as a diplomatist; and, after remaining abroad four years, died suddenly at Athens. It was known that

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he had amassed large materials with a view to publication; but the manuscripts of the observations which he made in his journey were unfortunately lost.

TWISS, HORACE, whose name will long be remembered in social, literary, and political circles, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, esq., author of a verbal index to Shakspeare, and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble, the father of the illustrious family of the Kembles and the Siddonses. Called to the bar in 1811, he travelled the Oxford circuit for some years, and became one of its most distinguished leaders; but he subsequently attached himself to the equity courts, and had he continued to devote himself exclusively to his profession, there can be no doubt that he would have attained to forensic, or even judicial, eminence. His political life commenced in 1820 as member for Wootton Bassett. He represented this borough for ten years, during which he reaped great distinction for his business talents, and his speeches in favour of Catholic emancipation and law reform. On the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828, he was appointed under-secretary to the colonies, having previously been counsel to the admiralty and judge advocate during Lord Liverpool's administration. In 1830 he sat for Newport; but the reform bill, which he earnestly opposed, may be said to have cut short his parliamentary career, for though he represented Bridport from 1835 to 1837, he could not establish a durable hold on the constituency, and all his subsequent attempts to obtain a seat in parliament proved abortive. From this period he devoted his talents to the press. He occasionally contributed leading articles to the Times; and to him is owing the plan now generally adopted by the daily press, of giving a summary of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament in addition to the reports. In 1844 he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. From an early age, Mr. Twiss had been devoted to literary pursuits. When a young man, he gained great distinction by slight dramatic productions, poetry, and jeux-d'esprit of every description; and these were followed at intervals by various other publications, chiefly on constitutional subjects; but his literary fame rests on his elaborate "Life of Lord Eldon," which will long be consulted, not merely as one of the best biographies ever written, but as a repository of the most remarkable political transactions of the era to which it refers. In private life, Mr. Twiss was no less esteemed than in the world of literature and politics. In feeling he was a perfect gentleman. His amiable manners and convivial talents made him every where a welcome guest; while his own hospitality was unboundedly shared by a wide circle of friends, among whom were many of the most distinguished persons in the country. Died, 1849.

TWISS, RICHARD, an English traveller, born in 1747, was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the Continent. He died in 1821. Among his works are, "Travels through Spain and Portugal," "A Tour in Ireland," "A Trip

to Paris in 1792," "Anecdotes of Chess," and "Miscellanies."

TWYSDEN, SIR ROGER, the second baronet of the family, was born at East Peckham, in Kent, in 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered severely from his attachment to the royal cause. Besides contributing to Philpot's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the "Decem Scriptores," he was the author of "The Historical Defence of the Church of England." Died, 1673.

TYCHSEN, OLAF GERHARD, a celebrated Danish scholar, was born in 1734, at Tondern; and became professor of oriental languages, and librarian, at Rostock. He wrote several able works on the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac tongues. Died, 1815.

TYRREL, JAMES, an historian and political writer, was born in 1642, in London; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but never practised professionally. He is the author of a "General History of England," and other works. Died, 1718.

TYRTÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, who flourished about B.C. 680, is said to have been a native of Miletus, and to have settled at Athens. He was lame, and blind of one eye. In the war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, the Spartans applied to the Athenians for a general; and the latter, it is supposed, in derision, sent them Tyrtæus. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs, that they reduced the Messenians to subjection. He was accordingly treated with great respect, and granted the rights of citizenship; and the martial airs of Tyrtæus were constantly played in the Lacedæmonian army as long as that republic existed.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Westminster, in 1730, and was educated at Eton, and at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1756 he was under-secretary in the war department; and, in 1763, clerk to the House of Commons; but he resigned his situation in 1768, in order to devote himself to literature. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and one of the curators of the British Museum. Among his works are, editions of "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 5 vols., and "Rowley's Poems," the latter of which he proves to be the composition of Chatterton; also, "Dissertatio de Babrio," "Notes on Euripides," &c. Died, 1786.

TYSON, EDWARD, a physician, was born at Bristol, in 1649; and educated at Malden Hall, Oxford. He became a member of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and he was physician to Bedlam and Bridewell Hospitals. Dr. Tyson was a very skillful anatomist and an able writer; he published "The Anatomy of a Porpoise," "The Anatomy of a Pigmy, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a Philosophical Discourse concerning the Pigmies of the Ancients," and several clever

essays in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1708.

TYSENS, PETER, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1625. In historical composition, it is said, he was very little inferior to Rubens. Died, 1692.—There were also two other painters of some note, of the name of Tyssens, but less eminent than the preceding.

TYTLER, JAMES, an eccentric, laborious, and able writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1747. His first work, entitled "Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion," was printed by the author himself, without any manuscript or notes whatever, but just as the ideas arose in his mind. His other principal works are, "A System of Geography," a "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," a "History of Edinburgh," and a poetical translation of Virgil's Eclogues. He also edited several periodical works, viz. the Historical Register, the Gentleman and Lady's Magazine, the Weekly Review, &c., and contributed largely to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Having joined the society of the "Friends of the People," at the close of the last century, he was outlawed, and died in America in 1805.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711; was educated at the university of his native city; followed the profession of writer to the signet; and died in 1792. His principal work is, "An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary, Queen of Scots." He was also a contributor to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, lord Woodhouselee, son of the preceding, was born in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been professor of universal history at the university, and judge advocate for Scotland, he was raised to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Woodhouselee, in 1802; and on the elevation of Lord Hope to the president's chair in 1811, he was appointed a commissioner of justiciary. Among his works are, "Decisions of the Court of Session," a treatise on "Martial Law," "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History," "Elements of General History," "An Essay on the Principles of Translation," "An Historical

and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Kaimes." Died, 1813.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, an eminent historian, son of the preceding, was born, 1790. After the usual curriculum of a Scotch education, he was enrolled a member of the faculty of advocates in 1813. But he soon turned from the law to the pursuit of letters, his first adventure being a volume of travels in France in 1814 or 1815. But the work which first gave him a place of note in the world of letters, was his "Life of the Admirable Crichton" — an erudite, pleasing, and ingenious book, which reached a second edition in 1823. The same year saw the publication of another volume of the same stamp — "An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Legal Characters," &c. But the work by which his name has become most widely known, and by which it will go down to after generations, is his "History of Scotland," the first volume of which appeared in 1828, and the ninth and last in 1843. During the composition of his great work, he found leisure to give several others to the world. He contributed to Mr. Murray's Family Library one of the most delightful of all his writings, 3 vols. of "Lives of Scottish Worthies" (1832-3). For the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, he wrote an "Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America" (1832), the "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1832), and the "Life of Henry VIII." (1837); besides editing various other works, the materials for which he had collected in the state paper office. A pension of 200*l.* a year was conferred upon him a few years ago, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Tytler's constitution was never robust, and it gradually gave way under the exhausting labours of a literary life. During a lingering illness of mind and body, he wandered over the Continent in search of health, and returned to England, only to die in the land for the illustration of whose annals he had done much and contemplated more. Died at Great Malvern, 1849.

TZETZES, JOHN, a Greek poet and critic of the 12th century. He wrote "Allegories on Homer," "Miscellaneous Histories," &c., and was celebrated in his time for his prodigious memory and great acquirements.

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UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, a celebrated illuminator on vellum, in the 16th century, was a native of Florence, and came to England in the reign of Elizabeth. His "Vita di Carlo Magno," which appeared in 1581, is said to be the first Italian book printed in this country. He also wrote a "Description of Scotland" and "The Lives of Illustrious Females in England and Scotland."

UDAL, NICHOLAS, born in Hampshire, in 1596; became headmaster of Westminster School, and was notorious as a disciplinarian. He wrote several school books, and some comedies in Latin, but none of the latter are extant.

UDAL, JOHN, a learned orientalist, author of "A Key to the Holy Tongue," being the first Hebrew Grammar printed in Eng-

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land. He was a rigid puritan, suffered much persecution, and died in prison in 1592.

His son EPHRAIM, who held the living of St. Augustine's, Watling Street, till deprived of it at the rebellion, was a zealous episcopalian; and was alike remarkable for the extent of his learning and the rectitude of his life. He was the author of a "Treatise on Sacrilege," and died in 1647.

UDINA, GIOVANNI DA, an Italian painter, born in 1480, was a pupil of Giorgione and Raphael, and excelled in the grotesque. Died, 1562.

UULKENS, JAMES ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist, was born near Groningen, in 1772. Among his numerous works are, an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," a "Discourse on the Perfections of the Creator considered in the Creature," 4 vols.; and a "Manual of Technology." In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of rural economy at Groningen, and died in 1825.

ULLOA, DON ANTONIA, a Spanish mathematician, and commander of the order of St. Jago, was born at Seville, in 1716, and died in 1795. He was one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru, in 1735; and remained there 10 years. On his return, he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon released. He published his "Travels," and a physico-historical work on South America. Died, 1795.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish poet, who gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV. Died, 1660.

ULPHILAS, or WULFILAS, a Gothic bishop of the 4th century. He was deputed by the Goths, in 377, to obtain leave from the emperor Valens to settle in one of the Roman provinces. He translated the Evangelists, and some other parts of Scripture, into the Gothic language.

ULPIAN, DOMITIUS, an eminent Roman civilian, the tutor, friend, and minister of the emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary and afterwards prætorian prefect. Having offended the soldiery by his reforms, they broke out into open mutiny, and Ulpian was murdered by them, in 228. Ulpian has obtained the praise of all the heathens; but the Christians accuse him of a determined enmity to them, which he carried so far as to collect all the edicts and decrees of the preceding sovereigns against them.

ULUGH-BEIGH, or OLEG BEK, a Tartar prince of the 15th century, celebrated for his astronomical knowledge, was grandson of Tamerlane, and was born in 1393. His real name was Mohammed Taragai. He formed a seminary, chiefly for the study of mathematics and astronomy, constructed an observatory at Samarcand, and was a patron of learning. After a reign of 40 years he was put to death, in 1449, by one of his sons who had rebelled against him. Science is indebted to him for a series of observations on the fixed stars; and his works on chronology, geography, and astronomy were published in Latin by Greaves.

UNDERWOOD, T. R., an artist and geologist. He was the author of a "Narrative

of Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation in 1814," and "Anecdotes of Buonaparte's Journey to, and Return from, Elba." Died, near Paris, 1835.

UNZER, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German physician, and an able writer on medicine and physiology, was born at Halle, in 1727. After engaging in practice at his native place and at Hamburg, he established himself at Altona, and arrived at the height of professional reputation. Among his works are, "A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and of the Imagination," "Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams," "On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies," a "Manual of Medicine," and "The Physiology of Animal Nature." Died, 1790.

UPTON, JAMES, a learned divine, was born in Cheshire, in 1670, and died in 1749. He published an excellent edition of "Ascham's Schoolmaster," with notes; also "Aristotle's Art of Poetry," and "Dionysius of Halicarnassus on Rhetoric."—His son, JAMES, was born at Taunton, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became rector of Rislington, in Gloucestershire, and prebendary of Rochester. His works are, an edition of "Epictetus," another of "Spenser's Faerie Queene," and "Observations on Shakspeare." Died, 1760.

URBAN VIII., a celebrated pope, whose family name was MAFFEI BARBERINI, was born at Florence, in 1568. He studied the law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1600, attained the rank of cardinal. In 1623 he was elected to the papal chair; and proved himself a zealous advocate for the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Roman church. He was also a patron of learning, and founded the college "De Propaganda Fide." No less than 74 cardinals were created by this pontiff. Died, 1644.

URBAN, FERDINAND DE ST., an eminent artist, born at Nancy, in 1634. He became first architect and director of medals to pope Innocent XI., for whom and for his two immediate successors, he executed a great number of moulds or matrices of exquisite beauty. Died, 1738.

URFÈ, HONORE D', a French romance writer, was born in 1637, at Marseilles. He distinguished himself as a soldier during the wars of the league, and as a negotiator at Turin and Venice. He is the author of the romance of *Astrée*, which was once exceedingly popular in France. Died, 1625.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, of Cromarty, in Scotland, was a philologist and mathematician. He was a cavalier officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester; relative to which he published a piece, entitled "The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets," &c. He was also the author of a work on trigonometry; but the performance which he regarded as his most admirable invention was called "Logopandectelion, or an Introduction to the Universal Language."

URQUIJO, MARIANO LOUIS, Chevalier de, a Spanish statesman, born in Old Castile, in 1768. He passed some of his early years in England, and is supposed to have there ac-

quired those liberal notions in politics, which he afterwards displayed. During the ministry of Godoy, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs; but having at length offended the royal favourite, he was disgraced in 1800, and for several years closely confined in the citadel of Pampeluna. On the accession of Ferdinand in 1808, he was set at liberty; followed the royal family to Bayonne, was afterwards minister of state, and died in 1817.

URSINUS, ZACHARY, one of the early reformers, was born at Breslau, in Silesia, in 1534. He studied at Wittenberg, where he acquired the friendship of Melancthon, whom he accompanied to the conference at Worms. He afterwards became master of the school at Breslau; then went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a professorship; and died, professor of divinity, at Newstadt, in 1577.—There were several other divines of the name of Ursinus; among whom may be mentioned **JOHN HENRY**, author of the "Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany," &c., who died at Ratisbon, in 1607.—His son, **GEORGE HENRY**, was eminent as a philologist, and published some able works on etymology, &c. Died, 1707.

URSUS, NICHOLAS RAYMARUS, a Danish mathematician, who died in 1600. He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho Brahe as to bring him into a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery.

USHER, JAMES, a celebrated prelate and historian, was born at Dublin, in 1580; was educated at Trinity College, and took orders in 1601. Soon after, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Trinity College library; and, during his stay in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, he became acquainted with Sir T. Bodley, Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, Selden, and other learned men. In 1620 he was made bishop of Meath, and in 1624 was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh. The rebellion drove him from his see, and deprived him of every thing but his library and his liberty. To the cause of Charles I. he was warmly attached, and frequently preached before that monarch at Oxford. He died in 1656, at Ryegate, in Surrey. Archbishop Usher is the author of many learned works; among which may be mentioned, "De Ecclesiis Christianis Successione et Statu," "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," "Annals of the Old and New Testament," and "Chronologia Sacra."

USTARIZ, JEROME, a Spanish writer on

political economy, who died about the middle of the 18th century. His "Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation" has been translated both into the French and English languages, and is regarded as a valuable work.

UTERI, LEONARD, a Swiss writer on education, was born at Zurich, in 1741. The reform in the schools and gymnasia, effected in 1773, were chiefly owing to his exertions. He was keeper of the public library, and member of the philosophical society at Zurich. Died, 1790.

UTENHOVIUS, CHARLES, a polemical and political divine, born at Ghent, about 1536. On the death of queen Mary he visited England, and wrote in defence of the reformed religion, and of Elizabeth's right to the throne, which raised him high in her favour. He died at Cologne, towards the end of the 16th century.

UVEDALE, ROBERT, LL.D., an eminent botanist, was born in London, in 1642; and was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a good classical scholar, and became master of the Foundation School, at Enfield, where his botanical garden was cultivated with great care, and contained a number of choice exotics. Dr. Uvedale assisted Dryden and his associates in translating Plutarch's Lives. The date of his death is not known.

UWINS, DAVID, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in London, in 1780. After going through a regular course of hospital instruction, and completing his studies at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as assistant-physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; subsequently settled at Aylesbury; and, returning to London shortly after he had married, was elected physician to the City Dispensary in 1815. He particularly directed his attention to mental diseases; and an essay on "Insanity and Madhouses," in the Quarterly Review for July 1816, established his power as a medical writer. He also wrote "Reports" in the Monthly Magazine, and afterwards became editor of the Medical Repository. In 1828 he was appointed physician to the lunatic asylum at Peckham, and published a work on "Insanity," which was eagerly read. But his last production, a pamphlet on "Homoeopathy," is supposed to have injured his professional reputation. He died in September, 1837.

UZ, JOHN PETER, an eminent lyric poet of Germany, who held the office of assessor of the tribunal at Nuremberg. Died, 1796.

V.

VACCA, FLAMINIO, an Italian sculptor of the 16th century, who was employed by Sixtus V. in restoring and beautifying the public edifices of Rome, of the antiquities of which city he wrote a memoir.

VADE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French farce and song writer, was a native of Ham, in Picardy.

He was the first who introduced, on the French stage, the coarse but expressive language of the Parisian mob; and his comic operas, &c. exhibit all the low humour and vivacity of that class, whose manners he delighted in representing. He died, aged 37, in 1757.

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VAHL, MARTIN, a Norwegian botanist, was born at Bergen, in 1749; studied natural history and botany under Linnæus; and travelled over various parts of Europe and Africa. On his return, he became professor of botany, and inspector of the botanic garden at Copenhagen; and died in 1804. He wrote "Symbola Botanica," "Eclogæ Americanae," "Enumeratio Plantarum," and was the continuator of the "Flora Danica."

VAILLANT, JOHN FOI, a celebrated French medalist, was born at Beauvais, in 1639. He first studied medicine, and took the degree of doctor of physic, but quitted that profession for the study of antiquities, and was employed by Colbert to travel in quest of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674 he sailed from Marseilles for Italy, but was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery about five months, when he obtained his liberty, and twenty medals which had been taken from him. On his voyage home, the ship was chased by another corsair, and the dread of being again captured induced him to swallow his medals, which fortunately did him no serious injury. He afterwards travelled into Persia and Egypt, in quest of medals and antiquities, greatly augmented the treasures of the king's cabinet, and published some excellent works on numismatology. Died, 1706.—**JOHN FRANCIS FOI**, his son, followed the pursuits of his father. Died, 1708.

VAILLANT, SEBASTIAN, who distinguished himself as an able botanist, was born in 1689, at Vigny, near Pontoise. He was first a musician, next a surgeon, and afterwards secretary to Fagon, physician to Louis XIV. By the interest of his patron he became director of the royal gardens, where he was made professor and demonstrator of plants. His great work is the "Botanicon Parisiense." Died, 1729.

VALAZE, CHARLES ELEONORE DU FRICHE DE, a native of Alençon, born in 1751; one of the Girondists in the French National Convention, who, opposing the sanguinary violence of Robespierre, were suppressed and destroyed by him. When arrested on the 31st of May, 1793, with his colleagues, he was offered means of escape, but refused. At the moment that Herman, the president of the revolutionary tribunal pronounced sentence of death on him and his friends, on the charge of federalism, he poniarded himself. His body, at the instance of the execrable Fouquier Tinville, was carried to the scaffold, and beheaded. The convention granted a pension to his widow and children, on the fall of Robespierre.

VAL CARCEL, DON PIO ANTONIO, count de Lunares, a learned Spanish antiquarian, was born in 1740, and died in 1800. He left some erudite dissertations on the inscriptions of Saguntum, and those of Carthagena and Almazarron, in the Moorish kingdom of Murcia.

VALCKENAER, LOUIS CASPAR, an able philologist and critic, was born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1715; and became professor of natural history, Greek, and antiquities, at the university of Leyden, where he died in 1785. His works are nu-

merous and erudite.—His son, **JOHN VALCKENAER**, who was professor of jurisprudence at Franeker, having joined the party against the house of Orange, was obliged to take refuge in France, but returned to Holland at the invasion of that country by the French, in 1795, and took a very active part in politics. He was subsequently employed in diplomatic missions to Prussia, Spain, and Paris. Died, 1820.

VALDES, or VALDESSO, JOHN, a Spanish military officer, who served under Charles V. and was knighted; but he quitted the army and retired to Naples, where he formed a religious sect, and died in 1540. He wrote "Considerations on a religious Life."

VALDEZ, JUAN MELENDEZ, a Spanish poet, was born at Ribera, in Extremadura. He wrote many pieces of Anacreontic poetry, and filled high offices in the legal administration of his country. Died, 1817.

VALDO, PETER, founder of the sect called the Vaudois, or Waldenses, in the 12th century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, and acquired a fortune as a merchant of Lyons. The sudden death of a friend had such an effect on his mind, as to induce him to sell his property, give the produce of it to the poor, and devote the remainder of his life to acts of piety. Like the Quakers, he taught that the laity might conduct the offices of religion without the intervention of priests; but a heresy so obnoxious to the ecclesiastics soon met with the direst persecution; Valdo and his followers fled to the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont; and the Waldenses were everywhere exterminated, except in the three valleys of Piedmont, where a remnant of them still exists.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia, about A. D. 328, and admitted to a share in the imperial authority by his brother Valentinian, in 364, when he took the government of the East. He perished in a revolt of the Persians and Goths, whom he had previously subdued, A. D. 378.

VALENTIN, MOSES, an eminent painter, was born at Colomiers, in Brissac, in 1600. His pieces are highly esteemed. Died, 1639.

VALENTINE, BASIL, an alchemist and chemical author in the 16th century. He published "Curus triumphalis Antimonii," and similar works.

VALENTINIAN I., FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the elder brother of Valens, born in 321, in Pannonia; succeeded Julian in 364, defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi, and died in 375.—**VALENTINIAN II.**, his son, succeeded to the empire with his brother Gratian, in 375; and had Italy as his share. He was dispossessed by Maximus, but was afterwards restored; and died, as is supposed, by strangulation, in 392.—**Valentinian III., FLAVIUS PLACIDIUS**, emperor of the West, was born in 419, at Ravenna. Having intrigued with the wife of the patrician Maximus, he was assassinated, in revenge for the dishonour, in 455.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhætia, in 254. He was defeated and

taken prisoner near Edessa, by Sapor, king of Persia, who ordered him to be flayed alive.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the reign of Tiberius. After having served in Asia, under Sextus Pompey, he devoted his leisure to the composition of his "*Dicta et Facta Memorabilia*," a collection of anecdotes and observations. On the revival of literature, it was one of the earliest books which issued from the press after the invention of printing.

VALETTE, JOHN PARISOT DE LA, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in 1494, and succeeded to the grand-mastership in 1557. He and his knights gallantly repulsed Solymán, the Turkish sultan, in his attempt to take Malta, in 1565, compelling the besiegers to retire with a loss of 80,000 men. Died, 1568.

VALLA, LAURENCE, one of the revivers of literature in the 15th century, was born at Rome, in 1400; became eminent as a professor at several universities, and engaged in many literary controversies with Poggio and others. Of his numerous writings, his treatise "*De Elegantia Latini Sermonis*" still maintains its reputation. Died, 1457.

VALLANCY, or VALLANCE, a writer on the antiquities of Ireland, was born in 1721. During his residence in Ireland, as an officer in a corps of engineers, he assiduously devoted himself to the study of the language, topography, and antiquities of that country; made a survey of the island, for which he received 1000*l.*; and wrote a "*Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language*," "*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*," &c. He attained the rank of a general, was a member of several scientific institutions, and died, aged 90, in 1812.

VALLE, PIETRO DELLA, a celebrated traveller of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1586, of a noble family. His travels, though not free from credulity and a love of the marvellous, are highly interesting. He visited Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India, passing upwards of 11 years in these countries, and studying the languages and manners of the inhabitants. At Bagdad he married a beautiful Georgian, who accompanied him on his travels until her death, at Mina, in Caramania, in 1622. Her death so affected him, that he caused her body to be embalmed, and took it about with him until his return to Rome, where he buried it with great magnificence, and pronounced the funeral oration himself. Died, 1652.

VALLI, EUSEBIUS, an eminent Italian physician, born at Pistoia, in 1762. He travelled to Smyrna and Constantinople, in order to make his observations on the plague; and tried the bold experiment on himself, to determine the efficacy of vaccination as a preservative from that dreadful malady. At length he fell a victim to his imprudence; for in September, 1816, having gone to the Havannah, to add to his observations on the yellow fever, he purposely exposed himself to the influence of the contagion, and caught the disease, of which he died. His works on the subjects he so closely investigated are considered valuable.

VALPERGA DI CALUSO, THOMAS DE, a Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, was born at Turin, in 1780. He first served in the navy, but quitted the profession of arms for that of an ecclesiastic, and devoted much of his attention to science. He was member of the grand council and director of the observatory of the university of Turin, a member of the legion of honour, &c. Died, 1815.

VALPY, Dr. RICHARD, F. A. S., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey, and born in 1754. At 10 years of age he was sent to the college of Valognes, in Normandy, where he remained five years; thence to the grammar school at Southampton; and completed his studies at Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke College for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. From Oxford he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards (1781) to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected headmaster of the school founded by Henry VII. His unwearied industry in discharging the duties of a public instructor was not confined to the school-room; all the hours he could spare were spent in his study, and numerous elementary works of acknowledged excellence were the result of his praiseworthy exertions. About six years before his death he retired from his scholastic labours, when his youngest son, the Rev. F. Valpy, was elected as his successor. Died, 1836.

VALPY, EDWARD, an eminent scholar, brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having been assistant several years in the school at Reading, obtained the mastership of the grammar school at Norwich. He was rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and vicar of St. Mary, Walsham, Norfolk. He published "*Elegantia Latine*" and other classical works. Died, 1832.

VANBRUGH, Sir JOHN, a dramatist and architect, descended from a Flemish family resident in England, was born in 1672, and entered into the army. In 1697, his comedy of "*The Relapse*" was represented; and, in the following year, he produced "*The Provoked Wife*" and "*Æsop*," afterwards altered by Garrick. When Betterton and Congreve obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in the Haymarket, Vanbrugh wrote the "*Confederacy*," the most witty and licentious of his productions. As an architect, Vanbrugh was selected to build Blenheim House; and that structure, as well as Castle Howard, affords proof of skill and genius. He obtained the office of clareux king-at-arms; and, in 1714, received the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. Died, 1726.

VANCE, GEORGE, an eminent surgeon, who during the latter period of his life resided in Sackville Street, Piccadilly, was distinguished for his abilities in difficult cases, particularly in diseases of the stomach and liver. He acquired great reputation for his skill early in life, and was one of the resident surgeons of Haslar Hospital, near Gosport, for 17 years. His death occurred

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in consequence of an accident which happened to him while in attendance on one of his patients, a Mr. Broadley, residing in Lower Grosvenor Street. Mr. Vance had on a previous visit to this gentleman found him in a state of such excitement as to recommend his being placed under the charge of a competent attendant, which had accordingly been done; but at his next visit, while in the act of walking up the stairs, Mr. Broadley suddenly rushed from his room, and coming in violent collision with him, he was precipitated to the bottom. He survived this melancholy event only six days; "thus terminating," as his friend Dr. Willis truly observed, "a life of ardent devotion to the duties of his profession, and of exemplary conduct in all the social relations of life," March 27. 1837.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a circumnavigator, and captain in the British navy. He served as a midshipman under Captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans being determined on, he was appointed to command it. "Vancouver's Voyage" was afterwards published by him. Died, 1798.

VANDALE, ANTHONY, a Dutch theologian, was born in 1638. Among his various works are, dissertations "On the Progress and Origin of Idolatry," "On True and False Prophecy," &c. Died, 1708.

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE, a French general, born in 1771. He entered the military service very young, and was made general of division in 1798, after distinguishing himself in the revolutionary campaigns of the Rhine. He served in most of Napoleon's campaigns with Austria in 1806-7-9; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1813, having been disgraced in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Buonaparte. But he had the command of the 32d division in 1813. With that corps he fell into an ambuscade at Kulm, his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself, being made prisoner, was sent to Kasan, near Siberia. He was restored to freedom by the peace of 1814, but ordered to quit Paris in 24 hours. He joined Buonaparte during the hundred days, and served in Grouchy's division at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He made a skilful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotiations to retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by ordonnance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States. By a subsequent ordonnance he was permitted to re-enter France, and put on half-pay in 1824. He died in 1830.

VANDERVELDE, WILLIAM, called the Old, a celebrated painter, was born at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in marine subjects, and with his son, whose pursuits in art were similar to his own, he came to London, and received a pension from Charles II. At the great naval fight between the Duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, Vanderfelde sailed between the hostile fleets in a light skiff to mark their positions and observe

their operations; and in this manner he is said to have been also a spectator of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Died, 1683. His son, known as young Vandervelde, died in 1707.

VANDYCK, Sir ANTHONY, the most eminent of all portrait painters, was born at Antwerp, in 1598. He received his first instructions from Van Balen, but afterwards became the favourite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply wholly to portrait painting, and to visit Italy. Accordingly he set out for that country, where he studied the colouring of Titian with such success as to excel Rubens in his tints, and almost to become the rival of the great master whose art he imitated. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. he came to England, obtained a pension, and was knighted. He lived in a splendid style, kept the first company, and was himself a liberal patron of the arts.

VAN DYK, HARRY STOR, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1798. He was the author of "Theatrical Portraits," "The Gondola," a series of tales, and "Songs," set to music. He also contributed to Dr. Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*. Died, 1828.

VANE, Sir HENRY, the son of a baronet who was secretary of state, and treasurer of the royal household, was born in 1612; received his education at Westminster School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he resided for a time at Geneva, and returned a republican and puritan. He then emigrated to America, and was elected governor of Massachusetts; but becoming involved in religious disputes, he returned to England, and was appointed joint treasurer of the navy. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Hull, and took an active part against the royalists. He was the principal mover of the solemn league and covenant, and also of the self-denying ordinance; but he did not sit on the king's trial; and he resisted Cromwell to such a degree, that the usurper sent him to Carisbrook Castle. He afterwards strenuously exerted himself to establish a republican government, until the Restoration put an end to all further contest. On this event he had considered himself in no danger, but he was arrested and committed to the Tower. Although accused only for transactions that occurred after the king's death, he was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1662. After describing his execution, Mr. Foster says of him, "one of the greatest and purest of men that ever walked the earth, to adorn and elevate his kind, had left the world which was not worthy of him."

VANINI, LUCILIO, a Neapolitan, whose writings were deemed atheistical, was born in 1585. After travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, he went to Toulouse, where he was arrested, and condemned by the parliament to be burnt alive. He wrote "Amphitheatrum *Æternæ Providentiæ*" and "De Admirandis Naturæ Arcanis," for which latter work he suffered in 1619.

VANLOO, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent

painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He became painter to the king of Sardinia, and realised a good fortune, which he lost in the Mississippi scheme. He then came to England, and was the fashionable portrait painter of the day. Died, 1746. — His brother, CHARLES ANDREW, whose performances are to be found in the churches of Paris, was also a celebrated painter. Died, 1765.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a painter, poet, and biographer, was born in Holland, in 1548; wrote several dramatic productions and "Lives of the Painters," and excelled both in historical and landscape painting. Died, 1605.

VAN MILDERT, Dr. WILLIAM, bishop of Durham, a learned and pious prelate, was born in London, in 1765; received his education at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, and entered into holy orders in 1788, as curate of Sherbourn and Lewknor, Oxfordshire. He was afterwards curate of Witham, in Essex, and in 1790 obtained the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. His abilities as a preacher soon attracted public notice, and the attention of learned men was particularly called to his "Boyle's Lectures," which, in tracing the rise and progress of infidelity, and in refuting its principles, display an extent of reading and a force of judgment never excelled. He was soon after presented with the vicarage of Farningham, Kent, by Archbishop Sutton, and he subsequently became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and regius professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1819 he was made bishop of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his station at Oxford, which he had filled in the most efficient manner; and on the death of Dr. Shute Barrington, in 1826, he was raised to the see of Durham. As a theological writer, Dr. Van Mildert stands in the first class; his "Life of Waterland" is a luminous and comprehensive performance, filling up a chasm in our ecclesiastical history; and many of his sermons are perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence and logical reasoning. While defending in his place in parliament those institutions by which the church and state are connected, he was invariably listened to with profound attention; but the grand excellences of his character were manifested in his unbounded charity, and in his deep, habitual, and pervading sense of religion. Died, Feb. 21. 1836.

VANNI, CARLOS, a Neapolitan, born in 1778, who, apostatising from the liberal principles of the junta of which he was a member, sold himself to their opponents, and became a spy of the ultra royalists in 1775. In this capacity he betrayed the sons of some distinguished families to the scaffold, under pretence of holding a lodge of political freemasons, at a place where he seduced and betrayed them. This wretch destroyed himself at Sorrento, in 1799, leaving a paper expressive of his remorse.

VANSOMER, PAUL, a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1576; and died in 1621. He resided in England many years, and was greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, an eminent physician, was born at Leyden, in 1700. He went to reside at Vienna, and there laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave," 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1772.

VARGAS, LOUIS DE, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, in 1502. Some of his performances, particularly his portraits, are allowed to possess very great merit. Died, 1568.

VARIGNON, PIERRE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1654. He became geometrist in the academy, and professor in the college of Mazarin, where he died in 1722. Among his works are, "Projet d'une nouvelle Méchanique," "Des nouvelles Conjectures sur la Pesanteur," "Nouvelle Méchanique en Statique," 2 vols., "Un Traité du Mouvement et de la Mesure des Eaux Courantes," "De Cahiers de Mathématiques," &c.

VARIUS, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace. Some of his fragments are in the Corpus Poetarum.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENCE, a Roman writer, was born, B.C. 118; and died, B.C. 29. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and he wrote another, "De Re Rustica," which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean Satires.

VASARI, GEORGE, an Italian painter and architect, was born at Arezzo, in 1514; and died at Florence, in 1578. He wrote the "Lives of Celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

VATTEL, EMMERICH, a celebrated writer on international law, was born at Neuchâtel, in 1714. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Law of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns," 2 vols. 4to. This work was particularly admired, from the predilection of the author for English authorities, while several of the maxims of Puffendorf and Grotius are ably refuted. Died, 1767.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIEN LE PRESTRE, Seigneur de, a marshal of France, and the most celebrated engineer that country has produced, was born in 1633. He went into the army at an early age, and rose to the highest honours of his profession. In 1668 he was appointed governor of Lille; ten years afterwards commissioner-general of fortifications, and, in 1703, a marshal. He carried the art of fortifying, attacking, and defending towns to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He fortified above three hundred citadels, erected thirty-three new ones, had the management of fifty-three sieges, and was present in one hundred and forty battles. His works have a high character, but some have been published with his name, the genuineness of which are doubted. Died, 1731.

VAUBLANG-VIENNOT, VINCENT MARIE, Count de, was born in 1756. In 1791 he was appointed deputy to the legislative

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assembly, where he became a distinguished advocate of the royal cause. The powers assumed by the popular clubs were arraigned by him, and he obtained a decree of accusation against Marat. He was not elected a member of the convention, and, though proscribed, he had the good fortune to escape the guillotine. In 1805 he was raised to the dignity of count, and commandant of the legion of honour, and was appointed prefect of the Moselle. On the restoration, he was named minister of the interior, and displayed extraordinary talents and activity.

VAUGELAS, CLAUDE FAVRE DE, an elegant French writer, was born at Chanberry, in 1585, and held a situation in the household of the Duke of Orleans. His character as a philologist was so high, that Cardinal Richelieu, in his favourite design of forming a complete dictionary of the French tongue, thought it advisable to put the whole under his superintendence. He was so fastidious in regard to style, as to spend 30 years in a translation of Quintus Curtius. His principal work is entitled "Remarques sur la Langue Françoise."

VAUGHAN, HENRY, a poet, born in 1621, at Newton, in Brecknockshire. He adopted the appellation of the Silurist, wrote a variety of poems, chiefly devotional, and died in 1695.—His brother, THOMAS VAUGHAN, was an alchemist, on which occult subject he wrote some extravagant books, under the name of Eugenius Philalethes. Died, 1696.

VAUGHAN, SIR JOHN, a celebrated lawyer, was born in Cardiganshire, in 1608. From Christchurch College, Oxford, he removed to the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but, in 1648, he was made chief justice of the common pleas. Died, 1674.

VAUGHAN, SIR JOHN, D. C. L., one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He was called to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and in seven years more had so greatly distinguished himself that he was made a serjeant. He gained this rank at this unusually early age, it must be remembered, while Sheppard, Best, and Lens were in the zenith of their powers and reputation; and he maintained his position subsequently with such opponents as Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst), Wilde, and Denman. He was made a baron of the exchequer in 1827, and in 1834 he became a judge of the common pleas and a privy councillor. In private he was as amiable as in public he was able. Born, 1772; died, 1839.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, an ingenious Welsh poet, was born in Carmarthenshire, in 1577; and was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems, the principal of which are, "De Sphaerarum Ordine," "The Golden Grove Moralised," "The Golden Fleece," &c. Died, 1640.

VAUX, the name of a noble English family, originally of French extraction.—NICHOLAS, the first Lord VAUX, was a gallant officer, and ranked deservedly high in the favour of Henry VIII., and was present with him and the French monarch in the "field of the cloth of gold." Died, 1530.

—His son, THOMAS, inherited his father's valour, and was besides a poet. He attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne, was made governor of Jersey, and died in 1522.

VEGA, LOPEZ DE LA, or LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, in 1562. After studying at Alcalá, he entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of "Arcadia." Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada, prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage he wrote a poem, called "Hermosura de Angelica," to which, when published, he added the "Dragonten," an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 Lope married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honours and wealth flowed in upon him, and he was absolutely idolised by the whole nation. At his death, which happened in 1635, the highest honours were paid to his remains, and all the poets of the age vied in encomiastic tributes to his memory.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO VELASQUEZ DE SILVA, an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Seville, in 1594. His earliest subjects were taverns, conversations, and entertainments; but he afterwards made Caravaggio his model. By the recommendation of Rubens he went to Italy, and, while there, so greatly improved himself in the grand essentials of the art, that, on his return, he was placed at the head of his profession. Died, 1660.

VENDOME, LOUIS JOSEPH, Duke of, a celebrated French general, great grandson to Henry IV. He was born in 1654, served in the wars of Louis XIV. in Holland, took Barcelona in 1697, was very successful against the imperialists in Italy, contributed greatly to the establishment of Philip II. on the Spanish throne, by the victory of Villaviciosa, in 1710; and was admitted to the honours of a prince of the blood-royal. Died, 1712.

VENERONI, JOHN, a grammarian of the 18th century, whose real name was Vigneron, which he Italianised in order to pass for a native of Florence, though he was born at Verdun. He taught Italian, with reputation, at Paris, where he published a grammar and dictionary of that language.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, OTHO, a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden, in 1556. He studied under Zuechero, and was the first who explained to the Flemish artists the principles of light and shadow, which his pupil, Rubens, afterwards carried to perfection. Died, 1633.

VENN, HENRY, an English divine of Calvinistic principles, was born at Barnes, in Surrey, in 1725; and died at Clapham, in 1798. He was the author of "The Complete Duty of Man," "Mistakes in Religion exposed," and "Sermons."

VENTENAT, STEPHEN PETER, an eminent French botanist, born at Limoges, in 1757. He became chief librarian of the

Pantheon, and a member of the Institute. In 1799 he published "Tableau du Règne Végétal," 4 vols.; and other works on the sciences. Died, 1808.

VENTIMIGLIA, GIUSEPPE, prince of Belmont, born in 1761, a Sicilian liberal nobleman, of great taste and munificence, and the great supporter of the Sicilian constitution established under English auspices in 1812. Died, 1814.

VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford, a courtier poet in Elizabeth's time, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1588 he held the office of lord high chamberlain, and as such sat upon the trial of Mary queen of Scots; he had also a command in the fleet serving against the Spanish armada. There is a specimen of his versification in Percy's Reliques of Antient Poetry, and another in England's Parnassus.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS, a renowned English general in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in 1554. He fought with great gallantry on many occasions, in various parts of the Continent; but we can only find room for the mention of his last great exploit. He defended Ostend for the Dutch with 1700 men against the Spanish army of 12,000, commanded by Albert, archduke of Austria, whom he obliged to raise the siege in March, 1602, after having been 8 months before the place. Died, 1608.

VERE, SIR HORACE, baron of Tilbury, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1555. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieuport, and in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I. he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. Died, 1635.

VERELST, SIMON, an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits. He lived in England, and died in 1710.

VERGIL or VIRGIL, POLYDORÉ, an eminent historical writer in the 16th century, was born at Urbino, in Italy. He was an ecclesiastic, and was the last person sent by the popes to this country to collect the tribute called Peter's pence. At the request of Henry VIII. he wrote a "History of England," which, considered as the production of a foreigner, is highly creditable to him. He was also the author of "De Rerum Inventoribus," &c. Died, 1555.

VERGNAUD, P. V., born in 1758; one of the chiefs of the Girondist party in the French revolution, remarkable for the brilliant energy of his oratory; who, with Gensonne and Gaudet, opposed the sanguinary measures of Robespierre; and being beaten in the struggle with him, were accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the guillotine. Vergnaud, like many of his colleagues, refused to escape; he had prepared a subtle poison for himself, but as there was not enough for all his fellow victims, he generously resolved to suffer with them.

VERHEYEN, PETER, an eminent Dutch physician and anatomist, author of "Cor-

poris Humani Anatomia." Born, 1648; died, 1710.

VERNES, JACOB, a Genevese divine, born in 1728. He was the author of "Lettres sur le Christianisme de J. J. Rousseau," "Choix Littéraire," 24 vols.; "Conférence Philosophique," 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 2 vols. Died, 1791.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French painter, was born at Avignon, in 1712. He was highly esteemed, and became the first marine painter in Europe. Died, 1789.

VERNON, EDWARD, a brave English admiral, born in Westminster, in 1684, was a son of the secretary of state to William III. After a variety of service under different commanders, he was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1720, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741 he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Cartagena. Died, 1757.

VERNON, ROBERT, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, was born, 1774. Originally a dealer in horses, he, by his integrity, prudence, and assiduity, amassed a large fortune, which he liberally expended in assisting struggling talent and in befriending men of genius. His munificent gift to the nation of the "Vernon Gallery," a collection of pictures, the works of modern British artists, on which he is said to have laid out 150,000*l.*, has gained for him a lasting name. Died, 22nd May, 1849.

VERSCHURING, HENRY, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Gorcum, in 1627. He principally excelled in battle pieces; and, in order to insure accuracy, he actually made a campaign in 1672. Accidentally drowned, 1690.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an ingenious writer on English antiquities, was born in London, of Dutch parents, and resided at Antwerp. He was the author of "Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning the Antiquities of the noble and renowned English Nation," "Antiquitates Belgicæ," and an essay "On the Regal Government of England." Died, 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBŒUF, RENÉ AUBERT DE, a French historian, was born at Bennetot, in Normandy, in 1655. He entered into the order of Capuchins; but the austerities of that society not agreeing with his health, he was induced to exchange it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior of the monastery; but this he also quitted, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santerry. His chief works relate to the revolutions of Portugal, Sweden, and Rome; but though they are lively, elegant, and interesting, he wanted the necessary industry and research to render them valuable as historical documents.

VERTUE, GEORGE, an eminent engraver and antiquary, was born in London, in 1684. Having acquired the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller and the Earl of Oxford, he soon rose into note, and was employed by most of the nobility who patronised the arts. The

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works of Vertue are extremely numerous; and they are valuable on account of their accuracy, though deficient in spirit. He made many journeys through England, in the course of which he took drawings of churches, monuments, and ruins; employing himself also in collecting "Anecdotes of Painting in England," which were subsequently published by Lord Orford in 5 vols. 4to. He died in 1750.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1514. When only 18, he composed his treatise, "*De Corporis Humani Fabrica*;" and subsequently, by his lectures and demonstrations at Paris, Pisa, Bologna, &c., he acquired great reputation. He at length became physician to Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain; but, when in the height of his fame, he suddenly engaged in a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. This journey, it is said, had been imposed on him by way of penance for having caused the death, by opening the body, of a young nobleman whom he had attended and supposed to be dead; but having made an incision, he discovered his error when too late. As he was returning from Jerusalem, to occupy the chair of medicine at Padua, left vacant by the death of Fallopius, in 1563, he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante, and there died, from the effects of hunger and hardship, in the following year.

VESTING, JOHN, an eminent writer on natural history and anatomy, born at Minden, in Germany, in 1598. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards took a journey to Palestine, where he employed himself in botanical researches. Returning to Europe, he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Padua; but he quitted that office to become keeper of the botanic garden. He afterwards visited Egypt, but died soon after his return, in 1649. He was the author of several works on the subject of his botanical researches in the East.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, emperor of Rome, ascended the throne A.D. 70, and died in 79. He displayed throughout his reign a love of justice and moderation, publicly discountenanced vice and immorality, and was a patron of learned men.

VESTRIIS, GAETANO APOLINE BALTHAZAR, a celebrated professor of the art of dancing, born at Florence, in 1729; made his debut at the Parisian opera in 1748; and for many years was at the head of his profession in that gay capital. He retired with a pension in 1781, and died in 1808.

VESTRIIS, MARIE ROSE GOURGAUD DUGAZON, a distinguished French actress in tragic characters, and in the higher walks of comedy. Died, 1804.

VICCARS, JOHN, a fanatical writer during the Commonwealth, was born in London, in 1582, and educated at Oxford. His tirades against church and king have the following quaint titles: "God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves," "The Burning Bush not consumed," and "God in the Mount," which were afterwards published together, under the general title of the "*Parliamentary Chronicle*." His violent rhapsodies were satirically alluded to by the author of Hudibras.

VICENTE, GIL, the earliest and most celebrated of the Portuguese comic poets. Born, 1480; died, 1557.

VICTOR, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the 4th century. He was prefect of Pannonia in 361, and consul with Valentinian in 369. His works are, "*Origo Gentis Romanæ*," "*De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ*," "*De Cesaribus Historicis*," and "*De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum excerpta*."

VICTORIUS, or VETTORI, PETER, an eminent Italian scholar, was born at Florence, in 1490. When the revolution took place in his native city, he went to Rome, and resided there till Cosmo de' Medici invited him home, and appointed him to the Greek and Latin professorship. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, Terence, Sallust, and other ancient authors; "*Varie Lectiones*," and Latin poems and orations. Died, 1585.

VIDA, MARCUS HIERONYMUS, a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona, about 1480. After studying in his own country he went to Rome, where his poem, entitled "*Scacchius Ludus*," or the game of chess, procured him the patronage of Leo X., who suggested to him his celebrated "*Christiad*." Clement VIII. made Vida apostolical secretary, and afterwards bishop of Alba, in which capacity he attended the Council of Trent. Died, 1567.

VIETA, FRANCIS, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou, in 1540, and died in 1603. He was the first who used letters in algebra to designate known quantities.

VIGEE, L. G. B., a French *homme de lettres*, born in 1755. At the revolution he espoused its cause, and published an "*Ode to Liberty*;" was deprived of his own under the reign of terror; sung the praises of Maria Louisa and the king of Rome under Napoleon, and the glories of the Bourbon lily under Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

VIGNOLA, or GIACOMO BAROZZIO, a celebrated Italian architect; was born in 1507, at Vignola. While studying at Rome, he formed an acquaintance with Primaticcio, who took him to Paris, where he made the bronze casts at Fontainebleau. Returning to Italy, he designed the church of Petronius, at Bologna, and built some elegant palaces in that city. Settling afterwards at Rome, he was appointed architect to the pope, and succeeded Michel Angelo as superintendent of St. Peter's. Died, 1573. He was the author of a work "*On the Five Orders of Architecture*," &c.

VILLA-FRANCA, Prince JOSEPH, a Sicilian, born in 1764. In 1811 he was a member of the baronial chamber, which prepared the Sicilian constitution of 1812, in which he was president of the chamber of peers; in 1813, foreign secretary; and, on the fall of the constitution in 1814, he retired to Tuscany. On the Neapolitan constitution being proclaimed in 1820, he was president of the junta. When it was subverted by Austria, he again withdrew into private life.

VILLALPANDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Spanish Jesuit, was born at Cordova, in 1552; he applied his mathematical know-

ledge to the elucidation of the scriptural history, and a description of Solomon's temple. Calmet's Dictionary contains some account of this curious inquiry, with several engravings in illustration of it. Died, 1808.

VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR, Duke de, marshal of France, was born at Moulins, in 1653. After gaining great reputation by a variety of services, he was, in 1704, sent to Languedoc against the insurgents of the Cevennes, and on his return to Paris he was made a duke. He contended against Marlborough, in the celebrated battle of Malplaquet, in 1713; defeated the Austrians at Denain, forced Eugene to raise the siege of Landrecy, and took several fortresses. On the death of Louis XIV., Villars was made member of the regency (1715), and minister of state, and was also admitted into the French academy. He died in 1734.

VILLARS, MONTFAUCON DE, a French abbé, who attracted much attention at Paris, both by his talents as a preacher and by his lively conversation. He was the author of a book entitled "Le Compté de Gabillis," for which he was ultimately forbidden the pulpit, and his book prohibited. It was from this work that Pope took the machinery of his Rape of the Lock. The abbé was killed by a band of robbers, in 1773.

VILLENEUVE, N., a French admiral, born in 1771. He had the command of the combined French fleet at Cadiz, which was defeated by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. He was taken prisoner by the British conqueror on that occasion, and brought to England. Napoleon was dissatisfied with his alleged disobedience of orders; and on his return to France, being ordered to remain at Rennes, he destroyed himself, according to Napoleon's statement to Barry O'Meara ("Voice from St. Helena"), by running a long pin into his heart: he had first purchased some anatomical engravings of that organ, in order to effect the purpose with more instantaneous certainty.

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSE DE, a celebrated French scholar, was born at Corbeille-sur-Seine, in 1750. He devoted his time in bringing to light valuable but forgotten Greek manuscripts; for which purpose he visited the principal libraries in Europe, and travelled to the East. He published the "Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius," from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; also "Anecdota Græca," "Epistolæ Vinarienses," part of the Old Testament, from a translation made by a Jew in the 9th century, &c.; but his most important discovery was a copy of Homer, of the 10th century. He suffered considerably in his property during the revolution; but on the restoration of order he resumed his literary career, and was appointed by Buonaparte professor of ancient Greek. Died, 1805.

VINCE, SAMUEL, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Fressingfield, in Suffolk. His parents were in a humble station of life; but by the generosity of Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, who had seen proofs of his abilities, he was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he

soon distinguished himself by his superior acquirements; and he eventually became Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. His works on astronomy and the mathematical sciences generally, are numerous and important; the principal are, "A complete System of Astronomy," 3 vols. 4to.; "Elements of Conic Sections," treatises on Fluxions, Hydrostatics, Trigonometry, &c.; "The Credibility of Christianity vindicated," "A Confutation of Atheism from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies," &c. He obtained preferment in the church, and at the time of his decease was rector of Kirkby Bedon, vicar of South Creak, and archdeacon of Bedford. Died, 1821.

VINCENT, THOMAS, a pious Nonconformist minister, who, during the great plague in London, in 1665, distinguished himself by his zeal in attending persons attacked with that malady. He wrote "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire," an "Explanation of the Catechism," and other religious books. Died, 1671.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, an illustrious Italian painter, was born in 1452, and is allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses of his country. He possessed correctness of design, taste, and great powers of expression; and composed a great number of discourses upon several curious subjects, none of which, however, were published, but a "Treatise on the Art of Painting." He died in 1520, at Fontainebleau, in the arms of Francis I.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, an eminent musical composer, born at Naples, in 1690. He was poisoned by the relation of a Roman lady of rank, of whose favours he had boasted.

VINER, CHARLES, an able English lawyer, was born in 1680, at Aldershot, Hants. He was the founder of the Vinerian professorship at Oxford, and the compiler of a "General Abridgment of the Laws of England," originally printed in 24 vols. folio. Died, 1756.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated violinist, was born near Crescentino, in Piedmont, in 1755; and, in his 21st year, was made first violinist at the royal chapel in Turin. He afterwards visited Berlin and Paris. On the breaking out of the revolution, he took refuge in England; and, from the year 1794 till 1796, was leader in the orchestra of the Italian Opera. Having received an order from the alien office to quit the country, he retired to Holland, and thence to Hamburg. In 1801 he returned to London, engaged in the wine trade, and lost the whole of his property. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. invited him to preside over the Académie Royale de Musique, at Paris. In 1822 he settled finally in London, and there remained till his death, in 1824. He was author of a great variety of music for the violin, and the first performer of his age.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the prince of Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about 70 years B.C. His first years were spent at Cremona; he next studied at Milan, and lastly at Naples, where he learnt Greek under Parthenius,

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and philosophy from Syro the Epicurean. Physics and mathematics constituted his favourite objects, and he embraced the doctrine of Plato. He removed to Rome when his country was partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mæcenæ, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his estate. On this occasion he wrote his first "Eclogue;" and, on completing the "Bucolics," he undertook the "Georgics." After these were finished, and had been read by Augustus, he began the "Æneid," at the request of the emperor. This great poem has left the palm of superiority undecided between Homer and Virgil. The poet was engaged 11 years upon this immortal work, but died, without revising it, at Brundisium, n. c. 19, aged 51. He left the greatest part of his property to Mæcenæ, Tusca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli.

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginus. Appius Claudius, to obtain possession of her person, bribed a man to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginus, who was at the camp, being informed of this infamous outrage, hastened to Rome, and, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished B. c. 449.

VIRIATHUS, an illustrious Lusitanian chief, who, in his patriotic endeavours to throw off the yoke of Rome, repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for 14 years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his servants, who had been bribed by Cæpio, the Roman general, B. c. 40.

VISCONTI, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, an Italian antiquary, was born at Vernazza, in 1723, and educated at Rome. He succeeded Winckelmann as commissary of antiquities, in 1768; had the chief management in forming the museum, under popes Clement XIV. and Pius VI.; and died in 1784.

VISCONTI, ENNIUS QUIRINUS, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Rome, in 1751, and was intended by his father for the church; but having formed an attachment to a lady whom he wished to marry, he refused to enter into orders. His knowledge of archaeology was superior to that of his father, and his general talents were of the highest order. He was appointed conservator of the Pio-Clementine museum; and when the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, he was nominated minister of the interior. He afterwards retired to France, became a member of the Institute, professor of archaeology, and surveyor of the museum of antiquities. Among his works are, "Grecian Iconography," "Roman Iconography," and the "Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum." Died, 1818.

VITRUVIUS, MARCUS POLLIO, a celebrated writer on architecture, who flourished in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus,

and is supposed to have been born at Formia, in Campania. His excellent work, "De Architectura," has been often published.

VIVES, JOHN LOUIS, one of the revivers of literature, was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was also employed in the education of the Princess Mary, for whose use he composed his "De Ratione Studii puerilis" and "De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ;" but venturing to argue and write against Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine, he was disgraced and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he repaired to Brussels, where he married, and remained for the rest of his life, occupied as a teacher of the belles lettres. He died in 1541.

VIVIAN, RICHARD HUSKEY, Lord, was born in 1775, the eldest son of John Vivian, esq., of Truro, Cornwall, warden of the Stanneries. In 1793, at the early age of 18, he commenced his glorious military career as ensign in the 20th Infantry. His active service commenced within three months of his joining his regiment, which formed part of Lord Moira's army on the coast of France; and for the following two years he was present at various battles and affairs of outpost, in which his zeal, courage, and conduct were especially conspicuous, in Holland and in the West Indies. In 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th dragoons for Corunna, which he reached in November of that year, and had the perilous and difficult honour of covering the but too well-known retreat of Sir John Moore in January, 1809, the 7th dragoons having been left at Lugo for several hours after the march of the main army. Unlike his unfortunate chief, he reached England in safety, received the brevet of colonel in 1812, and in 1813 embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. From this time to the battle of Waterloo, in which he commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 1st dragoons and 10th and 18th hussars, he was continually in active and efficient service. In the advance upon Toulouse, on the 8th of April, 1814, he was severely wounded in the right arm while making, as the Duke of Wellington's despatch remarked, "a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven through the village of Crais d'Orade." In June, 1814, he returned to England, received the rank of major-general, was appointed to the staff at Brighton, and had a splendid piece of plate presented to him by the officers of the 7th hussars. In 1830 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1837 colonel of the 1st dragoons. Subsequently to the battle of Waterloo, which turned the swords of so many warriors into ploughshares, the gallant subject of this article, who was created a baronet in 1828, when he also had a grant of arms alluding to his services, took an active part in politics, both as a debater in the house and in his character of master-general of the ordnance, to which office he was appointed in 1835. He was called to the house of peers by patent, dated August, 1841. Died, October 1842, aged 67.

VIVIANI, VINCENTIO, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born at Florence, in 1621. He was the disciple of Galileo, after whose death he was much employed in public works by the Grand-duke of Tuscany, who appointed him his first mathematician and chief engineer. He restored a part of the lost works of Aristæus and Apollonius, and wrote several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. Died, 1703.

VOET, or VOETIUS, GIBBERT, a Dutch theologian, was born at Heusden, in 1593. Having studied at Leyden, he first settled as a minister at his native place, where he remained till 1634. He afterwards went to Utrecht, where he was professor of divinity and the oriental languages. He distinguished himself by his attacks on the Armenians; and when the Cartesian philosophy was engaging the public attention, he wrote against Descartes with much asperity and illiberality. His principal works are, "Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Politica Ecclesiastica," 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1677.—**PAUL VOET**, his son, who also died in 1677, was, successively, professor of logic, metaphysics, and civil law, at Utrecht; was the author of several learned works on theology and jurisprudence.—**JOHN VOET**, son of Paul, professor of law at Leyden, was the author of a valuable "Commentary on the Pandects." Died, 1714.

VOISENON, CLAUDE HENRY FUSEE DE, a French dramatist and poet, was born near Melun, in 1708; was educated for the ecclesiastical profession, and became grand-vicar of Boulogne. He was of a lively, humorous disposition, and conscientiously refused the bishopric of Boulogne, from a sense of his unfitness for the episcopal office; but chose to pursue those studies for which by nature he was qualified. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the French academy, and he spent his life in literary pursuits, too freely mingled with licentiousness. Like Piron, he had his days of dissoluteness and his moments of devotion. He wrote "Literary Anecdotes," comedies, and fugitive poetry; and died in 1775.

VOITURE, VINCENT, a celebrated French wit and poet, born at Amiens in 1598. His manners were highly agreeable, and he became master of the ceremonies to Gaston, duke of Orleans. In 1634 he was admitted into the French academy, and was subsequently sent on a mission to Spain, where he was much caressed, and where he composed some verses in such pure and natural Spanish, that they were universally ascribed to Lopez de Vega. Under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin, Voiture was in the zenith of his reputation, and enjoyed large pensions; but gambling, and other vicious habits, kept him poor. He wrote verses in French, Spanish, and Italian; but his letters were the chief basis of his literary reputation, and in their day were extravagantly admired. He died in 1648.

VOLKOFF, THEODORE, a Russian dramatist, was born at Gostroma, in 1729. He wrote several plays, and erected a theatre at Jaroslav, where his success was such, that the empress Elizabeth sent for him to St. Petersburg, and appointed him first

actor of the Russian theatre. In 1759 he was sent to establish a national theatre at Moscow; and Catharine II. bestowed on him an estate, with a patent of nobility. He died in 1763, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE FRANCIS CHASSEBREUF, Count de, peer of France, a celebrated French writer, was born at Craon, in Brittany, in 1755. He was educated at Angers, and studied medicine at Paris; but coming into possession of a small estate, he was enabled to gratify his ardent love of travel. He spent nearly three years in Egypt and Syria; and on his return to France, in 1787, published his "Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte," 2 vols., which was translated into the English and other languages, and procured him an extensive reputation. He was elected a member of the states-general; was confined nearly a twelvemonth during the reign of terror; was appointed professor of history at the normal school in 1794; went to America in the following year, and resided there till 1798; was created a senator and count, during Napoleon's consulship; and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was designated a member of the chamber of peers. In all situations, however, he was the defender of liberal principles. Among his principal works are his "Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires," "Lectures on History," and "New Researches on Ancient History." Died, 1820.

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian engraver, born at Bassano, in 1733. He was a self-taught artist, and acquired a degree of excellence in his profession rarely equalled. He was engaged to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. Died, 1802. Volpato wrote the "Principles of Design," and Raphael Morgan was his pupil and son-in-law.

VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, a celebrated experimental philosopher, was born at Como, in 1745. He laid the foundation of his fame by two treatises, which described a new electrical machine; was for 30 years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon, and died in 1826. Volta directed his attention particularly to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity, in which science he made many discoveries and improvements; but the great invention which immortalises his name is the Voltaic pile, or electrical column. His works form 5 vols. 8vo.

VOLTAIRE, FRANCIS MARIE AROUET DE, the most celebrated literary character of his age, was born at Chatenay, near Paris, in 1694, and received his education in the Jesuit's college of Louis XIV. Here he displayed talents which warranted the highest expectations; and having recited from memory, a poem of Rousseau, before the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, she was so pleased with the talent of the boy, that she left him a legacy of 2000 livres to purchase a library. His father intended him for the law, but he declined to follow the profession, and assiduously cultivated his taste for literary pursuits. In 1716 he was imprisoned in the

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Bastille, on an unfounded suspicion of having written a libel on the government; and, while there, he formed the plan of the "Henriade," and completed the tragedy of "Edipus," which was represented in 1718 with singular success. A second unjust confinement in the Bastille induced him to take up his residence in England for three years, where he was favourably received, and obtained a most liberal subscription for his "Henriade." On his return to France in 1730, he published his "Brutus," which was followed by "Zara," the most affecting of his tragedies. His next work, the "Lettres Philosophiques," gave such offence by its profaneness, that the parliament of Paris condemned the book to be burnt, and warrants were issued for apprehending the author. He therefore passed some years in concealment at Cirey, near Vassil, in Champagne, where he was treated with the greatest kindness by the mistress of the estate, the Marchioness du Chatelet, and wrote his "Elémens de la Philosophie de Newton," to make his countrymen acquainted with the great discoveries of the English philosopher. He also produced the plays of "Alzira" and "Mahomet," which last was censured as immoral and irreligious; but his "Merope," brought out in 1745, was received with such applause, that the poet became a favourite at court, and was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber and historiographer of France. In 1746 he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he broke through the old custom of panegyrising Cardinal Richelieu; but this innovation created him so many enemies, that he retired to Lunéville, and did not return to Paris till 1749. The year following he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, who made him one of his chamberlains, and gave him a pension. The greatest intimacy for a time subsisted between them; but he at length drew upon himself Frederic's displeasure, and quitted Prussia, carrying with him the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire then went to Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the Pays de Gex, where he resided during the remainder of his life, with his niece, Madame Denis. He also induced many ingenious artizans to settle there, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he went to Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction; but his incessant literary labours, and the change from his accustomed manner of life, affected his health so much, that he observed, "I have come to Paris to find my glory and my grave." Having taken a large dose of opium, without the advice of his physician, it is thought to have hastened his death, which took place May 30. 1778. Besides his poetical works, he wrote an "Essay on General History," the "Age of Louis XIV.," "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," "History of the Czar Peter the Great," the romances of "Candide," "Zadig," and some others.

His collected works form 70 vols. 8vo. He had stupendous talents, but there were many parts of his character by no means great or estimable.

VOLTERRA, DANIEL DE, an Italian painter and sculptor, who was employed, under the pontificate of Paul IV., to cover the nudities of some of the figures in the Last Judgment of Michel Angelo, which obtained for him the ludicrous title of Bragghettone. Died, 1566.

VOPISCUS, FLAVIUS, a native of Syracuse, who flourished A.D. 304. He wrote the history of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c.

VORSTIUS, CONRAD, a theological writer, was born at Cologne, in 1569. James I. of England caused his book, "Tractatus Theologicus de Deo," to be burnt, and complained to the states against the author, who was banished from Holland, and died at Tonningen, in 1622.

VOS, MARTIN DE, a painter, was born at Antwerp, about 1534, and died there in 1604. He painted history, portraits, and landscapes, in a very fine style.—**SIMON DE Vos**, another artist of Antwerp, was born in 1603, and died about 1670. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but excelled in hunting pieces.

VOSS, JOHN HENRY, one of the chief modern philologists, was born at Mecklenburg, in 1751; studied under Heyne, at Göttingen, with great distinction; and, after holding various appointments in different parts of Germany, obtained the chair of philology in Heidelberg in 1809, which he held till his death. His translations of Homer, Virgil, Hesiod, and Theocritus are regarded by many as real substitutes for the originals; that of Shakspeare, though full of spirit, is on the whole not so successful. The simplicity and natural charms of his own idyllic poems, more especially his "Luise," have never been surpassed by any German poet. Died, 1820.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, an eminent critic and philologist, was professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam. His works are frequently referred to as authorities, particularly the following: "De Historicis Græcis," "De Historicis Latinis," and "Ars Historica." Born, 1677; died, 1649.

VOSSIUS, ISAAC, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden, in 1618, and, possessing great natural talents, very early acquired a high reputation among the learned. In 1670 he came to England, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He died in 1688. His works are numerous and erudite. He was rude in his manners, and sceptical in his religious notions, but so credulous in other matters, that Charles II. said, "he is a strange man for a divine, for there is nothing which he refuses to believe, except the Bible."

VOUET, SIMON, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, in 1582; and, after a residence of 14 years in Italy, was sent for by Louis XIII. to assist in the decorations of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. Died, 1649.

VROON, HENRY CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem, in 1593. He was famous in sea pieces, and drew the designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the details of the defeat of the Spanish armada.

VULSON, MARC DE, sieur de la Colom-

blière, a writer on heraldry. Having, while he resided at Grenoble, in 1681, surprised his wife with a gallant, and killed them both on the spot, he rode post to Paris to solicit a pardon, which he obtained. Died, 1688. His works on the heraldic science are much esteemed.

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WACE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. He was a native of Jersey, and became chaplain to Henry II., king of England, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. He wrote, in Norman-French verse, a history of England, an account of the Norman conquest, and some romances.

WADING, or WADDING, LUKE, an Irish ecclesiastic, born at Waterford, in 1588. He held a divinity professorship in the university of Salamanca; but having accompanied the Bishop of Carthage to Rome, he continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. He refused a cardinal's hat, and founded the college of St. Isidore for Irish students of the Franciscan order; but he is said to have greatly encouraged the Irish rebellion in 1641. He wrote a "History of the Order of St. Francis," and edited the works of Duns Scotus, Calaisio's Concordance, &c. Died, 1637.

WADING, PETER, a learned Irish Jesuit, was born at Waterford; became chancellor of the university of Gratz, in Styria; was the author of numerous metrical and other works in the Latin language, and died in 1644.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, was born in 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christchurch College. He died in 1610, and the seminary which bears his name was completed in 1613.

WADSTROM, CHARLES BERN, a Swedish traveller and philanthropist, was born at Stockholm, in 1746. Having visited Africa, with a view to acquire information that might lead to the abolition of the slave trade, he was, on his return to Europe, examined at the bar of the English House of Commons upon that subject; and he afterwards published his "Observations on the Slave Trade," &c. Died, 1799.

WAFER, LIONEL, an English voyager, was originally a surgeon in the navy. Having accompanied Dampier, the circumnavigator, and quarrelled with him, he was left on shore on the isthmus of Darien; but, owing to his medical skill, the Indians treated him kindly, and gave him his liberty when an English vessel arrived on the coast. On his return, in 1690, he published an interesting account of his adventures.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, a Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam, in 1709. He was the author of the "History of Holland," 21 vols., for which he was appointed historio-

grapher to his native city. He also wrote "The present State of the United Provinces," 12 vols. &c. Died, 1773.

WAGENSEIL, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent German scholar and polemic, was born at Nuremberg, in 1633. He was educated at Altorf; where, in 1667, he was made professor of history and jurisprudence. His "Tela Ignea Satanae," a controversial treatise, in refutation of the Jewish writers on the Christian religion, is a work of great ability. Died, 1705.

WAGHORN, Lieut. THOMAS, R.N., whose name will be for ever associated with the great achievement of steam communication between England and India, was born at Chatham, 1800. At 12 years of age he was appointed a midshipman, and before he had completed his 17th year he passed in navigation for lieutenant. After a short cruise he volunteered for the Arracan war, and having received the command of the East India Company's cutter, Matchless, and seen much service by land and sea, he returned to Calcutta in 1827. From this period he turned his attention to the great project he had had long secretly at heart—a steam communication between England and India; and the ardour, perseverance, and firmness with which he worked it to completion, have gained him a name among the benefactors of his race. But we regret to say that fame was all that he achieved by his arduous and long-continued exertions; for the gigantic operations in which he had been engaged exhausted his resources, and he met with but scanty assistance from those whom every consideration of humanity and liberality should have induced to lend him a helping hand. Died, 1850.

WAGSTAFF, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a humorous writer, was born at Cublington, in Buckinghamshire, in 1685. He practised medicine in London, and became physician to Bartholomew's Hospital. Died, 1725.

WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, a learned divine, was born in Warwickshire, in 1645. He practised physic for some time, and in 1693 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop. He published several sermons, and an able "Vindication of King Charles I., proving him the Author of the Icon Basilicæ." Died, 1712.

WAHLENBERG, GEORGE, an eminent botanist, was born in the province of Warmland, in 1784. He visited the remote parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, and most of the northern countries of Europe,

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for the purpose of making botanical and geological researches; and on his return to Upsal, where he was superintendant of the museum of science, he published his "Flora Laponica," "Flora Carpathorum," "Flora Upsaliensis," and "Flora Suecica," besides some geological treatises. Died, 1814.

WAILLY, CHARLES DE, an eminent French architect, was born in 1729, at Paris; studied at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and a founder of the Society of the Friends of the Arts. He died in 1798. Among the buildings which he designed are, the Spinola palace at Genoa, the mansion of Ormes in Touraine, and the Odéon at Paris.

WAITHMAN, a well-known alderman and M.P. for London, was born near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1765; served his apprenticeship to his uncle, a linendraper at Bath; and for many years carried on that business in Fleet Street, London. He obtained much notoriety as a city orator, and by strenuously advocating popular rights on all occasions, was regarded, by a large class of the citizens as a champion of freedom. He consequently not only obtained a civic gown, but filled the office of lord mayor, and was elected four times to represent the city of London in parliament. He died in 1833, and his friends erected an obelisk to his memory, opposite to that raised in honour of Mr. Wilkes, at the foot of Ludgate Hill.

WAKE, Sir ISAAC, an able diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, in 1755. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and, in 1804, was chosen public orator of that university. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to several foreign courts; and, in 1819, received the honour of knighthood. He wrote several works, the principal of which was his "Rex Platonius." Died, 1832.

WAKE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1657, and educated at Oxford. Having entered into orders, he soon distinguished himself by the zeal with which he espoused the Protestant cause, though in opposition to the wishes of the court; and he was accordingly well received by William III. on his accession to the throne. He was, successively, king's chaplain, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his moderation, firmness, and liberality. He endeavoured to promote a union of the English and Gallican churches, for which he was grossly calumniated, though the measure was well meant, and, had it taken effect, the papal power would have been greatly weakened. He published a translation of the "Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers," an "Exposition of the Church Catechisms," and three volumes of "Sermons." Died, 1737.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Nottingham,

in 1759. He took his degree of B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he served a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, and next at Liverpool; but he grew dissatisfied with the doctrines of the church of England, and left it to become classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connection with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he published a pamphlet against Public Worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He wrote some pamphlets against government, of which no notice was taken, until his letter to the Bishop of Llandaff appeared, when the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from which he was liberated in May, 1801, but died of a fever in September following. The principal of his works are, a "Translation of the New Testament," 2 vols.; "Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus," 2 vols.; an edition of "Lucretius," 3 vols.; an "Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the Three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," 4 vols.; and the "Silva Critica."

WAKEFIELD, FRISCELLA, well known by the many ingenious works which she wrote to promote juvenile improvement. She was the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general. She resided for many years at Tottenham, in Middlesex; but died at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1832, aged 82.

WALBAUM, JOHN JULIUS, a German physician and naturalist, was born at Wolfenbützel, in 1724. He settled at Lubeck, where he attained great reputation, published several valuable works, and died in 1799.

WALDEN, THOMAS, an English Carmelite, whose real name was Netter, was born at Walden, in Essex, about 1367. He studied at Oxford; and, in 1409, was sent by Henry IV. to the council of Pisa. Henry V. reposed entire confidence in him; and he became no less a favourite with the young monarch, whom he attended to France, and died there in 1430.

WALLES, WILLIAM, a mathematician and astronomer, was born about 1734; went to Hudson's Bay, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; accompanied Captain Cook in two voyages round the world; became mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude; and died in 1798. Among his works are, "Astronomical Observations on the Southern Hemisphere," a treatise on the "Discovery of the Longitude by means of Timepieces," and an "Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales."

WALKER, ADAM, a lecturer on astronomy and a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Westmoreland, and born in 1731. His father was a woollen manufacturer, in which business he was placed at an early age, and his turn for mechanics very soon developed itself in the construction of models

of corn mills, paper mills, &c. After showing great perseverance in obtaining knowledge from books, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and being successively an usher and a schoolmaster, he became a lecturer on experimental philosophy, visiting most of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom in that capacity. At length, in 1778, he fixed his abode in the metropolis, and continued to read a course of lectures every winter, at his house in George Street, Hanover Square. He wrote an "Analysis of his Lectures," a "System of Familiar Philosophy in Lectures," a "Treatise on Geography," "Remarks on a Tour through Germany, France, and Italy," "A Tour to the Lakes," &c. His mechanical skill was apparent in his Eldouranion, or transparent orrery, and the revolving lights on the rocks of Scilly. Died, 1821. — His son, WILLIAM, was also a public lecturer on astronomy. Born, 1766; died, 1816.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a political writer of the 17th century, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and became M.P. for Wells. Being a zealous Presbyterian, he was violently hostile to the Independents, against whom he published, in 1648, "A History of Independency." He also attacked the Protector in a treatise called "Cromwell's Slaughter House." He was committed to the Tower, and died there in 1651.

WALKER, Sir EDWARD, an historian and herald, was born at Netherstowey, in Somersetshire. He was made clerk of the privy council in 1644, and received the honour of knighthood; attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him garter-king-at-arms. Died, 1677. He wrote "Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c. of King Charles I.," "Military Discoveries," "Historical Discourses," &c.

WALKER, GEORGE, was born of English parents, at Tyrone, in Ireland; and is celebrated for his stubborn defence of Londonderry against James II. He enjoyed much favour with William III., whom he accompanied throughout his Irish campaigns, and fell at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALKER, JOHN, a lexicographer, was born in 1783, at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire. He was at one time master of an academy at Kensington, and subsequently a lecturer on elocution, which art he had originally studied with a view to the stage. His principal works are, a "Pronouncing Dictionary," a "Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," and a "Rhetorical Grammar." Died, 1807.

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, was born in 1750, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. After passing through various occupations, he rose to some eminence as a medical practitioner; and, at the time of his decease, he was at the head of the London Vaccine Institution. He published "Elements of Geography," a "Universal Gazetteer," and some medical treatises. Died, 1830.

WALKER, THOMAS, a dramatic performer of some note in the time of Garrick, was born in London, in 1698. He had all the physical requisites for a good actor; ex-

celled in Macheath, Hotspur, Falconbridge, &c., and was in high favour with the public. Died, 1743.

WALKER, THOMAS, a barrister and police magistrate, was born in 1784. Having a natural turn for humorous anecdotes, and mixing much in society, this gentleman hoarded up the smart sayings and witty conversations which fell from his clever companions in their hours of relaxation; and at length he resolved to make the world acquainted with the "fond conceits" with which his brain was stored. Hence arose the weekly periodical, called "The Original," of which 26 numbers only made their appearance. In consequence of indisposition he went over to the Continent, and while at Brussels was attacked rather suddenly, and died Jan. 20, 1836.

WALKER, WILLIAM, a learned divine of the 17th century, was born in Lincolnshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; became master of the free school at Louth, and next of that at Grantham; and had the credit of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. Among his works are, "A Treatise of English Particles," "Tropheumatologia Rhetorica," "Explanation of Lilly's Grammar," and "Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina." Died, 1684.

WALL, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1708, at Powick, in Worcestershire; was educated at Worcester Grammar-school, and at Merton College, Oxford; and, settling at Worcester as a medical practitioner, he first made known the virtues of the Malvern waters, and contributed to establish the porcelain manufactory. Died, 1776.

WALL, MARTIN, son of the preceding, and who was also an eminent physician, was born in 1744, and was educated at New College, Oxford. On the death of Dr. Parsons, in 1785, he was elected clinical professor of that university, and spent the remainder of his life at Oxford, where he enjoyed a high reputation for medical skill, and was much esteemed for his social qualities. Died, 1824.

WALL, WILLIAM, who for upwards of half a century was the incumbent of Shoreham, in Sussex, was the author of a valuable work, entitled the "History of Infant Baptism." He also wrote "Critical Notes on the Old Testament," 2 vols. &c. Died, 1728.

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated Scotch patriot and hero, was the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, and born in 1706. He possessed great strength and undaunted courage; and being indignant at seeing his country enslaved by Edward I., he resolved to undertake its liberation. His success at the head of a small band of followers induced many of the barons to join him; and he gained a splendid victory over Earl Warrene, at Cambuskenneth, on the banks of the Forth. He was appointed regent; but his elevation having excited jealousy among the nobles, he resigned the regency. Edward having been informed of his successes, hastened home from Flanders, and with a large army defeated the Scots at Falkirk, which compelled Wallace to retreat to the mountains, and resort to his original system of predatory warfare. For seven

years he continued to harass the English; but, in 1305, he was betrayed into the hands of Edward, by Sir John Monteith, who sent him in chains to London, where he was executed as a traitor. The heroic deeds of Wallace have been the frequent theme of the poet and the historian, and his memory is still cherished in Scotland with affection.

WALLENSTEIN or **WALSTEIN**, **ALBERT WINCESLASS**, duke of Friedland, a celebrated German general, was born in Bohemia, in 1583. He obtained an immense fortune by marriage, which he applied to the raising of a formidable army for the service of the emperor. These were paid partly from his own resources and partly from plunder; and for several years he distinguished himself by his successes in the north of Germany; for which he was rewarded with the dukedoms of Mecklenburg and Friedland. In 1632, Wallenstein was declared head of the Catholic army, with power to act independently of the council. He was at first successful against Gustavus, but was ultimately defeated at the celebrated battle of Lutzen, where the death of the Swedish monarch dearly purchased the victory. He was at length accused of treason, and perished by the treachery of some of his own officers. Wallenstein possessed much prudence, knowledge of mankind, and cunning, especially the art of fathoming the intentions of others and concealing his own. Towards those who were dependent on him he was severe, and not unfrequently cruel; but he was lavish to those whom he wished to gain over to his purposes.

WALLER, **EDMUND**, an English poet, was born at Colehill, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He was elected a member of parliament when in his 17th year; and at the age of 23 he married a rich heiress, who died soon after, and left him an infant daughter. Waller then paid his addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, whom he has immortalised under the poetical name of Sacharissa; but though she admired his verses, she slighted his offers, and married the Earl of Sunderland. He then espoused a lady of the name of Bresse, by whom he had 13 children. In the long parliament he represented Agmondestham, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king; but in 1643 he was taken up for a plot, when, to save his life, he made a confession, and after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of 10,000*l.*, obtained his liberty. He then went to France, and resided there till he found himself getting to the end of his resources, when he applied to Cromwell, who gave him leave to return, and restored his estate. Waller repaid the favour by a panegyric on the Protector; but he was equally lavish of his praise on Charles II. with whom he was a favourite; as he also was with James II.; and he appears to have taken advantage of his intimacy with that monarch to give him very sound advice. He now turned his thoughts to devotion, and composed "Divine Poems." He died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, aged 82. His

intellectual powers were of a superior order; he was at once a prompt, elegant, and graceful speaker, while the wit and pleasantness of his conversation made him a favourite, even with those whom his abject pliancy must have disgusted. English versification is much indebted to him; and for ease, gaiety, brilliancy, and wit, his amatory poetry has not been surpassed.

WALLER, **SIR WILLIAM**, an eminent general of the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1597, in Kent, and was educated at Magdalen College and Hart Hall, Oxford. On his returning from Germany, where he had served as a volunteer against the emperor, he was elected for Andover as a member of the long parliament. He opposed the court, and, on the breaking out of the war, was made second in command under the Earl of Essex. The west of England was the scene of his principal exploits; and in the early part of his career, he fought with signal success, but was ultimately defeated. The self-denying ordinance removed him from service, and he became so much an object of suspicion to the republicans, that he was twice imprisoned. He died in 1668. He wrote "Divine Meditations" and a "Vindication of his Character and Conduct."

WALLERIUS, **JOHN GOTTSCHALK**, an eminent Swedish chemist and mineralogist, author of "Systema Mineralogicum," "Chemia Physica," and other excellent works on those sciences. Died, 1783.

WALLIS, **JOHN**, an eminent English mathematician and divine, was born in 1616, at Ashford, in Kent, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was chosen, in 1649, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and made keeper of the archives there; in 1658; was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society; and, after a long life devoted to science and his clerical duties, died in 1703. His mathematical works are included in three volumes, and his "Sermons" form a fourth.

WALMESLEY, **CHARLES**, a Roman Catholic divine, and an eminent mathematician, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, a monk of the Benedictine order, and vicar apostolic of the western district of England. He died at Bath, in 1797, aged 76. He was a member of the Royal Society, and the author of several mathematical treatises.

WALPOLE, **SIR ROBERT**, earl of Orford, a celebrated statesman, was born in 1676, at Houghton, his father's seat in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He entered parliament in 1701, as member for Castle Rising, which borough his father had represented; but in the following year he was elected for Lynn. In 1708 he was appointed secretary of war; in 1709, treasurer of the navy; and, in 1710, one of the managers of Sacheverell's trial; but, on the dissolution of the Whig ministry, he was dismissed from all his offices, expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, on the charge of breach of trust and notorious corruption. This was looked upon as a mere party proceeding by a majority of the people, and, on the accession of George I., the Whigs being again in the ascendant, he

was made paymaster of the forces, and, subsequently, prime minister. In consequence of disputes with his colleagues, however, he was induced to resign in 1717, and he remained in opposition till 1720, when he once more became paymaster of the forces. His reputation as a financier induced all eyes to be directed towards him on the occurrence of the unprecedented disasters arising from the bursting of the South Sea bubble; and Lord Sunderland being obliged to retire, Walpole was again raised to the high situation of premier, which he retained for two-and twenty years, in spite of incessant attacks from political enemies of the most splendid talents. In 1742 he resigned, and was created Earl of Orford. He was an able financier, a good tactician in debate, a most serviceable minister to the house of Brunswick, and a zealous friend of the Protestant succession. He died in 1745.

WALPOLE, HORATIO, Lord, brother of the preceding, was born in 1678, held various offices under the government, and was an able diplomatist, was created a peer in 1756, and died in 1797. He wrote an answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History, and some political pamphlets.

WALPOLE, HORACE, earl of Orford, the youngest son of Sir Robert, was born in 1718, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Camb.idge. In 1741, he entered parliament, successively representing Callington, Castle Rising, and Lynn. But it was soon apparent that he took no delight in senatorial proceedings, and in 1768 he retired wholly from public business. Literature and the fine arts were the great sources of his delight, and much of his existence was pleasantly dedicated to the embellishment of his villa at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, and to the formation of a splendid collection of the relics of antiquity. He also established a private press, and printed several works there. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom, but never took his seat in the House of Lords. His principal works are, "The Castle of Otranto," "Historic Doubts of the Life and Reign of Richard III.," "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy; "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," and "The Anecdotes of Painting in England." Died, 1797.

WALSH, EDWARD, an eminent physician, was born at Waterford, in Ireland, and graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh. He commenced his professional career as physician in a West India packet, and had much experience in the treatment of the yellow fever, which at that time was raging in Jamaica. He afterwards served as an army surgeon in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expeditions to Holland and Copenhagen. With the 49th regiment he proceeded to Canada, was afterwards attached to the 6th dragoons, and sent to Spain; and, having accompanied the Walcheren expedition, he was promoted to the staff, went to the Continent as physician to the forces, and ended his medico-medical career at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Walsh published "A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland," and "Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches." Died, 1832.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a minor English poet of the 17th century. He was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope, held a situation in the household of queen Anne, and died in 1708. His poems are chiefly of an amatory character.

WALSINGHAM, Sir FRANCIS, an eminent statesman in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent. After receiving his education at King's College, Cambridge, where he acquired an excellent knowledge of languages, he was several times employed on missions to France; and, in 1573, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of the unfortunate queen Mary. He was a man of subtle policy, sparing neither time, trouble, nor expense in carrying such measures as he thought likely to serve the cause of the queen and embarrass her enemies. It has been said, that "he outdid the Jesuits in their own bow, and over-reached them in their equivocation," and that he kept 83 agents and 18 spies in foreign courts. He died in 1590, aged 89.

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, an English chronicler of the 15th century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine of St. Alban's. He was appointed historiographer royal about 1440, and wrote "A History of England, from 1273 to the death of Henry V."

WALTER, JOHN, whose name is inseparably connected with the gigantic achievements of the press in modern times, was the son of Mr. John Walter, printer to the customs, and for many years chief proprietor of the Times newspaper. He was born in 1773, and having, on the completion of his education, made himself acquainted with all the technicalities and routine of a large printing establishment, he, in 1803, became a joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the Times; and from this period, during the long course of 44 years, he devoted himself to the moral and material improvement of what has been so justly termed "the fourth estate" of the realm. Besides being among the first to impart to the daily press its vast range and celerity of information, its authentic accuracy, and its universal correspondence, he was the first to bring the steam-engine to its assistance. This took place Nov. 29th, 1814; and familiar as the discovery is now, it was not made without an amount of risk, labour, and anxiety, which few men could have undergone. Mr. Walter's success in the establishment of the Times as the "leading journal" was attained not so much by his own brilliant abilities, as by the discernment with which he sought out, and the munificence with which he rewarded, talent, wherever it could be found, and by the intuitive sagacity with which he, from time to time, felt the pulse of the nation and prescribed accordingly. In adopting this course he necessarily exposed himself to the charge of inconsistency, and incurred the hostility of all party politicians and class interests; but for these sacrifices he was amply compensated, in witnessing the growing success of that great organ of public opinion, which

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it had been his glory to found, and his chief pleasure to assist and advise. Mr. Walter sat in parliament from 1832 to 1837 for Berkshire, where his estate, Bearwood, was situated; in 1840 he contested Southwark unsuccessfully; in April, 1841, he was returned for Nottingham; and it is a curious circumstance that Mr. Walter's vote in parliament may be said to have sealed the fate of the Melbourne administration, which he had long been combating in the press (the motion of want of confidence, which led to its overthrow, being carried only by a majority of one). Died, 1847.

WALTHER, BERNARD, an eminent astronomer of Nuremberg, in the 15th century. He studied under and assisted Regiomontanus, and is regarded as the first discoverer of the regular effect of atmospheric refraction. Died, 1504.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned prelate, was born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, on which he fled to Oxford, where he formed the plan of a "Polyglot Bible," which was published in 6 vols. folio., and to which he principally owes his literary reputation. In 1660 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London the year following.

WALTON, IZAAK, of piscatory fame, was born in 1593, at Stafford, and kept a linen-draper's shop in London, first in the Royal Exchange, and afterwards at the corner of Chancery Lane, Fleet Street; but about 1632 he married the sister of Bishop Ken, and in the beginning of the civil wars quitted the metropolis, and went to reside at Winchester, where he died in 1683. His "Complete Angler" has long afforded delight not only to those who are fond of that "innocent recreation," but to general readers, and has passed through numerous editions. He was also a biographer; and his Lives of Hooker, Bishop Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert exhibit him as such in a highly favourable light.

WANLEY, NATHANIEL, an English clergyman, residing at Coventry; author of "The Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man." Died, about 1690.

WANLEY, HUMPHRY, son of the preceding, was born at Coventry, in 1672, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford; on leaving which university he became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and afterwards librarian to the Earl of Oxford, in whose service he died in 1736. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus, and made numerous collections relative to archaeology and bibliography.

WARBECK, PETER, or PERKIN, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England, in the reign of Henry VII., and assumed the character and title of Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and, landing

in Cornwall, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but, on the approach of the royal army, he fled to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit, under the promise of a pardon, and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.

WARBURTON, JOHN, an English antiquary and herald; author of "Valium Romanum." Born, 1682; died, 1759.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, bishop of Gloucester, a very eminent theological writer, critic, and controversialist, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in 1698. His works are very numerous; but those for which he is most celebrated are, "A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians," "The Alliance between Church and State," "The Divine Legation of Moses," "Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man," and editions of Shakspeare, Pope, &c. Dr. Warburton was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge; but he was so proud of his literary powers, that he treated all who opposed him with contemptuous superiority and haughty disdain. He commenced his clerical career in 1726, as vicar of Griesley, in Nottinghamshire; was appointed, in 1746, preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn; and rapidly advanced in his profession, becoming bishop of Gloucester in 1750. He died in June, 1779.

WARD, EDWARD, a burlesque poet, and miscellaneous writer at the end of the 17th century, who wrote "The London Spy," and turned Don Quixote into Hudibrastic verse.

WARD, JOHN, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College, was born in London in 1679, and died in 1758. He wrote the "Lives of the Gresham Professors," "Lectures on Oratory," 2 vols. &c.

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, the well known author of "Tremaine," was born in London, 1765. His father was a Spanish merchant resident at Gibraltar, where his son Robert passed his early years. When about eight years of age, he was sent to England. He received his education at Walthamstow, where he had the late Mr. Justice Park for a schoolfellow; thence he was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford; and, after a short period of continental travel, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1790. For some years he went the western circuit, spending his long vacations at the house of his elder and only surviving brother in the Isle of Wight; and here he wrote his "Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe," &c., which was published in 1793, and proved successful both as a work of literature and as a professional speculation. He was now frequently employed in cases before the privy council; and the works relating to

international and maritime law, which he produced from time to time, secured him the friendship of Lord Grenville, Sir W. Scott, and Lord Eldon, who offered him a judgeship in the admiralty court of Nova Scotia. This offer, however, he declined; and in 1802, through the influence of Pitt and Lord Mulgrave, to whom he was related by marriage, he was elected to parliament for Cocker-mouth, aided the premier both by his speeches and his pen, and had just been nominated to a Welsh judgeship, in 1805, when he relinquished it for the under-secretaryship of foreign affairs, Lord Mulgrave being his chief. On the death of Mr. Pitt, 1806, he retired into the country, and occupied himself in rural pursuits; but on the formation of the Portland ministry, in 1807, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, exchanging this office in 1811 for the clerkship of the ordinance, which he held till 1823. He then retired from parliament and from public life. But now that his political life was over, and he found himself without any other occupation than the auditorship of the civil list—a sinecure appointment,—he once more resumed the pen, and wrote "Tremaine," which, though published anonymously, produced a great sensation in literary circles, and became exceedingly popular. This was followed, in 1827, by "De Vere," which was hardly less successful; and after some years spent in retirement and on the Continent, he returned to his literary labours, and published successively his "Illustrations of Human Life," "Pictures of the World," "Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688," and "De Clifford," a novel in 4 vols. Mr. Ward was thrice married. His second wife was Mrs. Plumer Lewis, of Gilston Park, in Herts; and shortly after his marriage he assumed the name of Plumer before that of Ward. Died at Oke-over Hall, Stafford, 1846, aged 81. His "Memoirs and Literary Remains" have been published by the Hon. E. Phipps.

WARD, SETH, bishop of Salisbury, a learned prelate, chiefly distinguished for his skill in mathematics and astronomy. He was public spirited and munificent, contributing to several liberal undertakings, besides founding and endowing a college of matrons for 10 clergymen's widows. Born, 1617; died, 1689.

WARE, Sir JAMES, an eminent antiquary and historian, was born at Dublin, in 1594, and died in 1668. He wrote "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ," the "History and Antiquities of Ireland," and several other works.

WARE, JAMES, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was born, about 1750, at Portsmouth. After having been demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge, he formed a partnership in the metropolis with Mr. Wathen, which continued till 1791; after which he practised on his own account, and attained a first-rate reputation. Among his works are, "Observations on Ophthalmia," "Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis," and "Chirurgical Observations." Died, 1815.

WARDLAW, HENRY, bishop of St. Andrew's, and founder of the university there, was preferred to that see by pope Benedict XIII. in 1404. Though a man of strict

morals and great simplicity of character, he was a still greater enemy to what he believed to be heresy than to immorality; and he accordingly condemned to the stake those who, unhappily for their temporal peace, questioned the doctrines of the Romish church. Died, 1440.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an English prelate and statesman, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He successively became master of the rolls, lord chancellor, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury. In 1515 he resigned the great seal on account of the differences between him and Wolsey, and died in 1532. He was the friend of Erasmus, and a great patron of literature.

WARING, Dr. EDWARD, an eminent English mathematician. He wrote "Miscellanea Analytica," "Meditationes Algebrae," "Meditationes Analyticae," "An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge," and other works. Born, 1735; died, 1786.

WARNER, Dr. FERDINANDO, an English divine, and a theological, biographical, historical, and medical writer. Born, 1703; died, 1768. His principal publications are "A System of Divinity," 5 vols.; an "Ecclesiastical History of England," 2 vols.; "The Life of Sir Thomas More," and "The History of Ireland."—His son, JOHN WARNER, published a translation of the "History of Friar Gerund," from the Spanish, 2 vols.; and a work on prosody, entitled "Metronariston."

WARNER, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Westminster, in 1585. He was successively prebendary of Canterbury, dean of Lichfield, and bishop of Rochester; suffered much for his loyalty in the rebellion, but recovered his episcopal seat at the Restoration; and died in 1666. He was the founder of the college at Bromley, Kent, for the widows of clergymen.

WARNER, RICHARD, a botanist, born in London, in 1711; died, 1775. He wrote "Plantæ Woodfordienses," &c.; and at his death, bequeathed his library to Wadham College, Oxford, where he had received his education.

WARNER, WILLIAM, an English poet of the 16th century; author of "Albion's England," a poem written in an elegant style. Born, 1558; died, 1609.

WARREN, CHARLES, an eminent engraver, was a native of London, and for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession. He was the first who effectually removed the difficulties of engraving on steel. Died, 1823.

WARREN, Sir JOHN BORLASE, an eminent naval officer, was born in 1754, in Cornwall; was educated at Winchester School, and at an early age entered the navy. During the American war he performed several gallant actions, and rose to the rank of post-captain. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he equally distinguished himself; particularly in capturing, off the coast of Ireland, the Hoche man-of-war, and six frigates laden with troops for the conquest of that island. After the peace of Amiens, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, in

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which post he remained until 1805. He attained the rank of admiral in 1810, and died in 1822.

WARREN, Sir PETER, an able English admiral, entered the navy when very young, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore. In 1745 he commanded a squadron, with which he attacked and took possession of Louisbourg; and in 1747 he fell in with a French squadron, which he completely defeated, capturing several of their men-of-war. This last exploit rendered him very popular, and he was returned M.P. for Westminster. Died, 1752.

WARTON, Dr. JOSEPH, son of the Rev. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry at Oxford, was born in 1722, at Dunsfold, in Surrey; was educated at Winchester School, and Oriel College, Oxford; became curate of Chelsea, and rector of Tamworth; and, in 1760, was advanced to the station of head-master at Winchester, where he presided with high reputation nearly 30 years. In 1788 he obtained a stall in the cathedral of Winchester, and the rectory of Faston, which he exchanged for Upham. In 1793 he retired from the school to his rectory of Wickham, in Hampshire, where he died in 1800. His chief works are, an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" and translations from Virgil.

WARTON, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, was born in 1728; received his education at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford; and in his 20th year he distinguished himself by his "Triumph of Isis," a poetical vindication of Oxford against the reflections of Mason. His "Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen," published in 1754, made him advantageously known as a critic, and prepared the way for his election, in 1757, to the professorship of poetry at Oxford, which he filled for 10 years with great ability. The first volume of his "History of English Poetry" was published in 1774, and the second and third, respectively, in 1778 and 1781. His plan was extensive, including the period from the 11th to the 18th century; but when he had gone as far as the Elizabethan writers, he suspended, and ultimately abandoned, the undertaking. He succeeded Whitehead as poet-laureate, and died in 1790. Besides the works above noticed, he wrote some elegant poems, and performed various other literary labours.

WARWICK, Sir PHILIP, a political and historical writer, was born in Westminster, in 1608; was educated at Eton and Geneva; became a member of the long parliament, but was expelled the house for joining the king, to whom he was secretary; took up arms in the royal cause, was knighted by Charles II., and died in 1682. He was the author of a "Discourse on Government" and some interesting "Memoirs of King Charles I."

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, the first president of the United States of America, was born in 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father died when he was only 10 years of age; but his elder brother having married a connection of Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the northern part of Virginia,

George was introduced to the acquaintance of that nobleman, who gave him, when in his 18th year, an appointment as surveyor of a certain portion of the before-mentioned territory. At the age of 20 he was a major in the colonial militia, and in 1755 he served under the unfortunate General Braddock, on whose fall he conducted the retreat in a masterly manner. He held the command of the Virginian troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health. He now served his country as a senator, and was elected a member of the assembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animosity, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Mr. Washington; and accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. Of the particulars of that great revolution it is impossible here to give a detail; suffice it to observe, that to his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were almost wholly indebted for that independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, Washington resigned his commission to congress, and retired to his seat of Mount Vernon; a retreat from the toils of public life, which he afterwards quitted with sincere regret. In 1789 he was elected president of the United States, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he so well merited. He delivered his inaugural address on the 30th of April, and throughout his administration he acted up to the principles and promises therein contained. As before, in his military capacity, so now in his civil, he declined receiving anything beyond his actual expenditure in his official character. He well knew that he was chosen as the man of the nation, the guardian of the universal weal, and in no instance did he act or appear otherwise. His incessant application to business impaired his robust constitution, and in 1796 he resigned his office; on which occasion he published a valedictory address to his countrymen, replete with the most excellent advice for their future conduct, and with the soundest views of their political state. He died, Dec. 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age; and left, for the admiration of posterity, a character unexcelled for disinterested patriotism, undeviating consistency, and firmness of purpose, tempered with unaffected humanity.

WATELET, CLAUDE HENRY, a celebrated French writer on the fine arts and belles lettres. He held the office of receiver-general of the finances, and died in 1780.

WATERHOUSE, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer; born in 1619; died, 1670. He wrote an "Apology for Learning and Learned Men," "Defence of Arms and Armoury," &c.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, a learned divine and controversialist, was born in 1683, at Wasely in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he became master. At his death in 1740, he

was chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. Among his works are, "A History of the Athanasian Creed," "Scripture vindicated," "A Defence of Christ's Divinity," and "A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist."

WATERLOO, ANTHONY, an eminent Dutch painter, who lived in the early part of the 17th century, and excelled in landscapes.

WATSON, DAVID, a learned editor, best known as a translator of Horace, was born in Scotland, in 1710. He led an irregular life, and died in great poverty, in 1756.

WATSON, HENRY, Colonel, a mathematician and engineer, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1735. He greatly distinguished himself at the taking of the Havannah, and afterwards went to India as chief engineer. Died, 1780.

WATSON, RICHARD, a celebrated English prelate, was born in 1737, at Iffersham, in Westmoreland; became a sizar, and afterwards a fellow, of Trinity College, Cambridge; was chosen, in 1764, professor of chemistry; and in 1771 he succeeded to that of divinity. He early distinguished himself by a display of his political opinions, in a sermon preached before the university, which was printed under the title of the "Principles of the Revolution vindicated," and excited an unusual degree of public attention. In 1776 he printed "An Apology for Christianity," which he addressed to Gibbon. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion, he published a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalising church revenues. In 1796 the bishop appeared a second time as the defender of revealed religion, in his "Apology for the Bible," designed as an answer to Paine's Age of Reason. He was also the author of "Chemical Essays," 5 vols.; "Sermons," and "Theological Essays." Died, 1816.

WATSON, ROBERT, an historian, was born at St. Andrew's in Scotland, in 1730. He obtained the professorship of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrew's, where he also became principal of the university, and died in 1780. Dr. Watson wrote "The History of Philip II.," and commenced that of Philip III., which was completed and published, for the benefit of his family, by Dr. Thomson.

WATSON, Sir WILLIAM, a physician, born in London, in 1713, was distinguished for his knowledge of natural philosophy and his discoveries in electricity. Died, 1787.

WATT, JAMES, a celebrated natural philosopher and civil engineer, was born at Greenock, in Scotland, in 1736, and began life as a mathematical instrument maker; in which capacity he was employed by the university of Glasgow, and he subsequently established himself in that city. But he soon turned his attention to the steam-engine, in which he made the most important improvements. He subsequently entered almost wholly upon the business of a civil

engineer, particularly in planning and surveying canals; to aid him in which, he invented a new micrometer, and a machine for drawing in perspective. In 1774 he removed from Glasgow to Soho, near Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, in the business of constructing steam-engines, which they carried to the height of perfection. After having given ample proofs of great mental endowments, M. Watt retired from business with a handsome fortune, which enabled him to enjoy the evening of a well-spent life with ease and comfort, in the bosom of his family. Died, 1819.

WATT, ROBERT, a physician and bibliographer, was born in 1774, in Ayrshire; became president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow, and died there, in 1819. He compiled the "Bibliotheca Britannica," and some medical treatises.

WATTEAU, ANTOINE, an eminent French painter, was born in 1684, at Valenciennes. He commenced as a scene painter at Paris, but his admirable genius soon raised him above that humble occupation; and having produced a picture which gained the prize at the academy, his ardour for the art increased, and he speedily rose to fame. Died, 1721.

WATTS, Dr. ISAAC, a celebrated dissenting divine of the independent persuasion, eminently distinguished for his learning and piety, was born at Southampton, in 1674, and educated at the free school there, and next at an academy near London. He succeeded Dr. Chauncey as minister of a congregation in the metropolis; but nearly the last 40 years of his life was spent in the family of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, at Stoke Newington. Among his works, most of which still maintain their original popularity, are "Psalms and Hymns," a treatise on "Logic," and his "Improvement of the Mind." Died, 1743.

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM, a munificent prelate of the 15th century, whose real name was Patten, was born at Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire; and was educated at Winchester School, and at Oxford. He was made provost of Eton, in 1442; bishop of Winchester, in 1447; and lord chancellor, in 1456. Died, 1486. He was the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of a free school at his native place.

WEBB, PHILIP CARTERET, a very distinguished English antiquary and law-writer. Born, 1700; died, 1770.

WEBBE, SAMUEL, an eminent English musician, particularly celebrated for his glee, was born in 1740, and was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, but he abandoned his trade, and gained a subsistence by copying music. By study and perseverance he became an excellent composer, and also acquired several languages. Died, 1816. His glee and part songs form three volumes, and are much admired.

WEBBER, JOHN, an artist, born in London, in 1751, who in Cook's last voyage was appointed draughtsman to the expedition. Died, 1793.

WEBER, CARL MARIA VON, one of the most eminent of modern composers, was

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born in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein, and was liberally educated. He made professional tours through various parts of Germany, and was successively chapel-master at Breslau and at Carlsruhe, and conductor of the opera at Prague. In 1816 he accepted an invitation to form a German opera at Dresden, and was appointed director of music to the court. His "Der Freischütz" was brought out in 1821 at Berlin, and rapidly attained a high degree of popularity throughout Europe. He visited London in 1823, and produced the opera of "Oberon;" but his health was greatly impaired, and he died on the 5th of June.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, an archæologist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1783, at St. Petersburg, of German parents; studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and died in 1818. Among his publications are, "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries," "The Battle of Flodden Field," a poem, &c.

WEBSTER, NOAH, LL. D., a very eminent and useful American author, was born in West Hartford, United States. His ancestor, John Webster, was one of the earliest English settlers in Hartford, and was subsequently governor of Connecticut. Noah, his father, and two more Websters, were in the army on the occasion of Burgoyne's expedition to Canada. Restored to more peaceful pursuits, he continued his studies, and in 1781 was called to the bar. Though he had considerable professional employment, his active mind could not be satisfied without diffusing some portion of its energies through the medium of the press, and he published the "First Part of a Grammatical Institute," "Sketches of American Policy," and several other works, and also established and conducted a daily paper in New York. But all these labours are comparatively insignificant when contrasted with his elaborate English Dictionary, which, notwithstanding it contains some very serious mistakes on the subjects of etymology and the analogy of languages, is a stupendous monument of ability and industry. Died, May 28, 1843; aged 85.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, professor of geology in the London University, was a native of the Orkneys, and educated as an architect. Having become acquainted with Count Rumford, whom he assisted in his researches into the principles of domestic economy, he abandoned his original profession, and engaged in philosophical pursuits. His favourite study was geology; and a paper on the "Freshwater Beds" in the Isle of Wight, which appeared in the Transactions of the Geological Society, in 1814, not only brought him into notice in that department of science, but obtained for him, in the first instance, the offices of keeper of the society's museum and draftsman, and, subsequently, house-secretary and curator. His last literary occupation was the "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy" (published by Longman and Co.). Died, Dec. 26, 1844, aged 71.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, an ingenious

improver of the English pottery manufacture, was born near Newcastle-under-Line, in 1730, and died in 1795. He not only exercised his ingenuity very beneficially in his particular trade, but he was versed in several branches of natural philosophy, invented the pyrometer, and was the projector of the Grand Trunk Canal. He was public-spirited, enterprising, and benevolent.

WEEVER, JOHN, an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge. He published a work of great curiosity and value, entitled "Funeral Monuments," and died about 1632.

WEIGEL, CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED, a German physician of the 18th century, distinguished for his chemical and botanical knowledge. He wrote "Observationes Botanicae," "Flora Pomerano-Rugica," &c.

WEIGEL, EHRRARD, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, of the 17th century. Died, 1699.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, Duchess of, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, was born in 1700, and was distinguished by her talents, and the patronage she afforded to literature and the arts. The ruin of her family and other miseries, produced by the French invasion of Germany, clouded her latter days. She died in 1707.

WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC, an eminent German architect, born at Carlsruhe, in 1766. After studying in Italy, and travelling over the Continent for the purpose of examining works of art, he returned to his native country, and founded an institution for the study of painting, modelling, poetry, the fine arts, and archeology; and from this school issued many distinguished artists. He erected several splendid edifices at Carlsruhe, Leipsic, and other places, and wrote treatises on different branches of science. Died, 1822.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German poet and dramatist, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, in 1726. He wrote the "Children's Friend," and many other popular works for the amusement and instruction of youth; besides songs, dramas, and poems. Died, 1804.

WELD, THOMAS, an English cardinal, was born in 1773, at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and was the eldest son of Thomas Weld, esq., founder of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. He succeeded to his ancestral estates in 1810; but, on the death of his wife, in 1815, he took orders, and was some years afterwards consecrated conditor bishop of Canada. Being in Italy with his daughter, Lady de Clifford, in 1829, pope Pius VIII. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. For many years previous he had devoted the whole of his time, and a great part of his fortune, to pious and charitable purposes; and he now relinquished his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, esq., who, in 1830, received Charles X. of France, and his family, as guests at Lulworth Castle, previous to their removal to Holyrood House. He died, April 10, 1837.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, Marquis, a distinguished nobleman, who for

more than half a century ranked among the very first of British statesmen and diplomatists, was the eldest child of the first Earl of Mornington, and a native of Ireland, being born in Dublin, in June, 1760. At an early age he was placed at Eton, and in due time transferred to Oxford; and it appears that at both those great seats of learning his superior classical attainments not only attracted the notice of his contemporaries, but far excelled the generality of even the most eminent amongst that learned body. His father dying just before he attained his majority in 1781, the young Earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers; but it was not till after his entrance into the British House of Commons (first as member for Beeralston, and subsequently for New Windsor) that his statesman-like qualities could find ample room for their development. He was created a British privy councillor in 1793; and in 1797 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the government of India, having been, at the same time, raised to the British peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley, in right of which he continued to sit in the House of Lords. Accompanied by his illustrious brother, Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, he arrived at a most critical period for the safety of our Eastern empire, to take the supreme command. Buonaparte had accomplished the conquest of Egypt, and was supposed to meditate an attack upon our Indian possessions. The spirit of Tippoo Saib, sovereign of the Mysore, rasked under his losses; and emissaries from the French government encouraged him in his secret plans for the recovery of the district of Coimbatore and the hill fortresses which he had been compelled to surrender. The first step taken by his lordship was to secure and fortify the island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Straits of Habelmandeb; the next was to negotiate with Tippoo for the purpose of inducing him to abstain from intercourse with the French. The sultan, however, entertained a strong conviction that his true interests would be promoted by an alliance with the Directory of France. This being evident to the governor-general, he determined to strike an immediate blow, and the army, under General (afterwards Lord) Harris, was ordered to invest Seringapatam. The siege lasted a month, the town was taken by assault, the sultan slain, and his dominions partitioned. The governor-general was immediately raised a step in the Irish peerage, when he received the title of Marquis Wellesley. Following up the energetic measures he had so successfully commenced, we soon find the noble marquis engaged in making a viceregal progress through the northern provinces of India, visiting the native princes, redressing grievances, and laying upon a broad basis the foundations of that vast and mighty empire which has ever since been the admiration and envy of the world. We, of course, pass over the various achievements by which, under the governor-general's direction, his illustrious brother and other British commanders suc-

ceeded in bringing to a successful termination the desperate wars in which they were engaged. At length, in 1805, he was, at his own request, recalled from the government in India; the East India Company having, in the course of his wise administration, and by the policy of his financial plans, raised their revenue from seven millions to upwards of fifteen millions annually. On his return the ministers of the crown, as well as the East India Company, expressed the deep sense they entertained of his splendid services; but as there were many who thought his administration had been needlessly expensive, and that his conduct was, in some instances, unjust to the native princes, articles of impeachment were presented against him by Mr. Paull, a member of the House of Commons; they were, however, soon withdrawn, and a vote obtained in his favour. In 1809 his lordship was appointed ambassador to the supreme central junta of Spain; but dissensions in the British cabinet, and the fact that on the Peninsula military services were more required than diplomatic negotiations, caused his speedy return. On the death of the Duke of Portland, the Perceval government was formed, and the Marquis Wellesley was prevailed upon to accept the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs. This he held from Dec. 1809, till Jan. 1812; but differing from his colleagues on the Roman Catholic claims, and on other material points, he withdrew from the government. On the formation of Lord Liverpool's administration, after Mr. Perceval had been assassinated, his lordship remained in opposition; during which time he repeatedly called the attention of parliament to the situation in which his illustrious brother was placed in the Peninsula. He described the conduct of the Spanish government as feeble, irregular, and ill-directed; while he depicted the system adopted by the British ministers as "timid without prudence, and narrow without economy — profuse without the fruits of expenditure, and slow without the benefits of caution." In December, 1821, Lord Wellesley was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Robert Peel being the home secretary. This, while it raised the hopes of the Roman Catholics, naturally disappointed the Protestants; and his arrival was converted into a signal for the renewed jealousy and rancour of both parties. His duties were, consequently, most arduous; and it is but bare justice to say, that throughout his viceregal career he evinced great wisdom, discretion, and impartiality. His brother the duke having come into power, the noble marquis, in 1828, resigned his post, and continued out of office till Lord Grey took the head of the government, when a second time, in 1833, he was appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, having for a short time previously filled the office of lord-steward. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5, Lord Wellesley held no official appointment; but on the formation of the second Melbourne ministry, in April 1835, he accepted the appointment of lord-chamberlain. His lordship, however, resigned it in the course of the same year and

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never afterwards filled any public employment. He had at that period attained the very advanced age of 77, his health began to decline, and he thought the time had at length arrived for that season of repose which it is so desirable should intervene between the cessation of active pursuits and the close of human existence. His death took place on the 26th of September, 1842, his lordship being in the 83rd year of his age. He had been the subject of five successive sovereigns—namely, George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. His father, as before observed, died in 1781, but his mother survived her husband during the long period of half a century. She died in 1831, at the advanced age of 89 years. She lived to see four of her sons attain to seats in the House of Lords by means of their own unaided merits, and in reward of public services never surpassed by any set of men, and certainly never equalled by the members of an individual family.

WELLS, EDWARD, a learned divine, was born at Corham, in Wiltshire, about 1655, and died in 1730. He published a valuable work on the "Geography of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols.; a "Course of Mathematics for Young Gentlemen," 3 vols.; and some other works.

WELSTED, LEONARD, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. Born, 1689; died, 1749.

WELLWOOD, Sir HENRY MONCREIFF, bart., D.D., an eminent Scotch divine, was born at Blackford, near Stirling, in 1750. He was inducted at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1775, and took an active part in the government of the Scottish church, of which he was an able and zealous pastor. Died, 1827.

WELLWOOD, THOMAS, a Scotch physician, was born near Edinburgh, in 1653, and died in 1716. He was the author of "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution."

WERKMEISTER, ANDREWS, an eminent German composer, and writer on music; author of "Musica Mathematica," "Harmonologia Musica," &c. Born, 1645; died, 1706.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB, a celebrated German mineralogist, born in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. His treatise, "On the external Characteristics of Fossils," procured him the professorship of mineralogy at Freyburg, where his lectures on geology and mineralogy were attended by students from various parts of Europe. He was also keeper of the cabinet of natural history, and counsellor of the mines in Saxony. His cabinet of minerals, consisting of 100,000 specimens, and which was unrivalled for completeness and arrangement, he sold for 40,000 crowns, reserving the interest of 33,000 to revert, at the death of his sister, to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyburg. To him the science is highly indebted for its systematic arrangement; and he may, in fact, be considered the Linnaeus of mineralogy. Died, 1817.

WERNER, FREDERIC LUDWIG ZACHARIAS, a German dramatist, born at Konigsberg, in 1768, and studied philosophy under Kant. In 1801 he published, at Berlin, "The

Sons of the Valley," which was followed by "The Templars in Cyprus" and "The Brethren of the Cross." He was very eccentric in his thoughts and habits, and occupied himself with many romantic projects. At length, in 1811, he embraced the Catholic faith, studied theology, and was ordained a priest. He wrote several tragedies and religious pieces, and died in 1823.

WERNER, JOSEPH, an eminent Swiss painter, especially excelling in miniature. Born, 1637; died, 1710.

WERNER, PAUL DE, a celebrated Prussian general, born in 1707. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Breslau, &c., and, in 1759, he drove General de Ville out of Silesia, and raised the siege of Colberg. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Russians, and the most advantageous offers were made him by the czar Peter III. to induce him to enter into his service, but he rejected them, and, returning to Prussia, was again successfully employed in his country's service; and died in 1785.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, an English divine, was born in 1662, at Whitechurch, in Dorsetshire; was admitted a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford; and, on taking orders, obtained the living of South Ormsby, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectories of Epworth and Wroote. He wrote a volume of poems, entitled "Maggots," "The Life of Christ," an heroic poem; "The History of the Old and New Testament, in verse," 3 vols. &c. Died, 1735.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth, about 1692; was educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford; became usher in Westminster School, and in 1732 was appointed master of the grammar-school at Tiverton, where he died in 1739. He was a rigid high-churchman, and wholly disapproved of the conduct of his brothers John and Charles. He was the author of "The Battle of the Sexes," and other poems.

WESLEY, JOHN, son of Samuel Wesley the elder, was born at Epworth, in 1703. In 1730, while at Oxford, he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and, among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them. Mr. Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of two years, he returned to England, commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitfield; but differences arising, on account of the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society, though consist-

ing of many thousands, was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published some volumes of hymns, numerous sermons, political tracts, and controversial treatises. In Wesley's countenance, mildness and gravity were pleasingly blended, and in old age he appeared extremely venerable: in manners, he was social, polite, and conversible: in the pulpit, he was fluent, clear, and argumentative. The approach of old age did not in the least abate his zeal and diligence: he was almost perpetually travelling; and his religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. He died, March 2. 1791, in the 89th year of his age.

WESLEY, CHARLES, younger brother of the preceding, a minister also among the Methodists, and of respectable talents as a scholar and a poet; born 1708; died, 1788.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, an eminent musician, was the younger son of the preceding Charles Wesley, and, consequently, nephew to the celebrated John Wesley, the founder of his sect. The musical precocity of Samuel Wesley was astonishing. When only three years old he could play and extemporise freely on the organ; and he became, by the time he had arrived at manhood, not only one of the most astonishing extemporaneous players in Europe, but a fine composer and an excellent classical scholar. In 1787, from an accidental fall, which had nearly proved fatal, Mr. Wesley so seriously injured his head, that for seven years after he remained in a low depending state, and during the remainder of his life was subject to periodical attacks of nervous irritability. During his intervals of health he prosecuted the science of music with the utmost ardour; he composed many pieces, and was much engaged in public performances on the organ. His compositions are grave and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel. He possessed remarkable energy of mind, with a simplicity of character rarely united. Died, Oct. 11. 1837, aged 71.

WEST, BENJAMIN, a celebrated painter, was born in 1738, near Springfield, in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and came to England in 1763. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced the young American artist to George III., by whose order he executed his picture of "The Departure of Regulus from Rome," and whose patronage he enjoyed above 40 years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was elected president of the Royal Academy, which chair he enjoyed, with the exception of a short interval, till his death, in 1820. His "Death of General Wolfe" was among the first of his productions that attracted public notice; and among his last and best were, "Death on the Pale Horse" and "Christ healing the Sick."

WEST, GILBERT, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1703, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He obtained the offices of clerk to the privy council, and

treasurer of Chelsea College; was the author of "Poems" and "Observations on the Resurrection;" and translated some of the Odes of Pindar. Died, 1756.

WEST, THOMAS, a topographical writer, was born at Ulverston, in Lancashire, where he died, in 1779. He wrote "The History of Furness" and "A Guide to the Lakes."

WESTALL, RICHARD, an eminent draughtsman and designer, born in 1765, was apprenticed to an engraver in heraldry on silver, &c.; but his genius soared higher than this humble department of the arts, and having studied at the Royal Academy, in 1786 he commenced his splendid career, imparting to his water-colour paintings a brilliance and vigour before unknown. About this time he formed a friendly intercourse with Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Lawrence, which continued through life. Mr. Westall produced many excellent historical paintings; but he is best known as the designer of Boydell's superb editions of Milton and Shakespeare, and as the illustrator of numerous other works. From the great facility with which his ready talent enabled him to produce book designs, he was led into a greater degree of mannerism than any of his contemporaries; but still he produced many beautiful specimens of his superior taste and judgment. Like his friend Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was favoured by royal patronage, his last occupation being, in giving her present majesty (then Princess Victoria) lessons in drawing and painting. He died; aged 71, Dec. 4. 1836.

WESTALL, WILLIAM, a younger brother of the preceding, and like him an eminent artist, was born in 1782. In early life he accompanied Captain Flinders in his voyage round the world, on his return from which he illustrated Captain Flinders' work, and opened an exhibition in Brook Street, consisting of representations of the chief objects he had witnessed when abroad. In 1813 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. "Though little celebrated," says a contemporary, "for his oil pictures, he had a pleasant feeling for landscape nature, lake scenery more especially." He worked largely for booksellers; and many volumes, for which he supplied matter of fact illustrations from his own drawings, as well as from the slight sketches of artists and amateurs, evince his skill, and the taste and readiness with which he worked. Among other works which he published may be mentioned, "A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope," &c. fol. 1811-14; "Views of the Caves near Ingleton, &c. in Yorkshire," fol. 1818; "Britannia delineata," "Views in London and its Environs," 1825; "Picturesque Tour of the Thames," &c. Died, Jan. 22. 1830.

WESTON, STEPHEN, an eminent classical scholar and orientalist, was born at Exeter, in 1747; educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; obtained the living of Manhead, Devon, in 1777; but resigned his ecclesiastical preferment in 1790, and thenceforth devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. We can here find space for the enumeration of only a few of his works; among which

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may be mentioned, "A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English with the Oriental Languages," "Letters from Paris," 2 vols., "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary," besides various translations from the Chinese and Persian, in prose and poetry; sermons, tales, and works relative to philology, divinity, and antiquities. Died, 1830.

WESTON, THOMAS, an eminent comic actor, who performed at the Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres. In "Jerry Sneak," "Abel Druggier," and characters of a similar stamp, he was very successful; but he ruined his health and prospects by dissipation, and died in distress, in 1776.

WESTON, WILLIAM, rector of Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1760, was the author of two very learned works, one entitled, "An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens;" the other, "Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity."

WETSTEIN, JOHN JAMES, a learned theologian, was born in 1693, at Basle (where several others of his family also distinguished themselves by their acquirements). He devoted himself, with great ardour and perseverance, to the restoration of the purity of the text of the New Testament; and, after collating the various Greek manuscripts which he met with in his travels and researches, came to the conclusion, "that a variety of readings were no objection to the general authenticity of the text." In support of this opinion, he published his "Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græci editionem accuratissimam & vetustissimam Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam." Died, 1754.

WETHERELL, SIR CHARLES, a distinguished chancery lawyer, was the son of the learned Dean of Hereford, who for more than half a century was master of University College, Oxford. He was born in 1770, received his education at Magdalen College, and in 1794 was called to the bar. For many years he practised, though but with moderate success, at the common law bar; and he resolved on quitting the courts of king's bench and common pleas soon after Lord Eldon received the great seal. In 1818 Mr. Wetherell obtained a seat in parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much talent and energy in debate, "his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patch-work phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honoured his consistency." From 1820 to 1826 Sir Charles represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the reform act. In 1824 his just ambition was gratified in being appointed solicitor-general, and receiving the honour of knighthood. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but on Mr. Canning assuming the reins of government he resigned. He again, however, came into office in 1828, under the Duke of Wellington,

but remained only 15 months, being inveterately opposed to Catholic emancipation, and determined, as he expressed himself, to have no connection with "the scarlet individual whose seat is on the seven hills." To the latest moment of his parliamentary career his zeal for Protestantism and his opposition to reform—either whig or radical—knew no abatement; and amidst a torrent of eloquence, learning, drollery, and enthusiasm, he closed his senatorial life, exclaiming, "This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." Sir Charles held the office of recorder of Bristol; and it was expected that his great unpopularity, as the marked opponent of the reform bill, would render him particularly obnoxious in that city, when he appeared there to hold the Michaelmas sessions for 1831. This was intimated to him, but he was unwilling to shrink from the discharge of a public duty, and (after consulting Lord Melbourne, the premier) he resolved to proceed to Bristol as usual. When Sir Charles entered the city, his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who hooted at and pelted him with stones; and it was with the utmost difficulty that he and the other corporate authorities who accompanied him escaped without sustaining mortal injury. Of the disgraceful riots and burnings that took place on the following day and night, it is sufficient here to observe, that the subject of this memoir escaped the deadly peril that was designed for him, and continued to fulfil the duties of his office until his death in 1840, aged 76.

WEWITZER, RALPH, a comic actor, distinguished for his wit and powers of repartee, was a native of London, and originally a Jeweller; but the admirable manner in which he personated Jews, Frenchmen, &c., proved that, in venturing on the stage, he had not mistaken his forte. He died, a pensioner on the Theatrical Fund, in 1824, aged 76.

WEYSE, CHRISTOPHER ERNEST FREDERICK, a dramatic and lyric composer of great eminence, was born at Altona, in 1774. From his relations who were musical, he received instructions from his very infancy; and his fine natural capacity was thus so much improved, that in 1799, when he was barely 25 years old, the Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung, a very high musical authority, said of him, "He is one of the first performers on the pianoforte now living; in his fantasias he unites the science of Bach and the inexhaustible genius of Mozart; if he can succeed in reaching the taste of the latter, the art cannot be carried to greater perfection." Though to his musical studies he added a very diligent and extensive cultivation of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and languages, his compositions were very numerous and various. He composed "Floribella" and "Kenilworth," two admirable operas; "An Adventure in the Garden of Rosenberg," a very spirited comic opera; almost innumerable songs, so popular, that they are every where sung by the peasantry of Sweden, where he found constant patronage. But it was chiefly in oratorios and other sacred music that he excelled; of which his

"Ambrosian Chant," "Pentecost," "The Sacrifice of Jesus," &c. are excellent specimens. Died, 1842; aged 68.

WHALLEY, PETER, a native of Rugby, in Warwickshire, was born in 1722, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, became head-master of the grammar-school attached to Christ's Hospital, and was rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. He was the author of an "Essay on writing History," an "Inquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare," &c. Died, 1791.

WHARTON, HENRY, an English divine, antiquary, and historian, was born in 1684, at Worsted, in Norfolk. He was author of "Anglia Sacra," 2 vols., and various other works.

WHARTON, THOMAS, Marquis of, was born in 1640, sat in several parliaments during the reigns of Charles and James II., in which he strenuously opposed the court, and at the Revolution he was made a privy councillor. Being a zealous Whig, and a firm supporter of the Hanoverian succession, he was raised to the rank of a marquis by George I. Died, 1715.

WHARTON, PHILIP, Duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1669, and very early gave signs of those talents which he afterwards displayed in a manner that more disgraced than honoured their possessor. After having, during his travels, accepted the title of duke from the Pretender, he returned to England, and evinced the versatility of his political principles by becoming a warm champion of the existing government. Having impoverished himself by extravagance, he again changed his politics, and, retiring to the Continent, intrigued with the Stuarts. He died in indigence, in Spain, 1731. His poems, letters, and miscellaneous pieces form 2 vols.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, a divine of the church of England, and author of a "Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer." Died, 1742.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a painter of some eminence, born in London, in 1747; died, 1801. He was a self-instructed artist, attained celebrity as a portrait painter, and excelled in the representation of rural scenes.

WHEELER, or WHEELER, Sir GEORGE, a divine and traveller, was born in 1650, at Charing, in Kent; was educated at Lincoln Hall, Oxford, travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, became a prebendary of Durham, vicar of Basingstoke, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and died in 1723-4. Besides his "Journey into Greece," a valuable and authentic work, he wrote "The Protestant Monastery" and "An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians." He built a chapel on his estate in Spitalfields, which still bears his name.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Norton, in Leicestershire, in 1647. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, was chosen a fellow of his college, and entered into holy orders. In 1703 he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as professor of mathematics, but having conceived doubts concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, and, at length, adopted Arian opinions,

he was expelled from the university in 1710, and deprived of his office. He then removed to the metropolis, and gave lectures on astronomy; but was prosecuted as a heretic, though the proceedings were ultimately terminated by an act of grace in 1715. Being refused admission to the sacrament at his parish church, he opened his own house for public worship, using a liturgy of his own composition; and towards the close of his life he became a baptist. Having subsequently distinguished himself by an abortive attempt to discover the longitude, and by his professed opinions relative to an approaching millennium and the restoration of the Jews, he died in 1752. His principal works are, "A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things," "Prælectiones Astronomicæ," "Prælectiones Physico-Mathematicæ," "The Works of Josephus," 4 vols.; and "Memoirs of his own Life," 3 vols.

WHITAKER, EDWARD, was born in 1760; studied at Christchurch College, Oxford; obtained the livings of St. Mildred's, and All Saints, Canterbury; afterwards kept an academy at Elgham, in Surrey; and, not long before his death, he was very instrumental in establishing that useful institution, the Refuge for the Destitute. His principal works are, "A general and connected View of the Prophecies," "Family Sermons," 3 vols.; and "An Abridgment of Universal History," 2 vols. 4to.

WHITAKER, JOHN, an eminent divine and historian, was born at Manchester, in 1735; and died, rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall, in 1808. Among his numerous works are, "A History of Manchester," a "Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots," 3 vols.; "The Course of Hannibal over the Alps," 2 vols.; and "The Origin of Government."

WHITBREAD, SAMUEL, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, was the son of the eminent brewer in Chiswell Street, London, and born in 1758. He represented Bedford in parliament many years, and was one of the most vigorous opponents of Mr. Pitt. He also conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, and was uniformly in opposition to the government. In a fit of insanity, supposed to be occasioned by his over-anxious attention to business, and particularly to the intricate concerns of Drury Lane Theatre, with which he was connected, he destroyed himself in 1815.

WHITE, GILBERT, a divine and naturalist, was born at Selborne, in Hampshire, in 1720. He resided on his paternal estate in his native village, devoting his leisure to literature and the study of nature; and the fruit of his researches appeared in his popular work, "The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne." Died, 1793.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, a youthful poet of great promise, was born at Nottingham, in 1785, and from his infancy manifested an extraordinary love of learning. He was first placed with a stocking-weaver, from which business he was removed to the office of an attorney, where he devoted all his spare time to the acquirement of Latin and Greek;

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and at length, through the generosity of Mr. Wilberforce, he was admitted a student of St. John's College, Cambridge. There he applied himself to his studies with such unremitting labour, that his constitution sunk under the effort, and he died in 1806. The "Remains of Henry Kirke White," consisting of poems, letters, and fragments, have been edited by Southey.

WHITE, the Rev. HENRY, a clergyman of the church of England, long known as one of the most eminent literary characters of Lichfield, and who in his younger days was the acquaintance and friend of Miss Seward and Dr. Johnson. Died, 1836.

WHITE, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and was educated at the university of Dublin. He was the author of "Conway Castle, and other Poems;" "Earl Strongbow," a romance; "Adventures of John of Gaunt," 3 vols.; "Richard Cœur de Lion," 3 vols. &c. Died, 1799.

WHITE, JEREMY, a Nonconformist minister, who wrote a remarkable book on the "Restoration of all Things," in which he maintained the doctrine of universal redemption. Died, 1707.

WHITE, or WHYTE, JOHN, bishop of Winchester, born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1511. In the reign of Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower for opposing the Reformation, but Queen Mary released him, and made him a bishop. Died, 1560.

WHITE, JOHN, usually styled the "Patriarch of Dorchester," was highly esteemed for his preaching and sanctity. Born, 1574; died, 1648.

WHITE, JOSEPH, an eminent divine and orientalist, was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 1746; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; and was elected Laudian professor of Arabic, in 1775. Having, in 1781, as Bampton lecturer, delivered a set of sermons on the evidences of Christianity, which were highly approved of, he was presented to a prebend at Gloucester, and took the degree of D. D.; though it afterwards appeared he was much indebted to Mr. Badcock and Dr. Parr in the composition of them. In 1800 he published his "Diatessaron," or a Harmony of the Gospels in Latin, which was followed by his "Ægyptiaca, or Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt;" "Griesbach's Greek Testament," &c. Died, 1814.

WHITE, Sir THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading, in 1492; became an opulent London tradesman; and, in 1553, he served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. He died in 1566.

WHITE, THOMAS, an English philosopher of the 17th century, chiefly known as the friend and correspondent of Hobbes and Descartes. Died, 1696.

WHITEHEAD, GEORGE, a Quaker, born at Orton, in Westmoreland, in 1636. He endured with patience much persecution for his zealous attempts at proselytism; but he continued to persevere, and, after the Revolution, he procured for the members of

his sect the legal allowance of an affirmation instead of an oath. Died, 1728.

WHITEHEAD, JOHN, a physician and methodist preacher, who attended Mr. John Wesley in his last illness, preached his funeral sermon, and published "Memoirs of his Life," 2 vols. Died, 1804.

WHITEHEAD, PAUL, author of the satires entitled "The State Dunces," "The Gymnasial," and "Manners." He was deputy-treasurer of the exchequer chamber. Died, 1774.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, a poet, was born at Cambridge, in 1715, was educated at Winchester School and Clare Hall, and succeeded Cibber as poet laureate. He wrote the tragedies of "The Roman Father" and "Creusa," the comedy of "The School for Lovers," several elegant poems, &c. Died, 1785.

WHITEFIELD, or WHITFIELD, GEO., founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born in 1714, at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell Inn. While at Pembroke College, Oxford, he joined the Wesleys and their associates, and on being ordained deacon, he soon became a popular preacher. In 1738 he went to Georgia, where his conduct gave great satisfaction to the colonists, and he returned to England to procure subscriptions for building an orphan house in that settlement. On obtaining priest's orders, and repairing to London, the churches in which he preached were incapable of holding the assembled crowds; he therefore adopted the design of preaching in the open air, which he did to vast assemblages of people, who came from all parts to hear him. In 1739 he again embarked for America, and made a tour through several of the provinces, where he preached to immense audiences, and returned to England in 1741. After visiting many parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and displaying a degree of intrepidity and zeal that overcame all difficulties, he made a seventh voyage to America, and died at Newbury Port, in New England, Sept. 30, 1770.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, an ingenious mechanic, born at Congleton, in Cheshire, in 1713; was distinguished by his superior construction of hydraulic machines, thermometers, barometers, &c. Died, 1788.

WHITELOCK, BULSTRODE, an eminent lawyer and statesman, born in 1605. He was chairman of the committee for drawing up the charges against the Earl of Strafford; but though he adhered stedfastly to the republicans, he rendered various services to learning and religion during that dreadful period, and took no part in the proceedings against Charles I. Died, 1676.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Great Grimby, in Lincolnshire, in 1553, and having been gradually advanced to the primacy, as successor to Grindal in 1583, he filled the situation with orthodox firmness, and was regarded both by Catholics and Puritans as a persecutor. Died, 1603.

WHITLOCK, ELIZABETH, a sister of the Messrs. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, was born in 1761. Allured by the success of her sister, she chose the histrionic art, and after a little

practice in the country, made her first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre in 1783, the same year that John and Stephen made their debuts in London. In 1785 she married Mr. Whitlock, manager of the Newcastle Theatre, and in 1792 she accompanied her husband to America, where, in 1790, he died. Though far excelled by her sister, whom she greatly resembled in person, she was a good tragic actress, and realised a fortune by her profession. Died, 1839.

WHITTINGHAM, Sir SAMUEL FORD, a lieutenant-general in the British service, passed through the various gradations as a cavalry officer, and was appointed deputy assistant quarter-master-general in the army under the Duke of Wellington in 1809. He afterwards served with the Portuguese army, and was subsequently employed in America. But the chief scene of his services was with the Spanish troops during the Peninsular war, having been aide-de-camp to General Castanos, and afterwards serving under the Duke of Albuquerque. He consequently shared in the battles of Baylen, Barossa, and Talavera, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. In 1812, after having raised and disciplined a large corps of Spanish troops, he was appointed to the command of them, as major-general; and, in junction with the British army at Alicante, he was successfully opposed to the French under Marshal Suchet; after which he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry, under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck. As a reward for his services, the prince regent appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and he received the honour of knighthood. He was also invested with the grand cross of the order of San Ferdinando by the king of Spain, who, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, sent expressly for Sir William. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Dominica; but in 1822 his services were transferred to India, as quarter-master-general of the king's troops, and subsequently as a major-general. On returning from India in 1835, he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; but he was permitted to resign this post in 1839, in order to take the command in chief at Madras, where he arrived in August, 1840, and died in January, 1841.

WHITTINGHAM, WILLIAM, a divine, who in the reign of Elizabeth was dean of Durham, in which cathedral he committed sad outrages, by mutilating or removing the statues, monuments, and other ancient remains, under an idea that they savoured of popery. Died, 1579.

WHITTINGTON, Sir RICHARD, a citizen and mercer, and "thrice lord mayor of London," was an extensive benefactor to the metropolis, though the marvellous stories connected with his name are groundless fictions. His almshouses for 13 poor men form an interesting object on Highgate Hill, and near them stands the famous stone which commemorates his return to London at the time the church bells so invitingly recalled him, in tones which he was fain to believe assured him of future civic honours. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, Earl, an able diplomatist, was born in 1764, at Seaburne Grange, in Kent, and was educated at Tunbridge School. He was ambassador to Poland in 1789, and to Russia in 1788, at which court he resided 12 years. In 1801 he negotiated a treaty with Denmark, was sent as plenipotentiary to Paris in 1802, went to Ireland as viceroy in 1814, and died in 1825.

WICKLIFF, or WYCLIFFE, JOHN, an English divine of the 14th century, who has received the appellation of the "Morning Star of the Reformation," was born about 1324, at a parish in Yorkshire, whence he takes his name. He studied at Oxford, and was the first who opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church. Wickliff also translated the Scriptures, and in 1381 he ventured to attack the doctrine of transubstantiation, in a piece entitled "De Blasphemia," which being condemned at Oxford, he went thither and made a declaration of his faith, professing his resolution to defend it with his blood. Died, 1384.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, an eminent German novelist and essayist, was born in 1733, at Biberach, in Suabia. Like Goethe and Schiller, he resided chiefly at Weimar. His works form 42 vols., and are too multifarious to enumerate; they include histories, tales, poems, essays, and numerous translations; among the latter are the works of Shakespeare. His chief poetical production is his epic romance "Oberon," in 12 cantos, published in 1780. Died, 1813.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a celebrated Quaker poet, was born in 1792, and brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years engaged. The work on which his poetical fame mainly rests is a translation of Tasso, in which he adopted the Spenserian stanza; but he wrote many other works, and was a contributor of poetry to some of the most popular Annuals. Among his productions we must name "Aonian Hours, and other Poems;" also, a translation of poems from the Spanish of De la Vega; a series of stanzas illustrative of the portraits at Woburn Abbey, entitled "The Russells;" and his able prose work, "The History of the Russell Family," which he traces up to the heathen chiefs three centuries before the time of the conquering Rollo. With a liberality befitting his wealth and station, the Duke of Bedford appointed him to the situation of private secretary and librarian; and, under the patronage of his grace, surrounded as he was by rare books, paintings, sculpture, and objects of *vertu*, he spent his hours in an enviable state of mental luxury; for he was not a mere book worm, but had a taste for the fine arts generally; and, while he was an admirer of all that is good in morals, he well appreciated whatever was beautiful in creation. He died in 1836. His sister is the wife of Mr. Alaric Watts, both poets, and well known in the literary world.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, a distinguished philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. He completed his education at Cambridge, and there obtained the friendship of Mr. Pitt. He was elected M.P. for

Hull direct year (1787), exertions for which, after a long illness, was the principal cause of their exhibition; and, August, 1792, citizenship. the designs all the minister position to emancipate chains of slavery relaxed; and the House of Commons, the House of "Practical V Systems of 1 "Apology for aged 75, in 1835.

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WILDBORGH mathematician both in his favours. Died, 1727. **WILFORD**, a naturalist, was a native of India in 1781, and troops sent there. He became one of the Asiatic Society many valuable antiquities of Hindoo searches. Died,

WILKES, JOHN distinguished for conduct, was born in 1727. He received after travelling a lady of fortune of the Buckingham he was elected M.P. publishing an official periodical paper, warrant was issued to seize him and committed to the after, however, habeas corpus, but the common plea of warrants were frequently discharged. Wilkes incurred printing an obscene on Woman;" and received judgment, went to France, when he was elected prevented from

Hull directly he was of age. The next year (1787), he distinguished himself by his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade, which, after a long warfare and many struggles, was finally decreed by the British legislature in 1807. Mr. Wilberforce approved the principles of the French revolution, as they exhibited themselves at its commencement; and, on the motion of M. Brissot, in August, 1792, was voted the right of French citizenship. But, in 1801, he denounced the designs of Buonaparte, and supported all the ministerial measures of vigorous opposition to France. In his exertions to emancipate the hapless African from the chains of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce never relaxed; and he lived to see the second reading of the "Emancipation Act" carried by the House of Commons. He published a "Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of Professed Christians," and an "Apology for the Christian Sabbath." Died, aged 73, in 1833.

WILCOCKS, JOSEPH, a philanthropist and ingenious writer, was the son of the Bishop of Rochester, and born in 1723. He was the author of "Roman Conversations" and "Sacred Exercises." Died, 1791.

WILD, HENRY, a tailor of Norwich, who made himself master of the Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages; and was indebted to Dr. Prideaux for a place in the Bodleian library. He translated from the Arabic, Mahomet's Journey to Heaven. Born, 1684; died, 1735.

WILDBORE, CHARLES, an ingenious mathematician, who was entirely self-taught both in his favourite science and in the languages. Died, 1803.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, an eminent orientalist, was a native of Hanover, and went to India in 1781, as an officer with the foreign troops sent there by the British government. He became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and published many valuable memoirs on the history and antiquities of Hindostan, in the Asiatic Researches. Died, 1822.

WILKES, JOHN, an alderman of London, distinguished for the violence of his political conduct, was born in the metropolis, in 1727. He received a liberal education; and, after travelling on the Continent, married a lady of fortune, and became a colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1761 he was elected M.P. for Aylesbury; but on publishing an offensive libel in No. 45. of his periodical paper, the North Briton, a general warrant was issued by the secretary of state to seize him and his papers, and he was committed to the Tower. In a few days after, however, he was brought, by writ of habeas corpus, before Chief-justice Pratt of the common pleas, who decided that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged, amidst the general rejoicings of the populace. In the meantime Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman;" and, for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1788, when he was elected for Middlesex; but was prevented from taking his seat, and com-

mitted to the king's bench prison, which occasioned dreadful riots in St. George's Fields. He had now attained the height of his popularity; a large subscription was entered into to pay his debts; and in 1774, the year of his mayoralty, he was again elected for Middlesex, and permitted to take his seat without further opposition. He died in 1797.

WILKIE, Sir DAVID, a painter of distinguished merit, was born near Cupar in Fifeshire, in 1755, his father being a minister of the Scotch church. In 1805 he came to London, and soon attracted notice by the excellence of his earliest efforts; his career of fame commencing with his "Village Politicians," "Blind Fiddler," "Rent Day," &c. His reputation was now established, and in 1811 he was made a royal academician, from which period he regularly produced, and as regularly sold at increasing prices, his most celebrated pictures, of which we shall merely mention a few; as "Distraint for Rent," "The Penny Wedding," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Village Festival" (now in the National Gallery), "The Reading of the Will," and "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo" (painted for the Duke of Wellington, in 1823, for 1200*l.*). In consequence of ill-health, brought on by close application and some serious pecuniary losses, a continental tour was recommended by his physicians; and he accordingly visited Italy and Spain, where he remained till 1828. But his love of art and his habitual industry could neither be restrained by the injunctions of physicians nor the entreaties of friends; and, accordingly, several finished pictures, altogether different from his former style of execution, soon appeared. Upon this "total change" of style and choice of subjects it has been remarked, that, in departing from the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools, and adopting that of the Spanish, "he determined on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame on a style utterly opposite to that in which he then stood unrivalled amidst European artists." In January, 1830, on the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was appointed principal painter in ordinary to George IV., whose portrait in the Highland costume, and "His Majesty's Reception at Holyrood House," he was at that time occupied in painting. On the accession of William IV. the royal favour was continued to him, and he was knighted in 1836. Queen Victoria honoured him with sittings for his splendid picture of her majesty's "First Council;" and by the queen's command he went to the Turkish capital to paint the portrait of the sultan. This was his last and fatal mission. On his return on board the *Oriental* steamer, after having touched at Malta and Gibraltar, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in Gibraltar Bay, aged 56, June 1. 1841; the sad offices of committing his body to the deep being rendered necessary by the strict orders of the governor, who could not allow it to be brought on shore. Among the principal pictures painted by Sir David, in his second or Spanish style, may be named

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mandy of his brother Robert, who joined the crusaders; and, after an unquiet reign of nearly 13 years, he was accidentally killed while hunting in the New Forest; an arrow shot by a French gentleman, named Walter Tyrrel, having glanced from a tree, and pierced his heart. This event took place, August 2. 1100. He is described as having been cruel, perfidious, and rapacious in a high degree. The Tower of London, London Bridge, and Westminster Hall were built in his reign.

WILLIAM III., of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague, in 1650. He was the son of William, prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the princess Mary, daughter of James I., duke of York; and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. In 1688, the arbitrary measures of James II. induced many disaffected nobles and others to invite over the Prince of Orange; who gladly embraced the occasion, and landed, without opposition, in Torbay, Nov. 5. the same year, and was crowned April 11. 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands; took Namur in 1695; and in 1697 he was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary, in 1693, the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death, which occurred March 8. 1703, was accelerated by an injury he had sustained in a fall from his horse.

WILLIAM IV., king of England, known before his accession to the throne as **WILLIAM HENRY**, duke of Clarence, was the third son of George III., and was born August the 21st, 1765. At 14 years of age he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Prince George, a 98-gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby; and, at the king's especial desire, he was placed on the same footing, in every respect, with other youths of the same rank in the service. Within 12 months of his having been at sea, Prince William Henry had the good fortune to be present with Admiral Rodney at the capture of the Caracass fleet, commanded by Don Juan Langara. When the Spanish admiral was brought on board the Prince George as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipmen, whom he saw actively engaged in his duty, was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed, "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her king is thus employed in her service!" The prince served nearly all the residue of his time as a midshipman in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada; and many characteristic anecdotes, honourable to his bravery and humanity, are related of him during the period of his naval career. He was afterwards removed to the Warwick of 50 guns, commanded by Lord Keith, and was present when that officer captured the frigates *L'Aigle* and *La Sophie*, and the Terror sloop-of-war, off the Delaware, in 1782. He then joined Lord Hood, who was in quest of the French fleet under Vandreuil, and first became acquainted with

Nelson on board the *Barfleur*. In June, 1783, Lord Hood's squadron returned to England; and in the summer of 1785, the prince, having served the regular time as a midshipman, was appointed third lieutenant of the *Hebe* frigate. In 1786, as captain of the *Pegasus* of 28 guns, he sailed for Nova Scotia; whence he proceeded to the Leeward Islands station, and remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, then captain of the *Boreas* frigate; when a strong and lasting friendship (honourable to both) sprang up between them. In December, 1787, the prince returned to England, and was appointed to command the *Andromeda* frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. On his arrival at Port Royal he received the congratulations of the house of assembly, who voted 1000 guineas for a diamond star to be presented to him, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of his conduct while formerly on that station. In 1789 he was created duke of Clarence, and earl of Munster in Ireland, took his seat in the House of Lords, and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1790. From the time, however, he received his flag, the Duke of Clarence saw no more active service afloat, though he repeatedly expressed his most anxious wishes to be employed. In 1811 he succeeded Sir Peter Parker as admiral of the fleet. In that capacity he hoisted his flag for the last time, for the purpose of escorting Louis XVIII. to France; and on board the *Impregnable* he received the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, with their splendid cortège. For many years the duke lived the life of a private English gentleman, residing at Bushy Park, of which he had been appointed ranger, on the death of the Countess of Guildford, in 1797. [His connection with Mrs. Jordan has been given at sufficient length in our biographical memoir of that lady.] After the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1817, a new era took place in the position and prospects of the Duke of Clarence; and on the 11th of July, 1818, he married the Princess Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. Two female children, the eldest of which died on the day of her birth, and the youngest when only three months old, were their only offspring. Having become heir-presumptive to the throne, in 1827, by the death of the Duke of York, his royal highness received an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to 40,000*l.* a year. He was also appointed lord high admiral of England, a post revived for the occasion, after having been in abeyance just 100 years, in which important station he was highly popular; but owing to some objections made by the Duke of Wellington (who, with his colleagues, came into office soon after the death of Mr. Canning) to the expenses of his royal highness's progresses, he resigned the office. On the 23th of June, 1830, the Duke of Clarence succeeded his brother, George IV., as king of England, and was crowned, with his royal consort, in Westminster Abbey, September the 8th, 1831. A marked difference was soon observable in the conduct of William IV. and his predecessor. The se-

cluded habits and fastidious retirement that had distinguished the last years of his brother's life, gave place to an obvious desire of popularity on the part of the new monarch; while the Wellington administration was succeeded by that of Earl Grey, under whom the reform of parliament was effected. Political animosities were at their height; but still the king was on the popular side, and the court offered, in every respect, an example worthy of imitation. In May, 1837, his majesty was taken ill, and in four weeks from that time, June 29. 1837, "he died in a gentle sleep." Sincere and honourable were the encomiums pronounced upon him at his death by men of all parties; and perhaps we could not paint his true character more justly than in the brief and expressive language of Lord Grey:—"A man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, there never did exist; and if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his majesty may truly be styled a PATRIOT KING!"

[The following are the names, &c. of the Fitz-Clarence family:—1. SOPHIA, lady DE LISLEY and DUDLEY; married, Aug. 13. 1825; died, April 10. 1837.—2. GEORGE, earl of MUNSTER, viscount Fitz-Clarence, &c.; born, Jan. 16. 1794; married MARY WINDHAM, daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, Oct. 18. 1819.—3. Captain HENRY FITZ-CLARENCE; died in India, in 1817.—4. Lady MARY FOX; born, Dec. 19. 1798; married, June 19. 1824.—5. Lord FREDERICK FITZ-CLARENCE; born, Dec. 9. 1799; married Lady AUGUSTA BOYLE, May 19. 1821.—6. ELIZABETH, countess of ERROL; born, Jan. 18. 1801; married, Dec. 4. 1820.—7. Lord ADOLPHUS FITZ-CLARENCE; born, Feb. 18. 1802.—8. Lady AUGUSTA GORDON; born, Nov. 20. 1803; married, July 5. 1827.—9. The Rev. Lord AUGUSTUS FITZ-CLARENCE; born, March 1. 1805.—10. AMELIA, viscountess FALKLAND; born, Nov. 5. 1803; married, Dec. 27. 1830.]

WILLIAM FREDERICK, king of the Netherlands and count of Nassau. After studying at Leyden, and travelling for a few years, this illustrious prince entered upon a military career, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant though unsuccessful opposition to the arms of revolutionised France. At Wagram and at Jena he was conspicuous for both skill and courage, and he made a most noble defence when the last French revolution of 1830 caused Belgium to be severed from Holland. Attentive to encouraging the commerce and promoting the welfare of his subjects, he necessarily was very popular, till he proposed in 1839 to marry the Countess d'Outremont. That lady being both a Belgian and a Catholic, the proposed union was so unpopular, that his majesty, resolute not to have his will disputed upon a point so purely personal, abdicated, married the lady, and settled at Berlin. Even while on the throne, the ex-king had been among the most extensive and sagacious of all the commercial men of his nation, as will be inferred from the fact that he has left property to the amount of above 13,000,000 sterling. Died, Dec. 1843, aged 72.

WILLIAM II., king of Holland, better known in England as the prince of Orange, son of William I., was born in 1792, at the very moment when revolutionary France invaded the Netherlands, and thus compelled the young prince to be brought to England, where he passed the first period of his life. Educated under the care of Dr. Howley, late archbishop of Canterbury, he at 19 years of age joined Lord Wellington in Spain as extra aide-de-camp, and in this capacity he followed the fortunes of the British army from 1811 to 1814, and gained great distinction at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as well as in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and the Nivelle. After the expulsion of the French from Holland in 1813, the young prince was designated as the husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; but she evinced the most decided objection to the union; and many years subsequently, when Prince Leopold, who afterwards became her husband, was elected to the throne of Belgium, the coincidence was remarked that he should have been successful against his princely competitor in obtaining from him both a kingdom and a wife. During the whole of the campaign of 1815 he commanded the army of the Netherlands, and distinguished himself at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. After this event he chiefly resided in Brussels, till the revolution of 1830, separating Belgium from Holland, compelled his departure for the Hague. The abdication of his father (see above) in 1840, raised him prematurely to the throne, and he continued to govern with great prudence and moderation, till his death in March, 1848, a few days after the outbreak of the third revolution of that country, which it had been his fate to witness.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, a poet and miscellaneous writer, who having lost her sight by a cataract, was received under the hospitable roof of Dr. Johnson, where she died in 1783, aged 77.

WILLIAMS, Sir CHARLES HANBURY, an English statesman and poet, was born in 1709; represented the borough of Monmouth in several parliaments; was ambassador to Berlin in 1744, and afterwards to St. Petersburg; and wrote various poems, which are more remarkable for their ease and vivacity, than for their moral tendency. Died, 1759.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, a Presbyterian minister, was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644, and died in 1716. He founded the library in Redcross Street for dissenting ministers.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1738, in Cardiganshire; became a dissenting minister; but, adopting the deist's creed, he opened a chapel, near Cavendish Square, for the diffusion of his new opinions. In a short time, however, this temple of infidelity was deserted; and the preacher had recourse to private teaching and literary speculations. It is worthy of record, that Mr. Williams was the founder of the Literary Fund Society, and that, at the close of his life, he was himself an object of the bounty of that excellent institution.

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His chief works are, "Lectures on Education," 3 vols.; "Lectures on Political Principles," a "History of Monmouthshire," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality." Died, 1816.

WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, bishop of Ossory, was born in Wales, in 1589; became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and then dean of Bangor. In 1641 he was advanced to the see of Ossory, but the rebellion breaking out the same year, he was obliged to fly to England. He suffered much for his loyalty; but at the Restoration recovered his bishopric, and died at Kilkenny, in 1672. He wrote "Seven Golden Candlesticks, holding the Seven Lights of the Christian Religion," and other works of a similar character.

WILLIAMS, HELEN MARIA, a modern writer on history, politics, and general literature, was born in the north of England, in 1762, and was introduced to the public notice by Dr. Kippis. In 1790 she settled at Paris; and soon after appeared her "Letters from France," the object of which was to recommend the doctrines of the Girondists; and consequently on their fall she was arrested, imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. Besides her poems and many works of minor importance, she engaged in an English translation of the "Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in America," 6 vols.; she also wrote a "Narrative of Events in France in 1815," &c. Died, 1827.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, archbishop of York, and lord keeper under James I.; an eminent theological writer. Born, 1582; died, 1650.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, an English prelate, born in 1674; became chaplain to William and Mary, who gave him a prebend at Canterbury, and in 1696 promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester. He died in 1709.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH, a statesman, was born about 1630, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland. In 1674 he became principal secretary of state; but, in 1768, he was sent to the Tower, for granting commissions to popish recusants. The king, however, released him the same day, and Sir Joseph resigned his place soon after. He died in 1701, leaving a valuable collection of manuscripts, with 6000*l.*, to the college where he had been educated: he also founded a mathematical school at Rochester.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735, and received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquished the clerical profession, for which he had been intended, and turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he obtained the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, 1769, to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc; and he attracted considerable attention by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance, as he came to the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. He was appointed

to the medical staff of the revolutionary army; and, at the restoration of peace, he became a member of congress. Among his chief works are, "The History of North Carolina," 2 vols.; and "Observations on the Climate of America." Died, 1819.

WILLIS, Dr. BROWNE, an English antiquary, who made and published a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," and wrote other works. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1682; died, 1760.

WILLIS, FRANCIS, a celebrated physician, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of mental disorders, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education in Brazenose College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1740, entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of St. John's, Wapping. He then studied medicine, and, devoting his attention to maniacal diseases, established a private asylum for lunatics at Greatford, in Lincolnshire. The anomaly of a clergyman keeping a madhouse being sharply animadverted upon by the faculty, he proceeded to take his degrees, and properly qualified himself as a physician. When George III. was seized with the malady which for a time suspended the royal functions, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, pronounced it as his decided opinion, that his majesty would recover. The doctor was, in consequence, intrusted with the principal care of the royal person; and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. His success was rewarded with a handsome gratuity from parliament, and a vast accession of professional practice very naturally flowed in upon him. He died in 1807.

WILLIS, THOMAS, one of the most celebrated physicians of his time, was born at Great Bedwin, Wilts, in 1621, and died in Westminster, in 1675. His medical and philosophical works have been printed in 2 vols.

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, a celebrated naturalist, born in 1635. He paid particular attention to ornithology and ichthyology, and formed a rich museum of animal and fossil productions. He was the friend of Ray, who arranged and published his works after his decease. Died, 1672.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY, a learned judge, was born at Derby, in 1709; and, passing through the ordinary legal promotions, became chief justice of the common pleas in 1776. Died, 1792. His "Notes of Opinions" were published in 1802.—His son, **JOHN WILMOT EARDLEY**, born at Derby, in 1748, was an eminent chancery lawyer, and died in 1815. He wrote "A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England," "Memoirs of his Father," "Life and Letters of Bishop Hough," &c.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, a celebrated ornithologist, was born at Paisley, in 1766. He was brought up as a weaver, but his poetical disposition, and relish for the quiet and sequestered beauties of nature beginning to assume almost the character of a passion, he gave utterance to his feelings in verse; and he longed for an opportunity to disenthral himself from the bondage of trade. After

having been prosecuted and imprisoned for rebelling the master-weavers of Paisley, during a violent dispute which had broken out between them and the journeyman, Wilson emigrated to America, where he landed in July, 1794, with his fowling-piece in his hand, and only a few shillings in his pocket, without a friend or letter of introduction, or any definite idea in what manner he was to earn his future livelihood. In the varied occupations of a weaver, pedlar, and schoolmaster, he toiled on for upwards of 8 years, during which time he tasked his powers to the very utmost in his efforts at self-improvement; and among the acquirements he thus obtained were the arts of drawing, colouring, and etching, which afterwards proved of such incalculable use to him when bringing out his "Ornithology." In October, 1804, he set out upon an expedition to the Falls of Niagara; and, wading on through the mud and snow, encumbered with his gun and fowling-bag, the latter of which was of course always increasing in bulk, he arrived safely at home, after an absence of 59 days, during which he had walked 1260 miles. From this time forward, Wilson applied his whole energies to his ornithological work, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself; and Mr. Bradford, a bookseller of Philadelphia, having agreed to run all the risk of publication, in 1808 the first volume of his "American Ornithology" made its appearance. Another and another volume followed, and their indefatigable author travelled from one end of the American continent to the other, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to his work, as well as to increase his stores of ornithological curiosities. In 1811 he thus writes to his brother; "the ambition of being distinguished in the literary world has required sacrifices and exertions from me with which you are unacquainted; and a wish to reach the glorious rock of independence, that I might from thence assist my relations, who are struggling with and buffeting the billows of adversity, has engaged me in an undertaking more laborious and extensive than you are aware of, and has occupied every moment of my time for several years. Since February, 1810, I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within 300 miles of a white settlement, and under the burning latitude of 25 degrees. I have, by resolution, surmounted all these and other obstacles, in my way to my object, and now begin to see the blue sky of independence open around me." Honours as well as profit soon after began to pour in upon him; he was a member of several learned societies, and there was not a crowned head in Europe but had then become a subscriber to the "American Ornithology." But his end was fast approaching. He was attacked with a fatal dysentery in August, 1813, which carried him off in a few days.

WILSON, ARTHUR, an historian, was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and after-

wards steward to the Earl of Warwick. He wrote a pedantic and partial history of the "Life and Reign of James I." Died, 1642.

WILSON, FLORENCE, a Scotch writer, was born at Elgin, in Scotland, in 1500, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He went to Paris, and taught philosophy in the college of Navarre, but returned to his native country, where he died in 1557. He wrote a treatise, "De Tranquillitate Anime."

WILSON, RICHARD, an eminent English landscape painter, was born in 1714, in Montgomeryshire. He began his career as a portrait painter, which line he quitted, by the advice of Zuccarelli, and went to Italy, where he studied landscape painting with a success that obtained for him the appellation of the English Claude. The first picture he exhibited was Niobe, and in 1765 he produced a view of Rome. Although whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth, yet, during the latter part of his life, he was doomed to undergo neglect, and he was reduced to solicit the office of librarian to the Royal Academy, of which at its establishment he had been chosen one of the first members. Died, 1782.

WILSON, SIR ROBERT, a distinguished general officer, who played also a conspicuous part in the party politics of his time, was born in London, 1777. Educated at Westminster and Winchester, he went into a solicitor's office, with a view to qualify himself for the law; but an accidental introduction to the Duke of York induced him to exchange the desk for the field, and in 1793 he went to Flanders as a volunteer, and bore a distinguished part in all the cavalry actions of that campaign. During the rebellion in Ireland he served on the staff; in 1799 he made the campaign in Holland, and the following year he took part in Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt. He afterwards published an account of this expedition, which derived especial popularity from its charges of cruelty against Buonaparte towards the prisoners at Jaffa. In 1805 he accompanied Sir D. Baird to the Brazils, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. On his return he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from Pultusk to Friedland. We next find this active officer in Lisbon, where, in 1808, he superintended the levy of the Portuguese refugees; and he subsequently commanded a legion in Spain, and wound up a career of great gallantry and peril in the Peninsula by a successful engagement with the French at Balaos. His reputation for courage and ability was still further increased by the German and Russian campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; and the emperor Alexander testified his admiration of his exploits by hanging the cross of St. George round his neck in the presence of the assembled army. After the peace in 1815 he visited Paris, where he drew upon himself great notoriety by aiding in the escape of Lavalette, as detailed in our sketch of that remarkable personage. In consequence of this act he

increased, and queen Caroline at headquarters in 1815 had received a sovereign's rank. Sir parliament tained the he was appointed just rears of co May 9, 1843.

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increased the displeasure of the prince regent, and his conduct at the funeral of queen Caroline having completed his disgrace at headquarters, he was dismissed from the army in 1821, and all the foreign orders he had received were resumed by their respective sovereigns. But a public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after the lapse of a few years he was restored to his rank. Sir R. Wilson sat from 1818 to 1831 in parliament for Southwark; in 1841 he attained the full rank of general, and in 1842 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, and had just returned from that post after seven years of command, when he died suddenly, May 9, 1849.

WILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Sodor and Man, an excellent prelate, and eminent writer in theology; born, 1663; died, 1755. His works consist of "Religious Tracts" and "Sermons," with a short "History of the Isle of Man."

WILSON, THOMAS, son of the bishop, born in 1703; was rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 46 years; and published a work entitled "The Ornaments of Churches considered." Died, 1784. His warm patronage of, and ridiculous attachment to, the celebrated female historian, Catherine Macauley, to whom, while living, he erected a statue in his church, is well known.

WILSON, WILLIAM RAE, LL.D., chiefly known by his "Travels in the Holy Land," was born in 1774. At an early age he became acquainted with the late Duke of Kent, who remained his steady patron through life, and who furnished him with every species of recommendation likely to facilitate his travels in the East. He was one of the first of a class of travellers, since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate the statements of holy writ by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. In all his works he preserved a religious tone of sentiment, with a strong bias against the Roman Catholic Church; but, on the whole, his writings display an unusual freedom from false colouring and affectation. Died, June 2nd, 1849.

WIMPEN, FELIX DE, a French military officer, born in 1745. He served with the French troops during the war between Great Britain and the United States; became a member of the *tiers état*, and proposed the establishment in France of what he termed a royal democracy; defended the fortress of Thionville, in 1792, against the Austrian and emigrant armies; was defeated at Vernon by the royalists; retired to Bayeux, where he remained in obscurity till 1799, when the first consul gave him a pension.

WINKELMANN, JOHN JUSTUS, a German historian, was born at Gnessen, in 1620, and died in 1697.

WINKELMANN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated German antiquary, born in 1718. He had a great taste for the arts, and wrote many works on subjects connected with sculpture, painting, &c. Having embraced the Catholic faith, he took a journey to Italy, to survey the treasures of art at the Vatican, and the relics discovered at Her-

culaneum. He was made keeper of the pope's cabinet of antiquities; and while returning from Germany, which country he had visited in 1768, he was basely assassinated by a wretch named Archangeli, with whom he had fallen in company at Trieste. His murderer was soon after taken, and executed on the wheel.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an eminent antiquary, was born at Twickenham, in 1739; was educated at Eton, and Christ's College, Cambridge; went to Rome, and there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity; composed the principal part of the "Ionian Antiquities," published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his work on Athens. Died, 1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, an eminent senator, was born in 1750, and entered parliament in 1782. Till the French revolution he acted with the opposition; but in 1794 he joined Mr. Pitt, and was appointed secretary at war, which office he held till 1801, when he vigorously opposed the ephemeral peace of Amiens. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham became secretary of state for the war department, but went out of place again the following year. Died, 1810.

WING, VINCENT, an astrological writer. He was the author of the "Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," an "Ephemeris for 30 Years," "Computatio Catholica," and "Astronomia Britannica." He died in 1668.

WINGATE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1593, in Yorkshire; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn; went to France, to instruct Henrietta Maria in the English language; espoused the popular side in the civil war; was an M.P.; and died in 1656. Among his works are, "A Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," "The Exact Surveyor," "Ludus Mathematicus," "Maxims of Reason," and an "Abridgment of the Statutes."

WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS, a celebrated Danish anatomist, was born in 1669, at Odensee; settled in France; and, in 1743, succeeded M. Munnald as professor of anatomy and physiology, at the Royal Botanic Garden. His principal work, which still preserves its reputation undiminished, is "An Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body." Died, 1760.

WINSOR, FREDERIC ALBERT, an enterprising projector, to whom the public is indebted for the beautiful gas lights which now illuminate our streets, &c.; made his first public experiments at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, on the king's birthday in 1807; and, during 1809 and 1810, he lighted one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. He followed up his object with great perseverance, and at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding with the parties with whom he was associated he did not obtain his expected remuneration. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. Died, 1830.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM, a literary

barber, who wrote the "Lives of the Poets," "Select Lives of England's Worthies," "Historical Rarities," &c. He died about 1690.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch admiral, was born in 1750. Having been an active partisan in the revolution which broke out in 1787, he was obliged to take refuge in France, when the party of the stadtholder prevailed. In France he entered the army, served under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and in a short time rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, where the states-general made him vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. Here, with 29 vessels, of which 16 were ships of the line, he was completely defeated by Duncan, Oct. 7. 1797. Died, 1812.

WINTER, PETER VON, an eminent German musician, born at Mannheim, in 1754, and, at the age of 10 years, was appointed a member of the orchestra of the elector. He composed a variety of operas, oratorios, and other pieces of vocal and instrumental music, many of which possess very considerable merit. Died, 1825.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman, was born about 1565, at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire. He was twice envoy to Holland, and was secretary of state in 1614, till his decease in 1617. He wrote "Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.," 3 vols. folio.

WISE, FRANCIS, a learned antiquary, born at Oxford, in 1695. He was the author of many ingenious works, principally on subjects connected with the antiquities of this country. Died, 1762.

WISHART, GEORGE, a Scotch Protestant martyr, was born at the commencement of the 16th century. He embraced the Protestant faith while travelling in Germany, and resided for some years at Cambridge, where he taught at Bene't College. In 1544 he returned to his native land, and exerted himself zealously in preaching the doctrines of the Reformation; for which, in 1546, he was condemned to the flames.

WITHER, GEORGE, a poet, whose works have lately been brought into repute by Sir Egerton Brydges and others, was born in 1688, at Bentworth, in Hampshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1613 he was committed to prison for his satires, called "Abuses Stript and Whipt." In the civil war he espoused the popular cause, and rose to the rank of major-general; but having published a piece, called "Vox Vulgi," he was again incarcerated after the Restoration. Died, 1687.

WITHERING, WILLIAM, a physician and writer on botany, was born in 1741, at Wellington, in Shropshire; studied at Edinburgh; practised at Stafford, and afterwards at Birmingham; and died in 1799. His chief work is, "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants;" but he wrote several others, and the native carbonate of barytes was discovered and first described by him.

WODHULL, MICHAEL, a poet, born at Thenford, in Northamptonshire. He lived

on his paternal estate, and amused his leisure hours with literature; he wrote some miscellaneous poems, and translated the tragedies of Euripides.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish historian, was born in 1679, at Glasgow; studied at the university of that city, of which he afterwards became librarian; and attained great popularity as a preacher. He wrote a "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland." Died, 1734.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin, in 1718. Her first appearance in London was at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1738, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she was eminently successful, as she generally was, in fact, in whatever parts she assumed. Her attractions in private life were also universally acknowledged, and her society sought by persons of rank and talents. Died, 1760.

WOLCOT, JOHN, a humourist and satiric poet, known by the name of Peter Pindar, was born in 1738, at Doddbrook, in Devonshire, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary at Truro, who ultimately left him the bulk of his property. Having taken the degree of M.D., he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to the government of Jamaica, as physician. While residing at that island he took orders, and was presented with a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helston; and it was while he resided in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter Opie, with whom, in 1780, he came to London. After his arrival in the metropolis he soon rendered himself conspicuous by his satires, which rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians" and "The Lousiad." In the decline of life he became blind, and died in 1819. His works have lost much of their interest, owing to the temporary and personal nature of the subjects; but they exhibit a racy humour and freshness, often imitated, but rarely equalled.

WOLF, FREDERICH AUGUSTUS, one of the greatest of modern German scholars, was born near Nordhausen, in 1759; studied at Göttingen, and was successively professor of philology at Halle and Berlin. His commentaries on the classic authors are models of learning and critical sagacity; but he is chiefly known in England for his attempts to prove that the Iliad and Odyssey did not proceed from one hand, but were the works of several rhapsodists, subsequently put together and made up into the two epics bearing the name of Homer. He was a great antagonist of Heyne. Died, 1824.

WOLF, or WOLFIUS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, who filled the professor's chair in the university of Halle, and was eventually created a baron of the empire. His principal works are, "Elementa Matheseos Universalis," 5 vols., "A System of Philosophy," 23 vols., and a "Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations," 3 vols.—There were several other learned Germans of the name of WOLFIIUS.—JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a divine

and philologist of many works, and a rabbinical library at 1739.—JOHN classical scholar 1580.—JOHN a writer, writer, and verner of M.

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and philologist, born in 1683. He was author of many works on Hebrew and Greek literature, and bequeathed a vast collection of rabbinical and oriental books to the public library at Hamburg, where he died, in 1739. — JEROME, an eminent critic and classical scholar, who died at Augsburg, in 1580. — JOHN, an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was employed as a diplomatist, and at his death, in 1600, was governor of Mindelsheim.

WOLFE, CHARLES, an Irish divine and a poet of great promise, was born in 1791, at Dublin: was educated at High Abbey School, Winchester, and at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballylog, which he exchanged for that of Castle Caulfield; and died, of consumption, in 1823. Among other pieces possessing very considerable merit, he wrote the well-known "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore," commencing, "Not a drum was heard;" which acquired much posthumous celebrity, and was pronounced by Lord Byron, "the most perfect ode in the language."

WOLFE, JAMES, the son of Lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself by his bravery and the decision of his character on many occasions during the German war. On his return from the Continent, he was appointed to the command of the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was great and hazardous; but General Wolfe, adhering to his own plan of operations, surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham encountered the enemy; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. There, while in the agonies of death, being roused by the sound of "They run!" he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told the French, he exclaimed, "I thank God, and die contented." Died, 1759. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, an ethical and theological writer, was born in 1659, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge; took orders; but having come into possession of considerable property, he relinquished the clerical profession, and devoted his time to literary researches. His principal work is, "The Religion of Nature delineated." Died, 1724.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HIDE, a physician and experimental philosopher, was great-grandson of the foregoing, and born in 1766. His want of patronage as a physician induced him to give up his profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits, the result of which was, that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries in mineralogy are the two metals, palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platina malleable, by the last of which he is said to have gained 80,000*l*. He invented a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. His papers in the Philo-

sophical Transactions are numerous. Died, 1828.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, a celebrated cardinal and minister of state under Henry VIII., was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and born there in 1471. After finishing his education at Oxford, he became tutor to the sons of the Marquis of Dorset; was subsequently domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, on going to court, he gained the favour of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington, in Devon, and afterwards appointed him register of the garter and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanery of York, and, attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and the year following to the archbishopric of York. Insatiable in the pursuit of emolument, he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St. Alban's, soon after which he enjoyed in succession the rich bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. By these means, his revenues nearly equalled those of the crown, part of which he expended in pomp and ostentation, and part in laudable munificence for the advancement of learning. He founded several lectures at Oxford, where he also erected the college of Christchurch, and built a palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to the king. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete ascendancy over the mind of Henry, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate; but having given offence to the king, by not promoting his divorce, he fell into disgrace, and his property was confiscated. In 1530 he was apprehended at York, but was taken ill, and died on his way to London, exclaiming, "Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs."

WOOD, ANTHONY, an eminent English biographer and antiquary, was born in 1632, at Oxford, and was educated at Merton College. His "History and Antiquities of Oxford," which was translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, appeared in 1674, and his "Athenae Oxonienses" was published in 1691. An attack upon Lord Clarendon, in the last of these works, subjected him to a sentence of expulsion from the university, and his prejudices in favour of Jacobitism rendered him an object of hatred to the other party. Died, 1695.

WOOD, JAMES, proprietor of the Old Gloucester Bank, — a *millionaire*, whose riches and parsimonious eccentricities entitled him to a place among the "remarkable characters" of the age, — was born at Gloucester in 1756, and succeeded to the bank, which had been there established, in 1716, by his grandfather. In conjunction with the bank, he kept a shop to the day of his death, and dealt in almost every article that could be asked for; nothing was too trifling for "Jemmy Wood" by which a

penny could be turned, and nothing too extensive for him to supply—a farthing rushlight, or a merchant's shipping order. He was a bachelor, and spent the whole week in his banking-shop, or rather his shop-bank (for it is worthy of remark, that the business of the "Old Gloucester Bank" was transacted at one end of his multifarious chandlery store); he entertained no company, visited none, took his country walk of a Sunday in order to enjoy a frugal meal in the open air, and ever made it his especial care not to diminish his wealth by attending to the calls of humanity. He died April 20, 1836, leaving his vast property to be divided between his four executors, viz. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Matthew Wood, of London (but who is not related to him); Mr. John Chadborne, of Gloucester (his attorney); Mr. Jacob Osborne, and Mr. John Surnam of Gloucester (his two clerks). In preparation for the probate of this will, the personal property of the deceased was sworn under 900,000*l.*; but Mr. James Wood, of Islington, who is stated to be one of nine cousins of the deceased, entered a caveat against the probate. A codicil was afterwards discovered, by which various legacies are bequeathed to his kindred, besides a very large sum to the corporation of Gloucester; this codicil, however, was not satisfactorily authenticated.

WOOD, Alderman Sir MATTHEW, bart., M.P., was the son of a serge manufacturer at Tiverton, and had but a limited scholastic education, as at the early age of 11 years he was employed in his father's business, and at 14 was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, his cousin, who carried on a very extensive business as a chemist and druggist. After serving his time, and being for a few years employed as a traveller in the drug trade, he commenced business on his own account in London, at first as a chemist, and subsequently as a hop merchant, in which latter trade he acquired a very handsome fortune. After serving some minor offices in the city, Mr. Wood was, in rotation, elevated to the mayoralty in 1815, and gave such great and universal satisfaction in that high office that he was re-elected in 1816; a departure from the ordinary course that was unprecedented during several previous centuries. During his second mayoralty he gained a still higher position in public favour by his humane conduct in saving the lives of three poor Irishmen who were sentenced to be hanged, on the perjured testimony of three police officers, named Brock, Vaughan, and Pelham. So great was the public admiration of Mr. Wood's conduct on this occasion, that the livery actually sent him name up a third time for the mayoralty; but the court of aldermen deeming this too irregular, passed his name over. During his second mayoralty he was elected M.P. for London, and from that time till his death he was invariably returned, and on all occasions save one at the head of the poll. Of Mr. Wood's conduct as a magistrate it is not possible to speak too highly; but we can by no means give the like unqualified praise to his course as a senator, for, in his place in parliament, he displayed more obstinacy

than candour, more zeal than wisdom. He gained great notoriety for the zeal with which he attached himself to the fate and fortunes of the ill-starred queen Caroline. His political course obtained him the friendship of a maiden lady, sister of the wealthy Mr. James Wood, banker, of Gloucester. At her death she bequeathed him a handsome property, and her brother subsequently left him a fourth of his vast fortune, which, independent of land, and, after being much diminished by litigation, produced the fortunate alderman nearly a quarter of a million of money. He was created a baronet during the Melbourne administration, in 1837. Died, Sept. 25, 1843, aged 76.

WOOD, ROBERT, an accomplished scholar, was born in 1716, at Riverstown, county of Meath; made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in 1751; and was appointed under-secretary of state in 1759. He wrote a "Description of the Ruins of Balbec," the "Ruins of Palmyra," &c. Died, 1771.

WOODD, BASIL, a clergyman of the church of England, distinguished as a most active member of bible and missionary societies, and other religious associations. He was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1760; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; became rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and morning preacher at Bentinck chapel; and died in 1831. His "Advice to Youth," "The Duties of the Marriage State," &c. are well known.

WOODDESON, RICHARD, an eminent civilian, was born in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Pembroke and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; and chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers. He wrote "Elements of Jurisprudence," "A Systematic View of the Laws of England," and "A Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature." Died, 1822.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a printer and parliamentary reporter, who became in some measure a public character from his being exposed to a prosecution as publisher of the famous "Letters of Junius." Being gifted with a wonderfully retentive memory, he reported the debates in parliament with great ability and precision, and was the first who introduced them to the public after their present fashion. Died, 1803.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician, was educated at Cambridge. He was elected Lucasian professor in 1820, Plumian professor in 1822, and keeper of the observatory in 1824. He wrote "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," "A Treatise on Trigonometry," another on "Plane Astronomy," &c. Died, 1827.

WOODVILLE, ELIZABETH, widow of Sir John Grey, who was slain in the battle of Bernard's Heath. After his death she applied to Edward IV. for the restoration of his estate, when that monarch fell in love with, and married her. The princess Elizabeth was the fruit of this marriage, who married Henry VII., and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born in 1752, at Cockermouth, studied at Edinburgh; and settled in London,

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work, "The I to a contemp splendid thou guage, while

where he became physician to the Middlesex Dispensary and the Smallpox Hospital. He was the author of "Medical Botany" and the "History of the Smallpox Inoculation." Died, 1805.

WOODWARD, HENRY, a celebrated comedian, was born in London, in 1717, and was unrivalled in such parts as Marplot, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, &c. As a composer of pantomimes also he had great merit, and he was the author of some few dramatic pieces. Died, 1777.

WOODWARD, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, was born in Derbyshire, in 1695. In 1692 he became professor of physic at Gresham College; and in 1696 published an "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth." Died, 1728.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, was born in 1669, at Northampton, and became a fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge. His first work, "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived," was meant to prove that the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and the church; but he gradually became a deist, and his "Six Discourses on Miracles" subjected him to a prosecution, and he was fined and imprisoned. Died, 1732.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, one of the greatest poets of our age and country, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, April 7th, 1770. He received the rudiments of his mental culture at Hawkshead School, and in the year 1787 was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having completed his studies and taken his academical degree, he made the tour of France and Switzerland, at a period when the revolution in France had attained its grand crisis; and its influence upon the fiery imagination and sensitive mind of Wordsworth was no less forcible than that produced upon those of his friends and frequent companions, Coleridge, Southey, and Lloyd. The earnest thoughts that had been generated by his continued meditations upon this theme found an utterance in his "Descriptive Sketches" and "Evening Walk," both of which made their appearance in 1793. In 1797 he had conceived a plan for the regeneration of English poetry. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Coleridge, a collection of "Lyrical Ballads." The majority of these productions were from his own pen. This book so far from making converts to Wordsworth's peculiar way of thinking, met everywhere with the bitterest contempt and ridicule. The Edinburgh Review denounced his theory as puerile, and stigmatised his verses as a species of second-rate nursery rhymes. There can be no doubt that Wordsworth in his zeal to redeem the English muse from a corrupted and inane phraseology, like other re-actionists of a sterner character, pushed his favourite theory too far. Still many of his readers sympathised with his views; and through their encouragement he was induced to publish other two volumes of poetry in 1807. In 1814 appeared his great work, "The Excursion," which, according to a contemporary critic, is "brimful of splendid thoughts clothed in splendid language, while it breathes a spirit of en-

lightened benevolence and charity, which seem wondrous, grand, and beautiful in their drapery of glowing eloquence when tested by the poet's own theory." About the period of the publication of the "Excursion," Wordsworth obtained the situation of distributor of stamps, which office he retained during the lapse of 28 years, retiring in 1842 upon a pension of 300*l.*, while his son filled the vacancy thus occasioned. Several works followed the "Excursion," among which may be mentioned the "White Doe of Rylstone;" and in 1842 appeared a volume containing several poems written in the poet's early youth, accompanied by others written in his old age. In 1843 he succeeded his friend Southey as poet-laureate. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate or overestimate the importance of the influence which Wordsworth, in conjunction with Coleridge, has exercised in the formation of the intellectual characteristics of the present age. Many of our greatest thinkers have sat at the feet of Coleridge, that "old man eloquent;" while the whole of the poetry that has issued from the English press for years has been tinctured and coloured by the genius of Wordsworth. "During the last 30 years," says a contemporary critic, "the regenerative power of his genius has so operated upon the public taste, that the pure, the simple, and the good are now the more regarded elements of poetry, while the Laras, Giaours, and the other distempered objects of a feverish imagination are ceasing to be among the attractive imagery of song. Perhaps the most remarkable triumph of his genius is its conquest over that very Review which scorned and sneered at him in the beginning of his career; for his spirit now undoubtedly pervades this very organ which scoffed at him so bitterly, and even rejected his language as too puerile for the nursery. For many years, Wordsworth enjoyed the inestimable privilege of receiving that guerdon of love and admiration while living, which are too frequently brought into operation for no other purpose than that of scattering garlands upon the tomb of genius. Thousands of his admirers made a pilgrimage to the poet's sanctuary, Rydal Mount; and not a few crossed over from other lands to catch a glimpse of that great man who has filled the world with his fame. Died, 1850. His noble autobiographical poem, "The Prelude on the Growth of a Poet's Mind," was a posthumous publication.

WORLIDGE, THOMAS, a portrait painter and engraver, whose etchings after Rembrandt are peculiarly excellent. He published a book of gems from the antique. Died, 1766.

WORMIUS, OLAVUS, an able Dutch physician and antiquary, was born in 1588; was made a canon of the cathedral of Lund by Christian IV. as a reward for his medical services; and died in 1654. His principal works relate to Danish and Norwegian history and antiquities.

WORDSDALE, JAMES, a painter and dramatic writer. He was pupil to Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose niece he married. His dramatic performances obtained much temporary notoriety. Died, 1767.

WORSLEY, Sir RICHARD, bart., was born in 1751, in the Isle of Wight; and became governor of the island, comptroller of his majesty's household, and member of parliament for Newport. He resided in Italy many years, and made a large collection of antiquities, of which a catalogue was published, under the title of "*Museum Worsleianum*." Sir Richard also wrote the "*History of the Isle of Wight*." Died, 1805.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, a learned divine, was born in Merionethshire, in 1703; was educated at Jesus College, Oxford; and obtained prebends in the cathedrals of Asaph and York. His principal works are, an "*Essay on the Scheme of Redemption*," "*On the Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall of Man*," and "*The Scripture Theory of the Earth*." Died, 1778.

WOTTON, Sir HENRY, a diplomatist and political writer, was born in 1568, at Boughton Hall, in Kent; was educated at Winchester and Oxford; became secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expedition against the Spaniards, and into Ireland; and, on the fall of that nobleman, he went to reside at Florence. James I. employed him on various missions to Italy and Germany. He was made provost at Eton College in 1624, and died in 1639. He wrote "*Elements of Architecture*," "*The State of Christendom*," and "*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*."

WOTTON, WILLIAM, an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer, of great learning; born, 1600; died, 1726. His chief works are, "*Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning*" and "*The History of Rome from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the Death of Severus Alexander*."

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, an eminent painter, was born at Haarlem, in 1620. His hunting pieces, landscapes, and battle scenes, are admirable. Died, 1688.

WRAXALL, Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM, bart., an eminent traveller and historical writer, was born at Bristol, in 1751. He entered into the civil service of the East India Company, and in 1771 acted as judge-advocate and paymaster of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the Continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. He published several tours, the "*History of the House of Valois*," "*Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna*," "*The History of France*," 6 vols. 8vo. &c. In 1813 he was created a baronet, and, in 1815, he published his last work, "*Historical Memoirs of his Own Time*," 2 vols. 8vo. In these memoirs, which contain a fund of anecdote, was a libel on Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador; for which Sir Nathaniel was sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. He died at Dover, while on his way to Naples, in 1831, aged 80.

WREDE, Field-marshal Prince, an eminent Bavarian soldier and statesman, whose fate it was to be a most formidable foe to the gigantic military genius under whom he had obtained the earliest distinction due to his gallantry and skill. In 1805 he served

as a Bavarian lieutenant-colonel against Austria and as the ally of France, and distinguished himself so much, that Napoleon personally conferred upon him the then much coveted grand cross of the legion of honour. In the subsequent actions of that war he still further distinguished himself, and was created a field-marshal when dangerously wounded at the decisive battle of Wagram. In the memorable campaign against Russia, too, the contingent army furnished by Bavaria to France was commanded by him; and covered the retreat of the French with such dogged determination, as to lose nearly the whole of its cavalry. In 1813, the political state of things in Europe made it impossible for Bavaria to remain attached to the emperor's cause, but to share his inevitable ruin; and Marshal Wrede, as Bavarian plenipotentiary, signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared herself separated from the confederation of the Rhine, and also from the cause of the emperor. Shortly afterwards, Wrede, at the head of a combined Bavarian and Austrian army, made a gallant and skilful, though unsuccessful attempt, to intercept Napoleon at Hunau, after the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he was actively engaged in France, and with his usual gallantry; and, at the conclusion of the war, he was elevated to the rank of a prince, and, shortly afterwards, nominated an honorary knight grand cross of the English order of the Bath. The termination of the war did not terminate his services to his country. As minister of state, and inspector general of the army, he rendered most important benefits. Born, 1767; died, 1839.

WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated architect and mathematician, was born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, in 1632; studied at Wadham College, Oxford; was chosen a fellow of All Souls, in 1653; was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham College, in 1657; and, in 1661, was nominated to the Savilian professorship, and created LL.D. His fame as an architect had by this time widely spread; and he received a commission, in 1663, to produce designs for the restoration of St. Paul's cathedral, then one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. To prepare himself for the execution of this great undertaking, he made a visit to France, in 1665, and then finished the designs; but while they were under consideration, the cathedral was destroyed by the fire of 1666. Wren had now an opportunity for signalling his talents by the erection of an entirely new structure. The contemporaneous destruction of fifty parochial churches and many public buildings also furnished an ample field for his genius; and he would have had the honour of founding, as it were, a new city, if the design which he laid before the king and parliament could have been adopted; but private interests prevented its acceptance. On the death of Sir John Denham, he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the works; and, in 1674, received the honour of knighthood. His greatest performances were the Monument, Greenwich Hospital, Hampton Court, St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St.

Dunstan Bridge; St. All, St. I. to see co president wards app of Chelsea works at for the be for Weym been the h he was, in nistration, the royal tives; he age. He c was buried

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WYATT, J was born at B 1743, and studi at Rome. On

Dunstan in the East; St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Stephen, Walbrook; and, above all, St. Paul's cathedral, which he lived to see completed. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; was afterwards appointed architect and commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and comptroller of the works at Windsor. He was elected M. P. for the borough of Plympton, in 1685, and for Weymouth, in 1700. After having long been the highest ornament of his profession, he was, in 1718, to the disgrace of the administration, deprived of the surveyorship of the royal works, merely from political motives; he was then in the 85th year of his age. He died, Feb. 23. 1723, aged 90, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

WREN, CHRISTOPHER, son of the preceding, was a learned antiquary, and collected memoirs of his family, which in 1750 were published by Dr. Stephen Wren, his son, under the title of "Parentalia."

WREN, MATTHEW, a learned prelate, successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. During the civil war he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, where he lay 18 years, without any trial. At the Restoration, he visited his diocese, and built a new chapel in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Died, 1697.

WRIGHT, EDWARD, a mathematician, born at Garveston, in Norfolk; to whom is attributed the discovery of the true method of dividing the meridian line. Died, 1615.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a celebrated painter, usually styled "Wright of Derby," was born in that town in 1734. He was first placed under Hudson, the portrait painter; afterwards visited Italy, where he made great advances in his profession; returned to England in 1755, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. He settled at Derby, painted many admirable landscapes, &c., and died in 1797.

WRIGHT, WALTER RODWELL, author of "Horæ Ionice," descriptive of the Isles of Greece, which Lord Byron has warmly eulogised. He died in 1826, at Malta, where he held the situation of president of the court of appeal.

WURMSER, DAGOBERT SIGISMUND, Count, an Austrian field-marshal, who displayed great bravery and skill in the wars with France. He drove the republican troops out of Alsace in 1793, took Mannheim in 1794, and contended successfully against the French in Italy in 1796, but was at length obliged to submit to the superior numbers of the enemy, at Mantua, after an obstinate defence and the loss of 24,000 men. He died in 1797, aged 80.

WYATT, Sir THOMAS, a distinguished courtier, statesman, and poet, was born in 1503, at Allington, in Kent; was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, became a favourite of Henry VIII., and was employed by him on various missions, and died in 1541. His poetical works consist of odes, love elegies, &c., and possess a considerable degree of elegance.

WYATT, JAMES, an eminent architect, was born at Burton, in Staffordshire, about 1743, and studied architecture and painting at Rome. On his return to England, he

erected the Pantheon in Oxford Street, and he succeeded Sir William Chambers as surveyor-general to the board of works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and for some time sat as president of that institution. Fonthill Abbey, Kew Palace, and many other edifices, owe whatever merit they possess to his skill as an architect. He died in 1813.

WYATT, R. J., an accomplished sculptor, was born on the 3rd of May, 1795, in Oxford Street, London, where his father, Edward Wyatt, was then settled. At an early age he was articled to Charles Rossi, R. A., for the term of seven years; and during that term his services at the Royal Academy were so successfully prosecuted, as to entitle him to the award of two medals upon different occasions. At the time Wyatt was under the tuition of Rossi, he executed a monument in the church of Esher, in memory of Mrs. Hughes, and another in the chapel at St. John's Wood. When Canova visited this country, he became so far interested in Wyatt, as at once to promise him his protection and the permission to work in his studio at Rome. Thither he proceeded in the early part of the year 1821, after having spent some time in Paris under the celebrated Italian sculptor Bozio; and so devotedly did he prosecute the labours of his profession, that only once in this lengthened term of nearly 30 years did he revisit his native country, and that occasion was in the year 1841. It was during Wyatt's visit to England, in 1841, that he was honoured by the queen with a commission for his statue of Penelope, which in Rome was considered the best of his works. His group of "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," a statue of "Glycera," "Musidora," a statue; two statues of Nymphs, and "Penelope," a charming statue, the property of her majesty, are all works of high merit. The industry of Wyatt was singularly constant. In summer, long before five in the morning, he was to be seen on his way to the Caffè Greco, where artists of all nations assemble; and in winter, long before daylight, he was to be seen at the same place reading the papers by the light of a taper which he always carried with him for that purpose. At daylight he was in a studio, and not only thus early, but he also remained at work sometimes until midnight. Died suddenly at Rome, May 29. 1850.

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer, and man of fashion in the time of Charles II., was born in 1640, at Cleve, in Shropshire; studied the law; but having a taste for poetry and the drama, he came into notice as the author of "Love in a Wood," a comedy, and obtained through it the patronage of the Duchess of Cleveland, the profligate Duke of Buckingham, and the monarch himself. He at length lost the king's favour by clandestinely marrying the Countess of Drogheda, a young, rich, and beautiful widow; and although at her death she settled her fortune on him, yet his title being disputed, the law expenses produced embarrassment and arrest, and he remained in confinement 7 years. He was at last released from prison

by James II., who gave him a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He was the author of the comedies of the "Plain Dealer," the "Gentleman Dancing Master," and the "Country Wife," besides poems, &c. Died, 1715.

WYDEVILLE, or WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, Earl RIVERS, an accomplished nobleman of the 15th century, was born in 1442. In consequence of his sister having been married to Edward IV., he shared in all the vicissitudes which befel that warlike and luxurious monarch, and became governor of Calais and captain-general of the king's forces. He was also made governor of Prince Edward, and chief butler of England. On the death of the king, the earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was defeated by the machinations of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused the gallant nobleman to be beheaded, without trial, in the castle of Pontefract, June 13, 1483.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was born in 1324, at Wickham, in Hampshire, of respectable parents, but poor, and was indebted for his education to Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester castle. On the completion of his studies, he became private secretary to his patron, and was by him eventually recommended to the notice of Edward III. The talents, diligence, and integrity he displayed in the service of the king raised him gradually to a distinguished place in the royal favour; and being appointed surveyor of his works at Windsor, under his directions that splendid structure was completed. He now gradually, but rapidly, rose to the highest dignities both in church and state. In 1357, he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield; and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, London. He was also successively appointed keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, and governor of the great council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and in the following year was made chancellor of England. These high dignities he sustained with honour and ability, dedicating a large portion of his temporalities to the improvement of his cathedral. Owing to the influence of a party, headed by John of Gaunt, who were strongly opposed to the increasing wealth and influence of the clergy, he was compelled to resign the seals in 1371; but the esteem in which he was held by the people generally, compensated for the loss; and on the accession of Richard II. he was restored to his dignities and emoluments. In 1386 he completed his munificent foundation of New College, Oxford; in the chapel of which is still to be seen his crozier, or pastoral staff, supposed to be the only one in England. He also built and endowed St. Mary's College, at Winchester; and having, in 1391, a second time resigned the chancellorship, he devoted the remainder of his life to the superintendence of his nobler establishments, and the exercise of Christian benevolence.

He died, Sept. 21, 1404, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a splendid monument is erected to the memory of its worthy and munificent benefactor.

WYNANTZ, JOHN, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Haarlem, in 1660. He was the instructor of Philip Wouvermans, and is famous for the boldness of his designs and the delicacy of his tints. Died, 1676.

WYNDHAM, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated statesman, was a native of Somersetshire, and born in 1687. Having been elected M. P. for the county, he soon became conspicuous as one of the ablest senators in the house. He was appointed secretary of war, and afterwards chancellor of the exchequer; but being displaced on the death of queen Anne, he took a leading part in opposition, and signalled himself by his defence of the Duke of Ormond and the Earls of Oxford and Strafford, when impeached by the Commons. He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on the charge of being concerned in the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, but was never brought to trial. Died, 1740. — His eldest son, **CHARLES WYNDHAM**, became Earl of Egremont, and died in 1765.

WYNN, Right Hon. CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAMS, M. P. for Montgomeryshire, a distinguished M. P., and, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for Montgomeryshire since 1797, and about a year previously for Old Surm. He held the offices of secretary-at-war (in the Grey administration) and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from December, 1834, to April, 1835. Next to Sir Robert Peel, perhaps, there was no parliamentary character more prominent than Mr. Wynn, whose age and experience made him an oracle upon questions of privilege and doubtful points of precedent and order, even amid the infirmities of accumulated years. At one period he was nearly chosen to fill the speaker's chair. He was the fast friend of the poet Southey, attached to literature, an able exponent of political measures, and altogether a man to be respected and esteemed during a lengthened career, in which every thing praiseworthy and honourable attached to his name. Died, 1850.

WYNNE JOHN HUDDLESTON, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Wales, in 1743; followed the business of a printer in London for a time, then obtained a commission in the army, and eventually sat down as an author by profession. His principal works are, "A General History of the British Empire in America," 2 vols.; "A General History of Ireland," 2 vols.; and "Fables for the Female Sex." He died in 1788.

WYTTEBACH, DANIEL, a learned philologist, was born at Berne, in 1746; studied at Marburg and Göttingen, obtained the professorship of philosophy and literature at the Remonstrants' College at Amsterdam; and was subsequently appointed philosophical professor at the Athenæum in that city. His chief works are, "Epistola-Critica," "Precepta Philosophiæ Logicæ," and an edition of the "Moral Works of Plutarch." Died, 1820.

XANTHUS, who defeated **XAVIER**, Apostle of missionary in Navarre, became on Ignatius I. intimate friend of III., king of France, preach the and propagate in that city, bearing itself as a Christ 1552.

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XENOPHON, born at Coloe, sect, and became a school of his own town on the immortality of the soul.

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YALDEN, was born at E Magdalen College, an intimacy which lasted for rectories of Herefordshire preacher to B signation of

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XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who defeated the Romans under Regulus.

XAVIER, St. FRANCIS, styled "The Apostle of the Indies," a celebrated Spanish missionary, was born at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre, in 1506; studied at Paris; and became one of the most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He was sent by John III., king of Portugal, to the East Indies, to preach the gospel; arrived at Goa in 1542, and propagated the Christian faith, not only in that city, but in Japan and the neighbouring islands. He was proceeding to China as a Christian missionary when he died, in 1552.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, remarkable for the severity of his manners, and his incorruptible integrity, was born at Chalcædon, B.C. 400. He was sent on an embassy to Philip, king of Macedon, and afterwards to Antipater, neither of whom could corrupt him by presents. Notwithstanding this, the Athenians were so ungrateful, that they caused him to be sold as a slave, because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. Died, A.C. 314.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher, born at Colophon, was founder of the Eleatic sect, and became a preceptor in the Pythagorean school; but added many new opinions of his own to that philosophy, particularly on the immutability of matter. Died, A.C. 450.

XENOPHON, an illustrious Athenian philosopher, soldier, and historian, was born A.C. 450. He was the disciple of Socrates, whose doctrines he imbibed, and whom he accompanied to the Peloponnesian war. He afterwards went to the court of Cyrus, with whom he was in great favour; but when that prince was killed at the battle of Cunaxa, Xenophon and 10,000 Greeks effected their march home, in spite of all opposition. After this he went into Asia with Agesilaus, king of the Lacedæmonians; and, in his absence, the Athenians passed a decree of banishment against him; on which he withdrew to a retreat in Ellis, near Olympia,

where he employed himself in composing works on history and philosophy, and in rural occupations and amusements, until his death, B.C. 350. The principal of Xenophon's works which are extant are, the "Cyropædia," or the life, discipline, and actions of the elder Cyrus; seven books of the "Expédition of the Younger Cyrus into Persia, and of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks;" four books of the "Memorabilia of Socrates," and the "Hellenica, or Grecian History." His style has always been admired for sweetness, Attic purity, and singular clearness.

XERXES, the fifth king of Persia, and second son of Darius Hystaspes. He conquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with an army of 800,000 men, and 100 ships. He was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, B.C. 465.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, FRANCISCO, a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, in 1437, and died in 1517. After having filled various benefices, he became a monk of the Franciscan order, and attained great reputation as a preacher. When he was raised to the archbishopric of Toledo, he continued to preserve the austere habits of the cloister. He subsequently became prime minister and a cardinal, and few men have displayed more ability or firmness. He founded the university of Alcalá.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, one of the 12 friars who first preached Christianity to the Mexicans. During his residence in Mexico, he collected a great deal of information relative to the plants and animals of that country, and published a treatise on the subject, which is allowed to possess considerable merit.

XIMENES, ROBERT, archbishop of Toledo in the 13th century; author of a "History of Spain."

XYPHILIN, JOHN, patriarch of Constantinople in the 11th century, was a man of great erudition and exemplary manners. Died, 1075. — His nephew, of the same name, was the author of a Greek abridgment of Dion Cassius, and is often confounded with his uncle.

Y.

YALDEN, THOMAS, a divine and poet, was born at Exeter, in 1671, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he formed an intimacy with Addison and Satchell, which lasted through life. He obtained the rectories of Charlton and Cleanville, in Herefordshire; and, in 1713, was appointed preacher to Bridewell Hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Atterbury. Among his

poetical pieces are, "The Temple of Fame," "The Conquest of Namur," &c. Died, 1736.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, a popular and versatile actor, first made his appearance on the stage in a piece called "The Actor of All Work," in 1817. In the following year he was engaged at Covent Garden, subsequently may be said to have performed in every line of character from

Shakespeare's tragedy to the broadest farce, and it was not easy to decide whether his pathos or his humour were most admirable. As manager of the Adelphi Theatre his taste and skill were also universally allowed. Died, June 21. 1842, aged 45.

YATES, RICHARD, a comic actor, who for many years was a public favourite in "Fondlewife," in the Old Bachelor, and similar characters. Died, 1796. — His wife, ANNA MARIA, was a tragic actress of great ability; and on the death of Mrs. Cibber, in 1765, she for a time became the unrivalled heroine of the stage. Died, 1787.

YEARSLEY, ANNE, a poetical and dramatic writer, was born about 1756, at Bristol. She was originally a milk-woman; but, under the auspices of Hannah More, a volume of her productions was published by subscription in 1785, the profits of which enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. Her principal publications are, "Poems on various Subjects," "Earl Godwin," a tragedy, and "The Royal Captives," a romance.

YEATES, THOMAS, a celebrated oriental scholar; author of excellent grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac, and a most laborious editor and translator of portions of the Scripture, as well as a variety of biblical labours of considerable ingenuity, industry, and value. In early life he was a member and secretary of the Society for promoting Constitutional Information, but for many years previous to his death he took no part in politics. Born, 1768; died, 1839.

YEATS, THOMAS PATTINSON, an eminent entomologist; author of "Institutions of Entomology," &c. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died in 1782.

YELVERTON, SIR HENRY, an eminent English judge, born in 1566. He successively filled the offices of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and judge; published "Reports of Special Cases," and died in 1630.

YORK, FREDERICK, Duke of, second son of George III., was born August 16. 1763, and in the February following he was elected prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany. In 1780 he was appointed a brevet-colonel in the British army, and went to the Continent in order to study military tactics in the school of the great Frederick at Berlin. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany; returned from the Continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords in the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which had nearly proved fatal to him, with Colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders, in 1793; and, after alternate success, was expelled from that country by the French. Nor was he more fortunate in 1799, when he was employed in Holland, being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. In 1800 a series of charges were preferred against him in the House of Commons by Colonel Wardle, for having suffered a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army; but as nothing occurred to implicate the duke in the corrupt

transactions between Mrs. Clarke and the persons to whom she sold her services, he was acquitted. His royal highness, however, thought proper to resign his post of commander-in-chief, but he was reinstated about two years after by the prince regent; and from that time he exercised the most rigid impartiality in the distribution of promotion, while he attended to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and enforced at the same time the necessity of strict discipline and subordination. He was humane, frank, affable, and benevolent; but a passion for high play was fatal to his own repose, and threw a shade over his manly and generous character. Died, January 5. 1827.

YORKE, Admiral Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY, K.C.B., entered the navy as midshipman in 1780, and was in the actions with Lord Rodney of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. He was made lieutenant in 1789, and appointed master and commander to the Rattlesnake; promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1793; continued in active employ on various services; and, in 1803, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1810, Sir Joseph was appointed to a seat at the admiralty board, was made vice-admiral in 1814, and became admiral of the blue in 1830. During his parliamentary career he was distinguished by his honest zeal for the interests of his profession, and by his irresistible good humour, which often proved successful in appeasing the angry feelings of debate. He had been with Captains Bradley and Young to Spithead, and, on their return, the vessel was upset in Stokes Bay, and all perished, May 5. 1831.

YOUNG, Sir ARETAS WILLIAM, Colonel. This officer entered the army in 1793, as ensign; and became a captain in the 13th foot the following year, by purchase. His first active duty was in Ireland, during the rebellion; his next in Egypt, 1801; and, for several years after, in Sicily and at Gibraltar, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Fox. In 1807 he obtained the rank of major in the 47th, and was present at the battles of Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Badajoz, &c. In 1813 he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 3rd West India regiment, stationed at Trinidad; and, in 1815, he was sent to join the expedition against Guadaloupe, and received one of the badges of the order of Merit, presented by Louis XVIII. He was next selected to command the troops in Grenada, where his conduct gave the highest satisfaction; and on his being ordered back to Trinidad, the council of assembly presented him with a sword, value 100 guineas. From this time to the final disbandment of the 3rd West India regiment, in 1825, he administered the government at various times during the absence of Sir Ralph Woodford, and was rewarded for the "candour, integrity, and impartiality which had marked his administration," by 150 guineas for a sword, and a piece of plate, value 250*l*. In 1826, Lieut.-colonel Young was appointed to the office of protector of slaves in Demerara; in 1831 he was made Lieut.-governor of Prince Edward's Island; and, in 1834, he received the honour of knighthood. Died, 1835.

YOUNG on agriculture, in 1800. He was a British experimenter over the land, France published became a local, entitled. On the culture he office he sides the v lished his France."

YOUNG neous writ Hanta, an School, an designed f profession, chaplain tation he poems of "Religion," the tragedie sirs." His in sublime obscure, are by the deat 1741. As a by his "Cen lectures on c however, re ticularly h 1765, aged 83.

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YOUNG, ARTHUR, an eminent writer on agriculture, was born in 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. With a desire to improve British husbandry, he made innumerable experiments at home, and also travelled over the greatest part of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his "Farmer's Calendar," which became a popular work; and also a periodical, entitled the "Annals of Agriculture." On the establishment of the Board of Agriculture he was appointed secretary, which office he held till his decease, in 1820. Besides the works already mentioned, he published his "Tour in England, Ireland, and France."

YOUNG, EDWARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1679, at Upham, Hants, and was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. Though designed for the law, he chose the clerical profession, and, in 1718, was appointed chaplain to the king. His poetical reputation he had already established by the poems of "The Last Day," "The Force of Religion," and the "Love of Fame," and the tragedies of "The Revenge" and "Busiris." His "Night Thoughts," which abound in sublime passages, though sometimes rather obscure, are supposed to have been prompted by the death of his wife, whom he lost in 1741. As a prose writer, he is chiefly known by his "Centaur not Fabulous" and "Conjectures on original Composition." His fame, however, rests altogether on his poetry, particularly his "Night Thoughts." Died, 1765, aged 83.

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish mathematician and divine, was born in 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1786, he became professor of philosophy; was raised to the see of Clonfert, by Marquis Cornwallis, and died in 1800. He was the author of "An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy" and "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios."

YOUNG, Dr. THOMAS, F.R.S., and F.L.S., a celebrated physician and natural philosopher, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, in 1774; was educated at Göttingen and Edinburgh; became physician to St. George's Hospital, and foreign secretary of the Royal Society; and distinguished himself as a man of great literary and scientific acquirements. His chief works are, "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy," an "Introduction to Medical Literature," a "Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases," and "Elementary Illustrations of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place." Dr. Young contributed to Hodgkin's *Caligraphia Græca*, Dalzell's *Collectanea Majora*, and the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He also interested himself greatly in the discoveries made by Belzoni in Egypt, and engaged in researches concerning Egyptian hieroglyphics; upon which, and various other learned subjects, he published his observations. Died, 1829.

YOUNG, Sir WILLIAM, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1750, at Charlton House, near Canterbury; studied

at Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford; was an M.P. for St. Mawes, in 1783; and died in 1815, governor of Tobago. His principal works are, "The History of Athens," "The West India Common-place Book," and "The Rights of Placemen." He also edited the "Contemplatio Philosophica" of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Brook Taylor.

YPSILANTI, Prince ALEXANDER, the first active agent in the Greek revolution, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia, was born at Constantinople, in 1792. About the year 1805, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand seignor to repair to Constantinople, and judging that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia. The son, adopting the military profession, entered into the Russian army; was a captain of hussars, when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand; attained the rank of major-general, and was made aide-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he became acquainted with the Hetaireia, of which association he eventually became the leader. When he saw that the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece could no longer be delayed, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, he issued a proclamation, announcing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off the yoke of tyranny. The emperor Alexander, to express publicly his disapprobation of the undertaking of the Hetairists, summoned Ypsilanti to make his defence; and, as he did not obey, he caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Russian army. After sustaining repeated defeats, Ypsilanti gave up the cause of Greece. Having crossed the frontiers, he was arrested in Transylvania, and long held captive, as a prisoner of state, in the fortress of Mungatich. He died at Vienna in 1828, aged 36. Ypsilanti undoubtedly possessed the necessary courage, but his ridiculous pride and tenaciousness of ceremony due to his rank rendered him wholly unfit for the duties of a patriot chieftain.

YRIARTE, Don JUAN DE, a learned archaeologist, was a native of Tenerife, and, on going to Spain, he obtained the post of royal librarian at Madrid. He published "*Palæographia Græca*," &c. Died, 1771.

YRIARTE, Don THOMAS DE, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1750, studied at Madrid, held an official situation under the government, and was editor of the *Madrid Mercury*. His chief works are, "Comedies," "La Musica," a poem, "Literary Fables," and "Moral Epistles." Died, 1798.

YSABEAU, or ISABEAU, ALEXANDER, a French revolutionary statesman, was a deputy from the department of Indre and Loire to the National Convention; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was sent, in 1793, with Tallien, as an agent to Bourdeaux; was appointed, in 1798, commissary substitute of the Directory in the administration of the post-office of Brussels, which he lost in 1814; and died, in obscurity and poverty, at Paris, in 1823.

YSAURE, or ISAURE, CLEMENCE, a lady of Toulouse, who in the 14th century instituted the Floral games, which were annually solemnised there in the month of May; for which she also provided a fund for prizes to be given to the successful candidates for poetical fame.

YVES, CHARLES ST. an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy, in 1637. He was a monk in the abbey of St. Lazarus, but

becoming distinguished for his medical skill, he left the convent, and settled in Paris, where he practised with great success. Died, 1733.

YVETEAUX, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, a native of Normandy, who was tutor to Louis XIII. He afterwards led a life of literary retirement, and wrote several poems, and a treatise in verse, entitled "Institution d'un Prince." Born, 1550; died, 1649.

Z.

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an Italian architect, was born at Rome, in 1674, and displayed such mechanical abilities while employed as a carpenter at the Vatican, that he was appointed architect of St. Peter's. Died, 1750. He invented the method of transferring fresco paintings from the plaster.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Padua, in 1339. He was an eminent professor of the canon law; and arrived, successively, at the dignities of bishop of Padua, archbishop of Florence, and a cardinal. He took a prominent part in the council of Constance, and was the author of a variety of learned and elaborate treatises on matters connected with ecclesiastical policy. Died, 1417.

ZABARELLA, JAMES, an astrologer, was of the same family as the cardinal, and born at Padua, in 1633. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle," &c. Died, 1589.

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a learned Jesuit, born at Venice, in 1714. He wrote "The Literary History of Italy," 14 vols.; "Literary Annals of Italy," 3 vols.; "The Lapidary, and Numismatic Institution," 2 vols.; "Library of Ancient and Modern Literary History," 6 vols. &c. Died, 1795.

ZACCHIAS, PAOLO, a medical writer of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1584, became physician to pope Innocent X., and wrote several professional treatises. Died, 1659.

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERIC WILLIAM, a German poet, was born at Frankenhause, in Thuringia, in 1726; studied at Leipsic; and was appointed professor of poetry in the Caroline College at Brunswick. His poetical works are distinguished by a lively satiric turn, and form 3 vols. 8vo. Died, 1777.

ZACUTUS LUSITANUS, a Portuguese physician, born in 1575. He was educated as a Christian, though born of Jewish parents; but after having practised 20 years at Lisbon with great reputation, he became alarmed at the decree of exile issued by Philip II. against the Jews, in 1625, and fled to Amsterdam, where he embraced the faith of his ancestors. He wrote several medical works, and died in 1642.

ZALONCZEK, JOSEPH, a Polish general, was born in 1752, at Kaminieck. In the diets from 1788 to 1792, he espoused the cause of his country's freedom, and was among the foremost who fought for it in 1792 and 1794.

He commanded at Praga, when the suburb of Warsaw was taken by assault. Being made prisoner, and sent to the fortress of Josephstadt, he remained there till after the death of the empress Catharine; when, on being liberated, he entered into the French army, and was in active service from 1797 till 1812, in the various campaigns of Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the congress of Vienna assigned Poland to Russia, the emperor Alexander conferred on him the office of viceroy, with the title of prince. With these favours the patriotism of Zaloneczek vanished, and he became a devoted slave of the sovereign who exalted him. He died in 1826.

ZAKRZEWSKI, N., a deputy of Poland, born about 1767; a brave and liberal Pole, who, in 1792 and 1794, distinguished himself among his popular countrymen in their efforts to shake off the yoke of Russia. On the Russians being driven out of Warsaw in 1794, he was appointed president of the national council; but when that city fell into the hands of Suwarrow, the implacable Catharine caused him to be arrested, and imprisoned with Mostowski, Potocki, and other patriots, at St. Petersburg, where he remained till the accession of the emperor Paul set him at liberty.

ZALEUCUS, a renowned legislator of the Locrians, who flourished about 500 B.C. Having made a law to punish adulterers with the loss of sight, he refused to exonerate his own son when convicted of the crime, but proved the strength of his paternal feelings by submitting to the loss of one of his own eyes, instead of exacting the penalty of both from the offender.

ZAMBECCARI, Count FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna, in 1756. His experiments and researches were chiefly directed to the means of guiding balloons in the air, by availing himself of currents at different heights, by employing oars, and by the occasional diminution and augmentation of the gas. He perished in making one of these experiments in 1812, the balloon which conveyed him having entangled itself in a tree, and caught fire.

ZAMBECCARI, JOSEPH, a learned Florentine physician, of the 17th century, whose researches were principally devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the brute creation.

ZAMOSKI, JOHN, a distinguished Po-

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lander in the 16th century. After studying at Paris and Padua, and becoming rector of the university at the latter city, he returned to Poland, in 1753, and was one of the ambassadors sent to Paris to offer the Polish crown to the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France. When Stephen Batori came to the throne, he gave his niece in marriage to Zamoski, whom he also made chancellor of the realm and general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a warrior, and rescued from the Muscovite yoke many of the Polish provinces. He also founded colleges, and patronised the arts; and at his death, in 1603, he was honoured with the title of defender of his country and the protector of the sciences.

ZANCHIUS, BASIL, a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Bergamo, in 1501. He became a canon regular, and was made keeper of the Vatican library; but ended his days in prison, on a charge of heresy, in 1560.

ZANCHIUS, JEROME, was born at Alzano, in 1516; and having formed a close intimacy with the celebrated Peter Martyr, while they were canons regular of St. Giovanni di Laterano, the conversation and example of this distinguished convert to the reformed church ultimately produced such an effect on the mind of Zanchius, as induced him to throw off the monastic habit and abjure the Romish faith. He was accordingly under the necessity of quitting Italy, and, after seeking a refuge first at Geneva, and next at Strasburg and Chiavenna, he accepted the divinity professorship at Heidelberg, in 1568; where he settled under the immediate patronage of Frederic III., elector palatine, at whose instigation he composed his great treatise against Antinomianism. The death of this prince, in 1578, occasioned his resignation, and he removed to Newstadt; but he returned to Heidelberg in 1586, and died there in 1590. His treatise "On the Doctrine of Predestination" has been translated into English by Dr. Toplady.

ZANICHELLI, JOHN JEROME, a celebrated Italian physician and natural philosopher, was born at Modena, in 1682. He pursued his scientific researches with great assiduity, undertaking many journeys, making collections of curious fossils, shells, &c., and publishing various works. Died, 1729.

ZANOTTI, FRANCISCO MARIA, a mathematician, was born at Bologna, in 1692, and became librarian, secretary, and president of the academy of his native city. He was at first a Cartesian but afterwards became a zealous defender of Newton's system. He was a good Latin and Italian poet. Died, 1777.

ZAPPI, GIAMBATISTA FELICE, an Italian lawyer and poet, was born in 1687, and died in 1719. His sonnets have been greatly admired. The poetical talents of his wife FAUSTINA, who was the daughter of the celebrated Carlo Maratti, rivalled those of her husband.

ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES, a Portuguese navigator of the 15th century. He discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira; and was made governor of a part of the latter island, where he founded Funchal.

ZAZIUS, ULRIC, a learned professor of law at Friburg in the 16th century. Among his principal works are, "Intellectus Legum singulares," "De Origine Juris," "Tractatus de Judeorum Infantibus Baptizandis," and "Epitome in Usus Feudales." Died, 1535.

ZEAL, DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO, one of the founders and vice-presidents of the republic of Columbia, was born in 1772, at Antioquia, in New Grenada. In 1820 he arrived in England on a diplomatic mission, and remained here as the agent of the Columbian government till his death, in 1822.

ZENDRINI, BERNARD, an eminent Italian mathematician, particularly excelling in the knowledge of hydraulics, was born at Savio, in 1679, and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of hydraulics obtained for him the appointment of chief engineer to the Venetian republic, with the superintendence of all the rivers, ports, &c. He was also employed by the Austrian government, and the republic of Lucca; and many works of great importance were executed by him. Died, 1747.

ZENO, of Elea, a Greek philosopher, was born B. C. 463, at Elea, in Magna Græcia, and was a disciple of Parmenides. The invention, or at least the development, of dialectics, is ascribed to him. His native city having fallen under the dominion of a despot, he endeavoured to deliver it, but failed; and, being put to the torture, he is said to have bitten off his tongue, in order to prevent himself from betraying his companions.

ZENO, founder of the Stoic sect, was born about B. C. 362, at Citium, in the Isle of Cyprus, and quitted mercantile pursuits to become a philosopher. After having received the lessons of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon, he himself opened a school of philosophy in the Stoa, or porch, whence his followers acquired the name of Stoics. His integrity was so great, that the Athenians intrusted him with the keys of the citadel, and honoured him with a crown of gold and a statue of brass. He taught for nearly 50 years, lived to the age of 98, and then strangled himself, B. C. 264.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, the father of the Italian opera, was born at Venice, in 1669. He established the academy of the Animosi at his native city, in 1696, and commenced, in 1710, the celebrated periodical work called "Il Giornale di Letterati." He wrote "Observations on the Italian Historians," 2 vols. 4to; and his dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 11 vols. Died, 1750.

ZENO, NICHOLAS AND ANTHONY, two celebrated Venetian navigators of the 14th century, to whom the discovery of America, prior to the voyage of Columbus, has been attributed. Washington Irving, however, considers that they merely visited Greenland, and that the rest of their story is a fabrication.

ZENOBI, queen of Palmyra, one of the most illustrious women ever invested with royalty, was instructed by the celebrated Longinus, and spoke the Latin, Greek, and Syrian languages with fluency. She was married to Odenatus, king of Palmyra, in

whose labours of war and government she had participated, and after whose death she assumed the sovereignty. But, on the accession of Aurelian, that warlike prince marched against her, and laid siege to Palmyra, which she defended to the utmost extremity; but, in attempting to escape, was taken, and carried to Rome to grace his triumph; and died there, in private life, about the year 300.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter of antiquity, was a native of Heraclea, believed to have been born about B. C. 497, and died B. C. 400. He brought to perfection the management of light and shade, and is allowed to have excelled in colouring. He gained such immense wealth by his pictures, that at last he ostentatiously gave them away, on the ground that no attainable price was equal to their real value.

ZIEGENBALG, **BARTHOLOMEW**, a celebrated Protestant missionary, who was sent to India in 1706, visited the territories of the Great Mogul, and returned to Copenhagen in 1815. After completing a dictionary of the Malabar language he visited England, was handsomely received by George I., and embarked for India, under the direct countenance of the East India Company, in 1816. While he was actively engaged in his pious labours, he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died in 1819.

ZIETEN, **JOHN JOACHIM VON**, a Prussian general, who distinguished himself greatly in the seven years' war, particularly at the battle of Prague, and the storming of the heights of Torgau. Born, 1699; died, 1785.

ZIMMERMANN, **JOHN GEORGE**, a celebrated physician, was born at Brugg, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. His writings recommended him to the friendship of the king of Prussia, and he was appointed, by the regency of Hanover, physician to his Britannic majesty. On the breaking out of the French revolution, Zimmermann wrote zealously against the Illuminati, and took pains to form societies for the purpose of counteracting them. The principal of his works, the "Treatise on Solitude" and "Essay on Natural Pride," have been translated into English. While his mind was in a state of agitation from these causes, the approach of the French towards Hanover in 1794 almost subverted his reason. He could think of nothing but the pillage of his house and ruin of his fortune, and, under the morbid irritation, literally wasted away, and died in 1795.

ZIMMERMANN, **EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM VON**, a German naturalist, was born at Weltzen, in 1743; studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the "Analysis of Curves;" and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoologiae," the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds," 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed here, in 1787, his "Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;" and he subsequently employed his pen in opposing the revolutionary statesmen of France; for

which he was ennobled by the emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works; one of the best of which was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America," 2 vols. Died, 1815.

ZINCKE, **CHRISTIAN FREDERIC**, a celebrated painter in enamel, was born at Dresden, about 1684. He came to England in 1706, studied under Boit, whom he far surpassed; and was patronised by the royal family. Died, 1767.

ZINZENDORFF, **NICHOLAS LOUIS**, Count, a German chief of the sect of Hershutters, which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians, where several congregations of them still remain. He was born at Dresden, in 1700; and died in London, in 1760.

ZISCA, **JOHN**, a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valour after he had lost both his eyes. He headed the sect of the Hussites after the death of John Huss, and died in 1424.

ZOEGA, **GEORGE**, an eminent Danish archæologist, who resided for many years at Rome as consul for Denmark, and was much esteemed by Pius VI. Among his works are, a treatise "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," "Nummi Egyptii," and the "Ancient Basso Relievos of Rome." Born, 1755; died, 1809.

ZOILUS, a Thracian rhetorician, who lived in the 3rd century before the Christian era, and whose hypercriticisms on the works of Homer, Aristotle, Plato, and others, have given him a very unenviable distinction. So severe and indiscriminate, indeed, were his censures, that his name has become a by-word, designative of illiberal and captious pretenders to criticism.

ZOLLIKOFER, **GEORGE JOACHIM**, an eminent Swiss divine, born at St. Gall, in 1730. He was educated at Bremen and Utrecht; after which he became, successively, pastor to congregations at Murten, Monstein in the Grisons, Isenburg, and Leipsic; distinguishing himself at each place by great purity of character, eloquence, and general abilities. His "Devotional Exercises" and "Sermons" have been translated into English.

ZONARAS, **JOHN**, a Greek historian, who compiled a "Chronicle, or Annals from the Creation to A. D. 1118." He was also the author of "Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons."

ZONCA, **VICTOR**, an able mathematician of Italy, in the 17th century, who published a collection of curious inventions in mechanics, entitled "Novo Teatro di Machinæ ed Edifici."

ZOPPO, **MARK**, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna, in 1451. He was the disciple of Andrew Mantegna, whose style he imitated. Died, 1517.

ZOPYRUS, one of the courtiers of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. It is asserted that he cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending that the Persians had thus inhumanly treated him. Thinking he would be stimulated by revenge, they gave him the

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ZOROASTER, a celebrated eastern philosopher. The history of Zoroaster is involved in much obscurity; some asserting that there was but one of that name, the Zerdusht of the Persians, while others speak of several, and carry the name back to the patriarchal ages. The most credible supposition is, that there was a Zoroaster, a Perso-Median, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, and also another who lived at a more remote period, and who taught the Babylonians astronomy. Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, was the reputed founder, but more truly reformer, of the Magian religion, and lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He is said to have predicted the coming of the Messiah in plain and express words; and that the wise men of the East, who came to worship our Saviour on account of his star, were his disciples.

ZOUCH, RICHARD, an eminent civilian, born at Anstey, in Wiltshire, about 1590. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; became principal of St. Alban's Hall, warden of the cinque ports, and judge of the admiralty; wrote numerous works, in Latin, on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence; and died in 1660.

ZOUCH, DR. THOMAS, a divine and biographer, was born at Sandal, in Yorkshire, in 1737; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Scray-ingham and prebendary of Durham; refused the bishopric of Carlisle, in 1808, on account of his advanced age; and died in 1816. Among his works are, "The Crucifixion," a Seatonian prize poem; "An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans," Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney, Dean Sudbury, Sir George Wheeler, &c.

ZRINYI, NICHOLAS, a Hungarian poet, of the 17th century; author of an epic poem, in 15 books, called the "Zrinyas, or the Syren of the Adriatic" which, though rude and monotonous, has been praised for its religious feeling and patriotic spirit.

ZSCHOKKE, HENRY, whose name occupies an important place in the annals of German literature and Swiss history, was born at Magdeburg, 1771. He commenced life as a strolling player, but afterwards found means to study philosophy and divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and, after many years of travels and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland in 1792. Here he rendered great political services to his adopted country; and for more than 40 years sent forth, at intervals, from his peaceful retreat at Aarau, various works of philosophy, history, criticism, and fiction; displaying at once the versatility of his acquirements, his fertile imagination, and a power and felicity of expression attained by few. His chequered life had given him a deep insight into the springs of human action; and few writers have more largely contributed to entertain and improve their fellow-men. His chief productions are, "Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde," "History of Switzerland," "Bilder aus der Schweiz," "Das Gold-

macherdorf," "Stunden der Andacht," &c. His works have been collected in 40 vols., including his autobiography, which has been translated into English. Died, 1848.

ZUCCARELLI, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Florence, in 1710. He came to England about 1752, and met with such encouragement, that he saved a handsome independence, and returned to his own country, where he died in 1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Urbino, in 1529, who attained to great proficiency in the art, and died in his 27th year. — His younger brother, **FREDERICO**, born in 1543, resided several years in England, where he grew into high repute, and painted the portrait of queen Elizabeth. Previous to his coming to this country he had given great offence to pope Gregory XIII. by caricaturing several distinguished persons connected with the papal court; but his friends in England succeeded in restoring him to favour at Rome; and, on his return, he established an academy of painting in that city, which he continued to superintend till his death in 1609.

ZUMALACARREGUI, THOMAS, DON, a distinguished Spanish military commander, first entered the army as a guerilla officer, under Minn, when the French invaded Spain; but being opposed in politics to the new constitutional government, he took an early opportunity of joining the army of the Faith under Quesada; and, on the rising of the Navarrese, became general-in-chief of the troops and partisans attached to the cause of Don Carlos. In this service he displayed the greatest skill and bravery, performing the most brilliant exploits, and keeping in check the regular army of Donna Maria, which, under various generals, was sent to oppose him. Born at a village near Villafranca, 1789; died, from a wound he received in battle, 1835.

ZUMBO, GAETANO JULIO, a celebrated modeller in wax, was born at Syracuse, in Sicily, in 1656. His profound knowledge of anatomy, combined with his skill in executing his works in coloured wax, obtained the admiration of connoisseurs. Some of his specimens represent, with astonishing accuracy, the different stages of decomposition which take place in the human body. He died at Paris, in 1701.

ZURITA, JEROME, a Spanish historian, was a native of Saragossa. After having been employed in various offices at home, and on a mission to Germany, he was appointed historiographer of Arragon. Born, 1512; died, 1581.

ZURLAUBEN, BEAT FIDÈLE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE, baron de la Tour Chatillon de, a Swiss officer and author. He was born at Zug, in 1750; rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, spent the latter part of his life in literary pursuits, and died in 1795. He wrote a "History of the Swiss and their Allies," a "Military History of the Swiss in the French Service," and a "Picturesque Tour in the Thirteen Cantons."

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRIK, one of the most enlightened and tolerant of the Protestant reformers, was born at Wilderhausen, in Switzerland, in 1484. In 1516

he was made preacher at Einsiedeln, and in 1518 he became rector of Zurich. He opposed indulgences in Switzerland at the same time that Luther did in Saxony, but he went farther in the work of reformation, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, and explaining the doctrine of the eucharist. He showed a spirit far in advance of the age, raising his voice against the corruptions and abuses that had crept into the church, and declaring himself for

the use of the Scriptures in their genuine form, without regard to the prescribed texts and lessons. In 1524 he had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great council of Zurich, and his influence among the Swiss Protestants continued to be powerful during the remainder of his life. Open war having broke out between the Catholic and Protestant cantons, a battle ensued, in which Zuinglius was among the slain, Oct. 3. 1531.

ANGLES

K. G., G. C. son of the first in 1768, and and Christchurch he quitted in he raised, on shire, a body 1000, which w 80th regiment teers. Of th once made l ceeding to F bright spots was the gallar in the retreat, command of the 1795 Lord P branch of the has shed such raised to a de before. In 179 of the 7th Light accompanied the pedition to Ho ploits at the h him the admira years afterwar to the discharg and was promo and to Lieuten year he proceed mand of two b though his stay quit till he left Sahagun, Mayo he returned to for some time, t quent Peninsul to his duties in M. P. for Milbou of his father, in House of Lords 1815 he proceed of the cavalry. deeds there wer the most brillian but glorious and universally adm lender of the ho was more indebt than to any othe morable day. To encounter of the severe wound in necessary to an services he was c and received mar from his country. Master-General o proceeded to Ire capacity he gain the Irish people.

SUPPLEMENT.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, K. G., G. C. B., &c., &c. Marquis of, the eldest son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, was born in 1768, and was educated at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford, which University he quitted in 1790. Three years afterwards he raised, on his father's estates in Staffordshire, a body of volunteers, numbering nearly 1000, which were embodied in the line as the 80th regiment of foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers. Of this regiment Lord Paget was at once made Lieutenant-Colonel, and, proceeding to Flanders in 1794, one of the few bright spots of that unfortunate campaign was the gallantry he displayed, particularly in the retreat, in which he held the temporary command of Lord Cathcart's brigade. In 1795 Lord Paget was transferred to that branch of the service upon which his name has shed such lustre, and which his ability raised to a degree of efficiency not known before. In 1797 he obtained the command of the 7th Light Dragoons, and in 1799 accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, where his dashing exploits at the head of the cavalry rendered him the admiration of the service. For some years afterwards, he devoted himself entirely to the discharge of his regimental duties; and was promoted to Major-General in 1802, and to Lieutenant-General in 1808. In that year he proceeded to the Peninsula in command of two brigades of cavalry, and although his stay there was short, he did not quit till he left behind him the *souvenirs* of Sahagun, Mayorga, and Benevento. In 1809 he returned to England, where he remained for some time, taking no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaign; but attending to his duties in the House of Commons, as M. P. for Milbourne Port, till, on the death of his father, in 1812, he was removed to the House of Lords as Earl of Uxbridge. In 1815 he proceeded to Belgium in command of the cavalry. To narrate Lord Uxbridge's deeds there were simply to revive some of the most brilliant reminiscences of that short but glorious and eventful campaign. It is universally admitted that, next to the great leader of the host, the victory of Waterloo was more indebted to the Earl of Uxbridge than to any other of the warriors of that memorable day. Towards the close of the great encounter of the 18th of June, he received a severe wound in the leg, which rendered it necessary to amputate the limb. For his services he was created Marquis of Anglesey, and received many other marks of gratitude from his country. In 1827 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in 1828 proceeded to Ireland as Viceroy, in which capacity he gained the warm affections of the Irish people. But his advocacy of Ca-

tholic Emancipation led to his recall within twelve months after his appointment; and in 1830 he was again nominated to the same office, which he retained till 1833, when Lord Grey's cabinet broke up. In 1846 he was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal, and the same year once more became Master-General of the Ordnance, which office he held till 1852. Seldom were bravery, gentleness, and generosity combined in such noble proportions as in the Marquis of Anglesey. In his character, says a contemporary, there was not a fold; it was all open as day. His politics were thoroughly liberal: he generally was in advance of public opinion; and all the measures of reform, in Church and State, which have passed during the last forty years, had in him a strenuous and a steady champion. Had his eloquence been equal to his mental powers, he would have achieved as great a name in Parliament as in the camp; for he had a sound, shrewd understanding, a judgment rarely at fault, and accompanied with a moral courage not inferior to his brilliant physical bravery in the field of battle. The Marquis was twice married, in 1795 to a daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey, but this marriage was dissolved in 1810, and her Ladyship married the Duke of Argyll. In 1810 Lord Anglesey married Lady Charlotte Cadogan, whose marriage with the late Lord Cowley had been previously dissolved. Died April 29, 1854.

ARAGO, FRANÇOIS, one of the greatest scientific geniuses of the age, was born at Estagel, in the south of France, in 1786. At an early age he was placed at a public school at Toulouse, from which he removed to become a candidate for a scholarship at the Polytechnic School of Paris. Having passed the required examination with honour, he entered upon his studies in 1804, and rapidly rose to distinction. He left the Polytechnic to join the staff of the Observatory at Paris, and shortly after this appointment he proceeded with M. Biot to Spain, there to measure an arc of the meridian. While engaged in this difficult undertaking, war broke out between France and Spain, and, under pretence that the fires which he made on the mountain tops as signals to his associates, were intended to enlighten the march of the French troops, he was seized and put into prison; but escaping after a brief confinement, he reached the port of Algiers, and after enduring many hardships, and encountering many dangers both by sea and land, he was safely landed in France, in 1809. On reaching Paris, as a reward for his zeal he was elected, at the early age of 23, a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the place of the illustrious Lalande. He was appointed about the same time a Pro-

fessor of the Ecole Polytechnique; and now may be said to have commenced that eminent scientific career which he pursued with undiminished vigour to within a few days of his death. We cannot here enumerate the brilliant achievements by which Arago subsequently built up his world-wide reputation. His determination of the diameters of the planets, afterwards adopted by Laplace, the discovery of coloured polarisation, and that of magnitude by rotation, which gained him the Copley medal of the Royal Society, are only specimens of his contributions to scientific literature; but the subjects in which he gained the highest distinction are Magnetic and Rotatory Polarisation, Magnetism by the action of Currents, and Magnetism by Rotation; and to him we owe the invention of the Polariscopes. In 1830 he was nominated Director of the Observatory of the Bureau des Longitudes; and he succeeded Fourier, whose *éloge* he pronounced, as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. The "Annuaire des Longitudes" was under his direction; and he founded, in conjunction with Gay-Lussac, the "Recueil des Annales de Physique et de Chimie." As a politician, often occupying a conspicuous position, Arago was earnest, simple-minded, and consistent. When a youth, he avowed his republican principles by refusing to subscribe to the constitution of the empire. After the revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, he occupied a distinguished place in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1848, on the downfall of the monarchy, he was named a member of the Provisional Government, and as Minister of War and Marine he succeeded in obtaining the adhesion of the whole of that important service to the republic; but after the social outbreak of June 1848, which ended in the temporary dictatorship of General Cavaignac, he finished his political career. To his honour it must be stated that he was ready to renounce his hardly earned position at the observatory rather than take the new oath to Louis Bonaparte, after the *coup d'état* of December 1851; and to the credit of the Government, we must add that it consented to forego the exaction. "In the History of Philosophy," says a contemporary writer, "the name of M. Arago will have enduring fame, not from the discoveries which he made, but from the aid which he gave to science in all its departments by his prompt and unfailing penetration. A member of nearly all the scientific Societies of Europe, he was the point uniting them in a common bond. In every part of the civilised world his name was regarded with reverence, and all scientific communities felt that they had lost a friend when they heard of the death of the Astronomer of France." Died 1853.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished naturalist, was born of French parents, on a plantation in Louisiana, near New Orleans, and from his earliest years he was taught by them to study nature. After spending his boyhood in Louisiana, young Audubon was taken to France, where he received his education, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter under the mastership of the

celebrated David. At the age of 17 he returned from France (then in the midst of its revolution) to the woods of the New World, with fresh ardour, and began a collection of drawings under the title of the "Birds of America." This collection having multiplied upon his hands, after many years of devoted toil, he was persuaded to undertake the publication of his great work, and with the view of obtaining subscribers he visited Europe in 1824. Everywhere was he well received. On the Continent, Herschel, Cuvier, and Humboldt, whom he had encountered in America, gave him a hearty reception. In the "Cosmos," distinguished mention is made of his talents. The publication of his great work was commenced, and completed at the end of 14 years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this magnificent undertaking, which even exceeded all expectations. The leading scientific societies of Europe honoured the author by enrolling him as a member. In 1839, Audubon returned to America, and established himself on the banks of the Hudson, in peaceful retirement. There he laboured with Dr. Bachman in preparing "The Quadrupeds of America," a work published in 1850. He was assisted in some of his labours by his two sons. Most of his birds, however, were painted by himself in the forest while their plumage was fresh, and he seems never to have been satisfied with the brilliancy of his colouring, since it did not represent life itself. Died 1851.

BAILLIE, JOANNA, one of the most distinguished female writers of her time, the sister of Dr. Matthew Baillie, and the niece of the celebrated anatomists, John and William Hunter, was born at the Manse of Bothwell in 1762. Even in her earliest years her inventive faculties were strongly displayed; and as she grew up, she manifested a strong predilection for literary pursuits. In 1783 she came to London to reside with her brother, and prepared herself by hard study of the best writers for the career in which she was destined to reach such eminence. Her first dramatic efforts, entitled a "Series of Plays," in which the stronger passions of the mind are delineated, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy, were published in 1798. A second series was published in 1802, and a third in 1812. But during the interval, she gave to the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, one of which, the "Family Legend," was brought out in 1809 at the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, under the auspices of Sir Walter (then Mr.) Scott, and played with great success. "De Montfort," one of her "Plays of the Passions," was brought out by John Kemble in London, and had a run of eleven nights, but has not kept permanent possession of the stage. In 1836 she published three more volumes of plays, which, like her previous productions, are full of the true spirit of poetry, but have been deemed essentially undramatic. During the greater part of her life she lived at Hampstead with her sister Agnes—also a poetess, and though she seldom mingled in society, she was visited by men of genius from all parts of the world; and the

readers of Scott will remember that the poet and novelist were addressed as he admired a ship for her works have large volume Died 1851.

BASTIAT, a European political economist, 1803. Without truths, he pos- pounding wi- grounds and laws already philosophy. known in Eng- nomiques," wh- by the late Mr. M. Bastiat was assembly. He an able, uprig- constituents at- utmost to spre- new and more- which he saw th- chief work is th- a posthumous 1850.

BERESFORD, &c., a distingui- eldest of two na- of Waterford, a- receiving the ru- tion at Strasburg- in the 6th Foot- gave early prom- the time when, a- possession of Tou- Toulouse, in 181- laurels to his wr- almost unbroken- when Lieutenant- sailed for the E- by the Red Sea- in command of a- army. He reman- ation, as comman- some energetic- rebels, Colonel F- to the Cape, and- that colony. F- command of a s- Ayres. In 1807, conjunction with- Madeira, which- the British in tr- Braganza. In t- army in Portuga- General. He fo- most active and- barkation of our- proceeded to Po- command of the- rank of Marshal- Beresford's achi- history of the p- being his victory- of the most bloo- names inscribed- successes. The- voted on the 7th

readers of Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott will remember that many of the great poet and novelist's most interesting letters are addressed to Miss Baillie, whose talents he admired as enthusiastically as his friendship for her was lasting and sincere. Her works have been recently published in one large volume, with a memoir of her life. Died 1851.

BASTIAT, M. FRE'DERIC, who has gained a European reputation by his writings on political economy, was born at Paris in 1803. Without being a discoverer of new truths, he possessed the rare faculty of expounding with clearness and vigour the grounds and the effects of complex natural laws already developed by the processes of philosophy. The work by which he is best known in England is the "Sophismes Economiques," which was translated into English by the late Mr. Porter of the Board of Trade. M. Bastiat was a member of the national assembly. He bore the highest character as an able, upright, and zealous servant of his constituents and his country; and did his utmost to spread among his countrymen that new and more liberal philosophy of trade of which he saw the effects in his country. His chief work is the "Harmonies Economiques," a posthumous publication. Died at Rome, 1850.

BERESFORD, General Viscount, G. C. B. &c., a distinguished British officer, was the eldest of two natural sons of the first Marquis of Waterford, and was born in 1770. After receiving the rudiments of his military education at Strasburg, he was appointed an ensign in the 6th Foot in 1785. His first services gave early promise of his future fame. From the time when, as captain of the 69th, he took possession of Toulon in 1793 to the battle of Toulouse, in 1814, in which he added fresh laurels to his wreath, his military life was an almost unbroken series of successes. In 1799, when Lieutenant-Colonel of the 88th, he sailed for the East Indies, and from thence by the Red Sea to Egypt, across the Desert, in command of a brigade of Sir David Baird's army. He remained in Egypt till its evacuation, as commandant of Alexandria. After some energetic services against the Irish rebels, Colonel Beresford, in 1805, proceeded to the Cape, and shared in the conquest of that colony. From thence he was sent, in command of a small force, to seize Buenos Ayres. In 1807, as Brigadier-General, he, in conjunction with Admiral Hood, seized upon Madeira, which was thenceforward held by the British in trust for the Royal House of Braganza. In 1808 he joined the British army in Portugal with the rank of Major-General. He fought at Corunna, and was most active and efficient in assisting the embarkation of our troops. In 1809 he again proceeded to Portugal, to take the chief command of the Portuguese troops with the rank of Marshal. From that time Marshal Beresford's achievements are part of the history of the period, the greatest of them being his victory over Soult at Albuera, one of the most bloody and most glorious of the names inscribed on the list of Peninsular successes. The thanks of Parliament were voted on the 7th of June to "Sir William

Beresford and to the army under his command, who fought at Albuera on the 16th of May, 1811;" and in 1814 he was raised to the peerage, with a grant of 2000*l.* per annum to himself and the two next inheritors of his title. In Spain he became Duke of Elvas and Marquess of Campo-Major, and in Portugal Condé di Francesco. At home the Prince Regent conferred upon him a cross with seven clasps, and entrusted him with the Governorship of Jersey. He sat for the county of Waterford in 1811, and for the borough in 1812, but as he was absent with our armies in the Peninsula, he never either spoke or voted in the House. In 1822 he was raised to the rank of Viscount, and received the appointment of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and in 1828 became Master-General of the Ordnance under the Duke of Wellington as Premier. Died 1854.

BEXLEY, Lord, Nicholas Vansittart, whose career, though not distinguished by striking ability, was highly successful, was the son of Mr. Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal, who perished at sea when Nicholas was only four years old. The latter in due time went to school at Cheam, in Surrey, to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. M., and ultimately was called to the bar on the 26th of April, 1791. His success was not brilliant. He attended sessions, went circuit, and duly presented himself in the courts at Westminster, with indifferent success. In 1796 he was returned to Parliament for Hastings, which he represented till 1802. By the influence of Lord Addington he then became member for Harwich, a mere Treasury borough, and in 1812 he exchanged it for Old Sarum, so renowned in Parliamentary history, which he represented till 1823. He was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1804, and, after the death of Mr. Perceval, was elevated to the post of Chancellor of Exchequer, which he retained till 1822. He was then created Baron Bexley, and appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he held till 1828. From that time till his death he mingled little in public life. William Cobbett, who addressed many of his pungent letters to "Statesman Vansittart," as he called him, was very fond of describing the marvellous rise and progress of the man who began life a "Commissioner of Scotch Herrings" and ended in "a peerage and half a million of money." Died 1850.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE an eminent political economist, was born at Nice, in 1798; and after holding various honourable though subordinate offices, succeeded the celebrated M. Say as Professor of Political Economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers, at Paris, in 1832. In 1836 he was chosen a member of the Institute of France; and at the period of the Revolution in 1848, he had represented the department of the Gironde, in the Chamber of Deputies for two years. He was the author of numerous treatises on the Statistics of most of the countries of Europe, the results of repeated tours;—but his chief work is his "Cours de l'Economie Industrielle." Died 1854.

BUCH, BARON LEOPOLD VON, one of the most eminent men of science of the age, was

born in 1777, and spent a long life in travelling throughout Europe, with a view to ascertain the geological features of the countries he visited. As a geologist he held the very highest rank, and beyond any other, was universal in his geological knowledge. One of his most celebrated works is his "Physical Description of the Canary Islands," published in 1825, containing his views respecting the volcanic phenomena of all parts of the earth. In all, he published nearly a hundred works and memoirs, every one of which had the merit of being an advance in knowledge. Of eminent social position, distinguished lineage, and holding a high office at the Court of the King of Prussia, he was enabled through his influence to render numerous services to science and scientific men. He was a member of almost every learned society in the world. Died 1853.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, an eminent American statesman, was born in South Carolina, in 1782. After pursuing his studies at Yale College and Litchfield, he was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1807, elected to the legislature the next year, and in 1811 was sent to Congress, where he soon attained great eminence as a speaker. In 1817 he was made Secretary of War under President Monroe: in 1825 he was elected Vice President of the United States, in 1831 a senator, in 1843 secretary of state, and in 1845 again a senator. In all the political questions that arose during this time he took an active part, "generally on the side of extreme state rights;" and the character of his speeches attained for him a high reputation both as a thinker and an orator. Died 1850.

CATHCART, Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir GEORGE, K.C.B., a distinguished soldier, a younger son of Earl Cathcart, was born in London in 1794, and was educated at Eton and Edinburgh University. In 1810 he commenced his military career in the 2nd Life Guards: and in 1812 he accompanied his father as aide-de-camp to St. Petersburg, and the following year, having exchanged into the 6th Dragoons, he joined the Imperial head-quarters in Germany, and was present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Culm, and Leipsig, and subsequently Brienne and numerous other engagements, and finally at the taking of Paris. Having accompanied his father to the congress of Vienna in 1814, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and subsequently accompanied the Duke to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle and Verona in the same capacity, meanwhile doing regimental duty with the 7th Hussars, which he had entered in 1819. In 1828 he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the 57th Foot, and served in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica till 1834, when he retired on half-pay. In 1837, an outbreak having taken place in Canada, he emerged from his retirement, and being placed in command of the troops called out on that occasion, was greatly instrumental in restoring tranquillity to the country, both as a soldier and a civilian. In 1844 he returned to England, and again retired on half-pay; but in 1852, at a crisis of great difficulty, he was appointed Governor

of the Cape of Good Hope, whither he at once proceeded, and where he brought the protracted Kafir war to a speedy and honourable conclusion. On his return to England in 1854, he again sought the tented field, being appointed to the command of the 4th Division of the British Army, serving in the Crimea, and fell in the memorable battle of Inkermann, November 5, personally animating by his example the soldiers whom he led in their career of noble daring. His "Commentaries" on the Campaign of 1813-14 (published in 1850), showed that he was endowed with a practical knowledge of his profession as rare as it is valuable:—and among the various heavy losses which the British Army has sustained in the war with Russia, none was more severely felt by the nation than the loss of General Cathcart.

CLAY, HENRY, a distinguished American statesman, was the son of a clergyman of Hanover county, Virginia, where he was born on the 12th April, 1777. In 1793 he commenced the study of the law, was licensed as an attorney in 1797, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he soon took a high position at the bar, and was at once recognised as one of the most promising men of the west, and, indeed, of the American nation. Mr. Clay was elected to fill an unexpired term in the United States senate in December 1806. In 1808 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and in 1810 he was again chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States senate. In 1811 he was sent to the house of representatives in Washington, and was chosen speaker. He was a warm advocate of the war with Great Britain, and throughout that crisis sustained Mr. Madison's war measures with great zeal. In 1814 he was sent to Ghent as one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Returning home, he was again sent to congress in 1815, and was elected speaker during two consecutive congresses. He remained in the house of representatives till 1821. During the year 1818 he achieved great distinction by his advocacy of the claims of the South American republics to the recognition of their independence by the United States. In 1823, Mr. Clay was again elected at congress, and again chosen speaker by a large majority. He distinguished himself in this congress as the advocate of protection to American industry, as well as several other measures. In 1824, Mr. Clay was a candidate for the presidency, and Mr. Adams being chosen President tendered the office of secretary of state, which he accepted, and retained to the close of Mr. Adams's administration. In 1831 he was again sent to the United States senate, and in 1832 was a candidate for the presidency, but defeated by General Jackson. During the session of 1833, when the tariff question was agitating the whole nation to an alarming extent, he brought forward his celebrated compromise bill, which passed both houses, and restored quiet to the country. Mr. Clay remained in the United States senate, until 1842, when, on the 31st of March, he resigned his seat. In 1844 he was the whig nominee for the presidency, being defeated by Mr. Polk. In December 1849, he again took his

seat in the 1851, who obliged him last service he original as the com from one of 4 of the his though he dents cou more endu

CLINTON, scholar, an Hellenic, born in 1781, Westmin Christ College and Cyrril Jack studentship 1805. His Fynes; for 1821, that assume the His mind torical and appearance Greece; and proved by have become on all points nology. B author of Literary C Earliest A Died 1852.

COCKBURN, B., a distin London received hi 1793, and Appointed the Italian several occa the Minerva St. Vincent become a co Parliament and was ag He subsequ expedition defence of after cruisi years, he Warren as expedition his operation Washington cessful. On 1815, he ho land; and Buonaparte ex-emperor the followi attention to M. P. for Po of the Admir 1826 for Po second time 1832 to 183 West Ind stations. I

seat in the senate, where he remained until 1851, when the encroachments of disease obliged him to tender his resignation. His last service in the senate was in 1850, when he originated the series of measures known as the compromise, which rescued the union from one of its greatest dangers. A long career of 46 years identified him with much of the history of the American nation, and though he was never president, few presidents could hope for greater dignity, or a more enduring fame. Died 1852.

CLINTON, HENRY FYNES, a distinguished scholar, and the learned author of the "Fasti Hellenici," and the "Fasti Romani," was born in London in 1781: was educated at Westminster School, and passed thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was admitted Commoner in 1799. Here his diligence and ability attracted the notice of Cyril Jackson, who nominated him to a studentship. He graduated B. A. 1803, M. A. 1805. His family then used the name of Fynes; for it was not till the 26th April, 1821, that he obtained the royal licence to assume the ancient family name of Clinton. His mind was originally directed to historical and chronological researches by the appearance of Mr. Mitford's History of Greece; and the success of his labours is proved by the works above mentioned which have become authorities throughout Europe, on all points connected with ancient chronology. Besides these works, he was the author of "an Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the Earliest Account to the Death of Augustus." Died 1852.

COCKBURN, Admiral Sir GEORGE, G. C. B., a distinguished naval officer, was born in London in 1771, entered the navy in 1783, received his commission as lieutenant in 1793, and as captain of a frigate in 1794. Appointed to the Meleagre, then cruising on the Italian coast, he distinguished himself on several occasions; shared as commander of the Minerva in the great engagement off Cape St. Vincent, and in 1809, being by this time become a commodore, received the thanks of Parliament for the reduction of Martinique, and was appointed governor of St. Pierre. He subsequently took an active part in the expedition to the Scheldt, co-operated in the defence of Cadiz against the French, and, after cruising on the Spanish coast for ten years, he was associated with Sir John Warren as the second in command in the expedition against the United States, where his operations in Chesapeake bay and against Washington were no less gallant than successful. On his return to Europe in May 1815, he hoisted his flag on the Northumberland; and on the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte, he was selected to convey the ex-emperor to St. Helena, whence he returned the following year. He now turned his attention to politics; in 1818 he was returned M. P. for Portsmouth, and appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in 1820 for Wobley, and in 1826 for Portsmouth. In 1828, he became a second time a Lord of the Admiralty. From 1832 to 1836, he held the command of the West Indian and North American naval stations. In 1841 he was returned M. P. for

Ripon; and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, an office which he held till the resignation of Sir R. Peel's Administration, in 1846. Died 1853, leaving behind him a high reputation for gallantry as a sailor, and efficiency as an administrator.

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, the most distinguished American novelist that has yet appeared, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th of September, 1799. His father, Judge Cooper, was a large landholder in Ostego county, in this state, residing alternately at Burlington and Cooperstown, and giving his name to the latter township, which has since been distinguished as the residence of the world-renowned author. He received the rudiments of a classical education under a private instructor at Burlington, and entered Yale College in 1802. A native passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure, led him, among other causes, to solicit admission into the American navy, and in 1805 he entered the service as a midshipman. He remained in it for six years; and the influence of this period of his life is indelibly stamped upon his subsequent productions. In 1810, Cooper resigned his post in the navy, and after a short residence at Westchester, in the vicinity of New York, he removed to his paternal estate in Cooperstown, and pursued in earnest his career as a writer of fiction. He had previously published his maiden novel entitled "Precaution," a work which gives little promise of the noble creations with which his name has since been so honourably associated. Within 15 years, he successively issued "The Spy," "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," and "The Last of the Mohicans," triumphantly asserting his claim to the character of an original and powerful novelist. Soon after the appearance of "The Last of the Mohicans," in 1826, Mr. Cooper sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years. During this time he wrote several of his most successful works, including "The Bravo," "The Red Rover," and "The Prairie," and soon established a reputation which, with the robust qualities of his personal character and the dignified frankness of his manner, made him a welcome visitant in the most distinguished European circles. His most valuable productions after his return to the United States are, "The Pathfinder," "The Destroyer," "The Two Admirals," and "Wing and Wing," all of which display his admirable power of invention, his bold conceptions of character, and his rare mastery of graphic and impressive portraiture. His more recent performances, in which he endeavours to use the novel as a vehicle for political declamation, are wholly unworthy of his fame, and will only leave a blot on the memory of his genius. Died 1851.

COTTLE, JOSEPH, whose name is well known in connexion with the early history of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, was born in Bristol in 1770. He carried on the business of a bookseller from 1791 to 1798; and having early, as he himself expresses it, some taste for literature, he found himself during that period generally surrounded by men of cultivated minds. Mr.

Cottle wrote various works in prose and verse. One of the latter—"The Fall of Cambria"—gave handle to Lord Byron for a satirical allusion, to which the connexion of the author with the English bards of the Lake School was enough to expose him. Died 1853. His "Recollections of S. T. Coleridge and Southey," will always be regarded as a book containing valuable biographical notices. Died 1853.

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, F.S.A., a distinguished writer and antiquary, was born at Cork, in 1798. When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a mercantile firm; and during his leisure hours he devoted himself to making sketches in pen and ink, in which he afterwards excelled, and in cultivating that taste for antiquities which never left him while he lived. In 1819, through the influence of his namesake, Mr. Wilson Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, he obtained a clerkship in that department; and soon rose to the most confidential employments in the office to which he was attached. But his official duties in no way damped his literary aspirations. Shortly after settling in London he contributed several papers to the "Talisman" on the local antiquities of Ireland. In 1824 he published his "Researches in the South of Ireland," with magnificent illustrations. This was followed next year by "The fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," a work which has frequently been reprinted and translated, and which, among other marks of favour, brought him the personal acquaintance of Sir W. Scott, who was delighted with its style and spirit. Besides contributing largely to the "Annals," once so fashionable, in 1827 he became the Editor of the "Christmas Box," which however only lived two years; and in 1829 he published the "Legends of the Lakes," with illustrations by Maclise, which afterwards appeared under the title of a "Guide to the Lakes." It would occupy more space than we can spare to enumerate the various other works, and papers to Journals Literary and Antiquarian, which Mr. Croker contributed. The reader who is interested in the matter may refer to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October 1854. Suffice it here to say that they were very voluminous; and that as a collector of antiquarian and literary curiosities, particularly with reference to Ireland, his reputation is not likely soon to be surpassed. Died 1854.

DAGUERRE, M., whose name is for ever associated with one of the most refined applications of Science to the Arts, was born 1790. From an early period he had been engaged in making chemical researches; but the Daguerreotype process, with which his name is identified, was first made known in the autumn of 1839. The whole of Europe was astonished at the beauty and novelty of the pictures produced by his process; and the French Government granted him a pension of 6000 francs for his discovery. Daguerre was celebrated as a dioramic painter, and by ingenious contrivances he had succeeded in producing many very extraordinary effects in his pictures. His system of opaque and transparent painting was published by

the French Government along with the processes of the Daguerreotype. Died 1852.

D'ANGOULEME, MARIE THERESA CHARLOTTE, Duchess, the unfortunate daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was born at Versailles, in 1778. She shared the imprisonment of all her kindred in the Temple; but three years after the murder of her parents, and after she had heard of the cruel death of her brother, she was released from prison in exchange for some members of the Convention who had been prisoners in Austria. Immediately upon her release from prison, she proceeded to her mother's family in Vienna; but there, where the name of Frenchman was hated, she encountered persecution again; and she quitted the Emperor's court to take shelter with the exiled Count de Provence, who had found a temporary home at Mittau. Here she married her cousin, the Duke of Angoulême, to whom she had been betrothed early in life by her parents, and for whose sake she had refused a promising alliance at the Austrian court. Mittau, however, proved no resting-place. The Emperor of Russia, influenced by Napoleon, ordered the wanderers forth. At Königsberg they received permission from the King of Prussia to take up their abode in Warsaw under painful conditions, and they set out for their destination half hopeless of reaching it. But Warsaw soon repented of its meagre hospitality, and the outcasts were soon travelling again towards Mittau. Meanwhile, Alexander, by the peace of Tilsit, having become an ally of Napoleon, the word was once more given to go forth. In August, 1808, the travellers touched the English shore, and remained under protection until the banishment of Buonaparte to Elba opened the road to France and to the throne. The first care of the Duchess on her return was to recover the poor remains of her parents thrown into a dishonoured grave; but the burial was scarcely over before Buonaparte escaped from Elba. The Duchess, being at Bordeaux at the time, rallied the troops there, and heroically undertook to lead them against Napoleon, who, remembering her heroism when she defied the artillery of Claret, was wont to call her "the only *man* of the family." Eleven months the devoted woman had been in France when she quitted it sorrowfully again—but the hundred days over and Waterloo accomplished, the second restoration took place, and she at once returned. But even in prosperity, calamity qualified her lot. Her brother-in-law, the Duc de Berri, was murdered at the Opera, on the 13th of February, 1820, and in 1824 she lost her fellow exile, Louis XVIII. Six years afterwards the folly of Charles X. transferred the throne to his wily cousin Louis Philippe; and during the storm that preceded the act the Duchess was forced to travel disguised through the streets in a public vehicle, whose merciful and generous owner contrived to save her from discovery and its too probable consequences. Quitting France with Charles X., she set sail for England, visited Scotland, and for a time sojourned in the palace of Holyrood. Soon afterwards she accompanied her uncle to Prague. In

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1836 they established themselves at Goritz, where Charles X. found his tranquil resting-place, and where, shortly afterwards, the remains of her faithful husband were deposited. When residing with her nephew at Frohsdorf, she heard of the new French Revolution in 1848, which deprived Louis Philippe of his crown. On the 13th of October, 1851, whilst present at the celebration of the mass, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the Duchess fainted away. On the following day she became worse; on the 16th, the anniversary of her mother's execution, she uttered a feeble farewell to the Duke of Bordeaux, and never again spoke. Her will had been previously made. She prayed to God, in that document, to shower down his blessings upon France; she pardoned with her entire soul, and without exception, all who had injured and offended her; and she desired to be deposited in the grave between her husband and his father, without ceremony or solemn service. Died 1851. Her Memoirs have been published by Mrs. Rumer, under the expressive title of "États de l'âme," the propriety of which cannot be disputed.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Right. Hon. Lord, the son of Dr. Thomas Denman, a physician of some eminence in the metropolis, was born in London in 1779. At an early age he was sent to Palgrave school, near Diss in Norfolk, which was then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. In 1800 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and engaged in the active pursuit of the law. He entered parliament for the borough of Wareham at the general election of 1806, and at once took his seat with the whig opposition. In the following year he was elected for Nottingham, for which place he continued to sit, to the great satisfaction of his constituents, until his promotion to the bench in 1832. His first appearance in parliament was in favour of certain reforms in the law, but it was not until 1820 that the extraordinary occasion of the Queen's trial called forth all his energy, and placed him in a more conspicuous position before the country. When Queen Caroline formed the determination of coming to this country upon the accession of her husband to the throne, Mr. Brougham at once accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, while that of Solicitor-General was filled by Mr. Denman. The part taken by Mr. Denman in that memorable trial gave the public a high idea of his courage and uprightness, and contributed in no slight degree to its successful result. Mr. Denman was appointed to the office of Common Sergeant by the corporation of London in 1822, probably as a mark of their sympathy for the legal defenders of the Queen, in whose affairs Alderman Wood had taken so active a part. It was not until 1828, when Lord Tenterden first held the Great Seal, that the King was induced to grant the patent of precedence to which Mr. Denman had long been entitled. In 1830, upon the formation of Lord Grey's Government, Sir Thomas Denman was immediately raised to the post of Attorney-General, which he held during the momentous debates on the Reform Bill. In 1832, however, upon the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed to the Chief

Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench, which he held till 1850, having been raised to the peerage in 1834. Of his character as a lawyer, it is not for us to speak, farther than to say that, while not reckoned very eminent in the technical scholarship of his profession, and possessed perhaps of too much fervour of temperament for strictly judicial functions, his abilities, industry, and conscientiousness made him respected, while the dignity and grace which so remarkably adorned both mind and demeanour made him beloved. As a politician, his life from his youth upwards was beyond impeachment, and almost beyond parallel, for purity, courage, and consistency. Died 1854.

DOLLOND, GEORGE, F. R. S. &c., the celebrated mathematical-instrument maker, was born in London, 1774. Having lost his father when very young, his education and subsequent management devolved upon his maternal uncle, Peter Dollond, who was then carrying on the business in St. Paul's Church-yard, to which the nephew ultimately succeeded, (on which he took the name of Dollond, his father's name having been Jennings). In 1787 he was sent to the manufactory of Mr. Fairbairn to learn the trade of a mathematical-instrument maker, and in March, 1788, commenced an apprenticeship to the business, in which his family were so famed. In 1795 he assumed the position he so long and honourably fulfilled, both in conjunction with his uncle, until the latter's retirement in 1812, and afterwards on his own account, until the termination of his career. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many instruments by which he maintained the celebrity of his establishment; but the Atmospheric Recorder deserves some notice, as being the crowning effort of his long life, and as having obtained for it the reward of the Council Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He contributed various papers to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society. But it is by his connexion with the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was one of the founders, that George Dollond will be mostly remembered; and to the last he was most indefatigable in the interest he took in the advancement of the Society. Died 1852.

D'ORSAY, Count ALBERT, who is generally known, and will be long remembered, as a man of fashion, and of public notoriety from his alliance with the Blessington family, was the son of General D'Orsay, and was born at Paris in 1798. He entered the army at an early age; and was quartered at Valence in 1822, when he became acquainted with Lord and Lady Blessington, and renounced his military career for the pleasure of their society. In 1827 he married Lord Blessington's only daughter by a first marriage, but a separation followed at no distant period; and Lord Blessington having died at Paris in 1829, Count D'Orsay returned to England with Lady Blessington where they became the centre of a circle highly distinguished for art, rank, literature, and accomplishments. In the later period of his life he displayed considerable artistic talent and taste, both as a painter and sculptor. Having shown kindness and hospi-

tality to Louis Napoleon when an exile in London, the Prince President was not ungrateful to his former friend, and in 1852, soon after the *coup d'état*, he was nominated *Directeur des Beaux Arts*, with a handsome salary; but he did not live to enjoy it. Died 1852.

ELTON, Sir CHARLES ABRAHAM, a poet of some distinction, was born in 1779. His "Translation of Hesiod," his "Specimens of Classic Poets" in three volumes, and "History of the Roman Emperors," display varied learning and sound taste. He was also the author of "Boyhood, and other poems." But of original poetry his best known piece is "The Brothers," suggested by the melancholy loss of his two eldest sons, who were drowned at Weston-super-Mare in 1819. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1842. Died at Clevedon, in Somerset, in his 75th year, in 1853.

EMPSON, WILLIAM, Professor of Civil Law at Haileybury, and Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," was educated, first at Winchester, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1847 he succeeded Prof. Napier in the editorship of the "Edinburgh Review," and held it till his death in 1852. He was married to the only daughter of Lord Jeffrey, so long his able predecessor in the editorship of the Review. Mr. Empson is said to have contributed about sixty articles for the "Edinburgh Review," embracing law, negro slavery, domestic politics, and the condition of the poorer classes,—varied by biography, general history, and poetry.

ERNEST, AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, &c., was the fifth son of George III., King of England, and was born at Kew, in 1771. After making some progress in his early studies, he was sent, together with his brothers, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, to Göttingen, to complete them. Having shown a predilection for military pursuits, he joined the English army, then serving in the Low Countries, where he gained considerable distinction, and in an engagement near Tournay he lost an eye, and was severely wounded. Two years after his return to England, he became a Lieut.-Gen., in 1798; and in 1803 was raised to the rank of General, having previously been promoted to the command of the South West District, which he held till 1807. Towards the end of that year, he returned to the Continent, and thenceforth, more or less, shared in all the plans, both military and civil, adopted by Prussia to shake off the French yoke, till the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. In 1815 his Royal Highness married the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz (who had been twice a widow), and the only issue of this marriage was George Prince of Cumberland, now George V., King of Hanover. The Duke of Cumberland was an ardent, though not distinguished politician. He was indefatigable in his hostility to all measures that savoured of "Liberalism": hence he was beyond all doubt the most unpopular of the royal princes; and had to bear many malignant attacks upon both his public and his private character, among which we may allude to the

horrible imputation thrown out against him in connexion with an attempt upon his life made by his valet, Sellis, in 1810—, and the charge which was preferred against him by Mr. Joseph Hume, of tampering with the army through the Orange Societies, of which he was grand master, with a view to alter the succession. The first charge he triumphantly rebutted. The latter charge led to angry discussions in both Houses of Parliament, and resulted in the dissolution of the Orange Societies. In 1837 the Duke of Cumberland succeeded his brother William IV., as King of Hanover, and at first made himself exceedingly unpopular by abolishing the constitutions which four years previously had been conceded by his royal brother, and by the adoption of other measures equally harsh and despotic. But such was the consistency of his conduct, and his uniform good faith, that public feeling gradually underwent a great change in his favour, and at the time of his decease he was by far the most popular of the German sovereigns. Died 1851.

FAUCHER, LEON, an eminent writer on political economy and financial questions, was born at Limoges, in France, in 1808. He received his education at the college of Toulouse, where he attained great distinction. Being without independent means, he resolved to begin his career by tuition, and, with that view, came to Paris in 1825, where he became tutor to the sons of M. Dailly, "Maitre de Poste;" and about the same time entered upon a connection with the press. The revolution of 1830, by promoting many of its leaders to important political employments, opened to him the editorship of the "Journal le Temps," at that time a distinguished parliamentary organ. He subsequently became editor of the "Courrier Français," and, in 1838, began to contribute to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," a series of papers on financial questions, which have given him high rank among the political economists of his age. In the last years of Louis Philippe's reign he sat as deputy for Rheims, entered keenly into the political contests which then raged in Parliament, and ardently opposed M. Guizot. When that minister's hostility to reform led to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1848, M. Faucher obtained a seat in the National Assembly, and became, for a short period, Minister of the Interior during the presidency of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, he was offered the post of senator; but he refused to serve the despotic government then established, and retired from public life. Died, at Marseilles, in 1854.

FINDEN, WILLIAM, a distinguished engraver, was the elder brother of Mr. Edward Finden, in conjunction with whose name his own is honourably mentioned, and will be remembered hereafter in the history of Art in this country. He was a pupil of the late Mr. Charles Warren—known to collectors by his exquisite engraving after "The Broken Jar" by Wilkie—and of James Heath (father of the late Mr. Charles Heath); and many of his early works done for embellished books, published by Sharpe, Sutaby, and others, bear unmistakable evidences how carefully he had given his days and nights to the

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study of Mr. Heath's engravings. Mr. Finden's great works are not numerous; among them are his full-length portrait of George the Fourth seated on a sofa, from the original picture painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the "Highlander's Return," and "The Village Festival" after Wilkie, and "The Naughty Boy," after the original by Sir Edwin Landseer. In conjunction with his brother, he next produced "The Byron Illustrations" — a really beautiful work, conceived and executed with great spirit and taste. Buoyed up by the success of this speculation, Mr. William Finden launched into other expensive undertakings: of which the most important, and perhaps the most costly, was "The Gallery of British Art," containing a well-selected collection of examples of the living English school. But this undertaking proved unsuccessful as a commercial speculation. The last great work on which he was employed was an engraving for the Art-Union of London, after Hilton's large picture of "The Crucifixion." Died 1852.

FORBES, Professor EDWARD, F.R.S., &c., one of the most eminent naturalists of his age, was born in 1815, in the Isle of Man, where his father was a banker. His love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood; and he had accumulated a large stock of knowledge from his own reading and study, when in 1832 he repaired to the University of Edinburgh, to attend the lectures of Professor Jameson, at that time reputed the first naturalist in the empire. Here he gained distinction for his ardent cultivation of the different branches of natural history; and the social, literary, artistic, and scientific qualities which he displayed, predicted for him a brilliant career. After visiting Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, and other continental countries, in order to extend his knowledge of natural history, he delivered a course of lectures on his favourite science in Edinburgh in 1839, and in 1840-41, appeared his "History of British Star-fishes," which at once gave him high rank as a writer on scientific questions. In 1841 he was attached to a scientific expedition that was sent to Asia Minor under the auspices of Government, in the capacity of naturalist. During his absence of two years he made a multitude of observations and discoveries in the Botany, Zoology, and Geology of the Mediterranean Sea, islands, and coasts, many of which are embodied in a remarkable account of his voyages, which he published in conjunction with Lieutenant Spratt. During his absence, he was appointed to the Professorship of Botany in King's College, London, and returning a few days afterwards, immediately entered upon the duties of the chair. His vast knowledge of natural objects was soon appreciated, and he became secretary and curator to the Geological Society of London, and was afterwards placed at the head of the Palaeontological department of the Economic Museum, where he laboured for some years with a zeal and assiduity rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Besides the works already mentioned, he contributed a variety of papers and memoirs, to Scientific Journals; he also constructed the Geological and Palaeontological Map of

the British Isles; and a World Map of great interest, entitled "Distribution of Marine Life," &c. embodying the vast results of his original researches. On the death of Professor Jameson, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Professor Forbes was nominated his successor in 1853; and he seemed marked out for a long career of glory and usefulness, when he was cut off, November 18th, 1854. A selection of his "Literary Papers" has been published since his death.

GARDINER, WILLIAM, a distinguished musical amateur and writer, was born at Leicester in 1770. He inherited his love of music from his father, who was the leader of the choir at the Great Meeting; and such was his extraordinary precocity, that at five or six years of age he was set upon a seat in the Great Meeting, and sang the solo in Knapp's Wedding Anthem, on the nuptials of some of his father's acquaintance. When very young he was a performer on the viola and the piano. As he grew up, his taste for music was further stimulated by the circle in which he moved; and it is worthy of record, as a proof of his musical foresight, that he was the first in England to appreciate the genius of Beethoven, then just rising into fame. Meanwhile he carried on business as a stocking merchant. This rendered it necessary that he should visit different parts of the country; where he made acquaintances and friends, and his visits to music meetings still further extended the circle, which, among others, included Hummel, Von Winter, Godwin (the political writer), Perry (of the "Morning Chronicle"), Robert Hall, Hone, Jenner, and Dr. Parr. But the most gratifying of Mr. Gardiner's literary acquaintanceship was that with the poet Moore, whom he met while on a visit to Mr. Cheslyn, at Langley Priory, in 1812; and two years subsequently Mr. Gardiner was a visitor at Moore's cottage, in Derbyshire, for a few days. Mr. Gardiner's literary labours may be said to have begun with his publication of the Sacred Melodies, in the year 1812, when its author was presented at Court to the Regent. His "Lives of Haydn and Mozart," his "Oratorio of Judah," his "Music of Nature," his "Music and Friends," and his "Sights in Italy," followed each other at intervals between the years 1812 and 1853; and all his works, which are full of interesting matter about music and musicians, prove him to have been as amiable as a man as he was enthusiastic in the culture of his much loved art. Died 1853.

GIBB, JOHN, an eminent contractor and civil engineer, was born in 1770, at Kirkcubright, a small property then belonging to his father, near Falkirk, an extensive contractor in that quarter. After serving a regular apprenticeship to a mechanical trade, then considered an indispensable part of training for a civil engineer, he received the first professional instructions at the Lancaster and Preston canal, from his brother-in-law, then engaged in the construction of that canal, under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie. In 1809 he was appointed resident engineer for the extensive improvements going on at the Aberdeen harbour. The

first contract he executed was the Crinan canal, in 1817. He also erected lighthouses at Buchanness, Girdleness, Islay, and Cape Wrath, and various piers and harbours on the north and western coasts of Scotland. He was also contractor for the Dean bridge at Edinburgh, the Glasgow bridge, the bridge over the river Don near Aberdeen, and the railway bridge over the river Wear, in the county of Durham. His last contract was an extensive one on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, entering the magnificent viaduct over the valley of the river Almond. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of the late Mr. Telford, a part of whose life he wrote. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers from its commencement, and continued so till his death. He died at Willowbank near Aberdeen, November 3, 1850, aged 74.

GIOBERTI, VINCENZO, a distinguished Italian writer and statesman, was born at Turin in 1801. After a brilliant educational career, he was ordained priest in 1825, and soon afterwards was appointed court chaplain at Turin. Banished in 1833, without any formal process, on account of his liberal tendencies, the remaining 19 or 20 years of his life were spent chiefly in exile. After remaining a few years in France, he began to teach philosophy in a private seminary at Brussels. His first writings were philosophical, viz., "La Teoria del Savrannaturale," published in 1837, the "Introduzione allo Studio di Filosofia," in 1840, following out the subject of the former treatise, and combating the principles of Kant and Victor Cousin in favour of the old catholicism of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Buenaventura; three volumes more in 1842, entitled "Errori Filosofici di Antonio Rosmini;" and then the treatise "Del Bello e del Buono," on the principles respectively, of Taste and Morals. In 1843 appeared the most celebrated of his works, "Primato," in which the moral and civil pre-eminence of Italy over all the nations of the earth is set forth; and the success of which was exemplified in the Italian frenzy for the Reforms of Pius IX. and the enthusiasm that led to the Revolution of 1848. In that year Gioberti was recalled to his native country amid popular acclamation. On the proclamation of the Sardinian constitution he was elected deputy for Turin, took an active part in all the great political questions then agitating Europe, and finally became Prime Minister of Sardinia. But his hopes for Italy were soon blighted. In 1849 he returned into voluntary exile, and spent his last years in Paris in writing his "Rinnovamento Civile"—the final manifesto of the great statesman and philosopher. Died 1852. His country gave him an honoured sepulchre, and he rests among his own people in the city which had excluded him during 15 years of his laborious life.

GROTEPEND, DR. GEORGE FREDERICK, a distinguished antiquary and scholar, was born at Münden in Hanover, studied at Göttingen, and after holding various appointments as a teacher, became the director of the Lyceum at Hanover, which office he held till his death. He was the author of many profound treatises on various

branches of philology;—but his chief title to fame rests on his being the first to decipher the Persepolitan Cuneiform inscriptions, which have proved so fertile in their results in the hands of Botter, Hincks, Layard, Rawlinson, and other eminent scholars. Died 1853.

GUEST, SIR J. J., one of the largest ironmasters in the world, deserves a place in our Biographical Treasury, as one of that class to which this country owes so much of her wealth and prosperity. Like the Arkwrights and the Peels, by his own skill and industry, he had raised to the greatest prosperity a most important branch of British trade, and had accumulated a colossal fortune. His grandfather, Mr. John Guest, the son of a small freeholder at Brosley, in Shropshire, accompanied, in the middle of the last century, to South Wales, a well-known cannon-founder named Wilkinson, and the first furnace was raised, under their joint superintendence, at Dowlais. The works were sold at his death to a firm, of which his son, the father of the late Baronet, was the manager. In 1806 they only produced yearly about 5000 tons of iron, and were, on the death of the proprietors, in considerable pecuniary embarrassment. The entire management then devolved upon Sir J. J. Guest, who, by his extraordinary capacity for business, his mechanical ingenuity (to which many of the most important improvements in the working of iron are to be attributed), and by a judgment in mercantile transactions rarely equalled, not only cleared the firm from debt, but raised the produce of the mines in a few years to no less than 68,000 tons. In 1849 the entire property in the Dowlais works became invested in him. He was returned for the newly created borough of Merthyr after the passing of the Reform Bill, and represented that place till his death. He was made a baronet in 1838; and married in 1833 (being then a widower) the Lady Charlotte Bertie, only daughter of the Earl of Lindsay—a lady to whom is owing much of the moral and social improvement that has taken place in the population connected with the Dowlais works. Identifying herself with the people, she acquired their language, translated and published their national traditions, and directed her well-deserved influence to the establishment of schools and other institutions for the education of the working classes. Died 1852.

GUTZLAFF, DR. CHARLES, the well-known Chinese scholar, traveller, and missionary, was a native of Stettin, in Prussia, in 1803. In early life, he was remarkable for an ardent love of learning, joined to an adventurous spirit; and having resolved to devote himself to missionary labour in foreign parts, he volunteered to go to the Dutch settlements in the East, under the auspices of the "Netherlands Missionary Society." Before proceeding thither he came to England, where he became acquainted with many friends of missions, and especially with Dr. Morrison, then on a visit to this country after a long residence in China. This meeting with Dr. Morrison gave Gutzlaff a strong bias toward China as his ultimate field of labour. In 1823,

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being then only in his twenty-first year, he proceeded to Singapore; and such was his aptitude for languages, that before he had been there two years, he was able to converse fluently in five eastern languages, and to read and write as many more. In August 1828, in company with Mr. Tomlin, an English missionary, Dr. Gutzlaff set out to visit the kingdom of Siam. They remained for six months at Bangkok. Early in 1830, he returned alone to Siam, and in the spring of the following year made his first voyage to China. At Bangkok he became naturalised as a subject of the Celestial Empire, by adoption into a particular clan or family. Having assumed a Chinese name, and wearing the Chinese dress, and conforming to their customs, he visited, along with the crew of the junk in which he sailed, a large tract of the coast without any molestation. After a six months' voyage he reached Macao safely, in December 1831, when he had the satisfaction of being welcomed by his friend Dr. Morrison. In February of the following year he was appointed surgeon and interpreter to an expedition that was sent out by the East India Company to survey the coasts, and obtain information as to the ports where commerce might be established. They returned to Macao early in September. In little more than a month he started on a third voyage, as far as Teensin and Mantchou Tartary. Of these three voyages he published in 1834, "A Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, in 1831, 1832, and 1833," containing much interesting information, and full of the author's personal adventures. He afterwards published two other works,—"A History of China," and "China Opened," the last of which contains the most comprehensive and correct account yet given in English popular literature of the topography, history, customs, laws, and literature of the Celestial Empire. In 1834, he was appointed interpreter to the British Superintendency, and subsequently secretary to the plenipotentiary, secretary to the government of Hong Kong, and superintendent of trade in China, which offices he held at the time of his death. In 1849, he revisited Europe, after nearly twenty-seven years' absence, but returned to his post at Victoria in the following year, and was actively engaged there until a fortnight before his death, which took place in 1851.

HALDANE, ROBERT, and JAMES ALEXANDER, two brothers, who exercised great influence on the times in which they lived, were the sons of Captain James Haldane, representative of the old barons of Glenaeles in Perthshire, who had often occupied a prominent place in Scottish history. Their mother was sister of Admiral Duncan, Viscount Camperdown. In early life they both entered the navy, and distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct. Robert Haldane was midshipman on board the "Foudroyant," under Captain Sir John Jervis, in 1781, in the celebrated night action with the "Pégase," which was the foundation of all Lord St. Vincent's great fame. His behaviour throughout the action attracted marked notice, and he was one of the party sent to take possession of the "Pégase," and

to bring back its commander. Sir John Jervis wrote on this occasion to Captain Duncan (afterwards Lord Camperdown), congratulating him on the determined spirit and ability of his nephew, and predicting that Robert Haldane would one day be an ornament to his country. The opening of James Haldane's naval career was one of equal promise. When yet only twenty-five years of age, he had risen to the command of one of the East India Company's ships, the Indianmen of those days being manned and armed like ships of war, and often engaged in important service. Having the advantage of high patronage as well as personal merit, there was every prospect of rapid promotion and honourable distinction in the service. But, led by various circumstances, and influenced doubtless by early impressions received from a pious mother, both brothers left the naval service, and dedicated their time, labour, and wealth to works of piety and usefulness. The first scheme in which Robert Haldane took deep interest was the introduction of Christianity among the natives of India. This was in 1795, when foreign missions were only beginning to be attended to by the church at home. His was no sentimental philanthropy, for he had himself resolved to go as one of the first missionaries, and he sold his estate of Airthrey in order to provide funds for the undertaking. But, though Mr. Haldane's designs were for the present frustrated, the Indian mission proceeded under the direction of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors, and Mr. Haldane continued to advocate, and with great munificence to assist, the cause. Meanwhile Mr. James Haldane entered the ministry in Scotland, devoting himself to the same kind of work which Wesley and Whitefield had at an earlier period undertaken in England. He travelled over the whole country, from the Solway Frith to the Orkneys, preaching everywhere to large audiences, and producing much good effect, in spite of violent opposition both from the clergy and magistrates. It would far exceed our space to give any details of the various schemes in which the brothers were engaged during their long life of active usefulness. Suffice it to say, that in all the great measures of Christian philanthropy which marked the first half of the present century, the Haldanes took a zealous and prominent part. Robert Haldane died in 1842, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. James died in 1851. Both of the Haldanes were authors of various works, the most important of which in theological literature are, a "Treatise on the Doctrine of the Atonement," by James Haldane; and by Robert Haldane, "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans," "On the Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation," and "On the Inspiration of Scripture." These works have been widely circulated on the Continent as well as in America and this country. An interesting memoir of their lives has been published.

HAWKER, Lieut.-Col. PETER, whose reputation in the sporting world has been rarely surpassed, served with distinction in the Peninsular war, where he was wounded

at the battle of Talavera, and afterwards published the "Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaign." Colonel Hawker was a man of great and varied accomplishments; his knowledge of music both in practice and theory, was profound; he made many valuable improvements in fire-arms; but his chief title to posthumous fame rests on his "Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting," of which work nine large editions have been sold. At the time of his death he was Lieut.-Col. of the North Hampshire Militia. Died 1853.

HODGSON, REV. FRANCIS, B. D., Provost of Eton, was born in 1780. He was educated at Eton, and a scholar of great learning and various accomplishments. At Cambridge, where he was classical tutor of King's College, he formed an intimate friendship with Lord Byron, the maintenance of which until his death is one of the good traits of Byron's private and social life. For some time he was one of the assistant masters at Eton, and succeeded Dr. Goodall in the provostship in 1840. His Latin contributions to the "Arundines Cami," and other works of the class, are marked by elegant diction and classical taste. He also wrote English poetry, of which his translation of Juvenal, and a poem, "Lady Jane Grey," are the best known. Died 1852.

HUME, JOSEPH, whose name is indissolubly associated with the Parliamentary history of England, was born in Montrose in 1777. While very young he lost his father; but his mother, a woman of superior intelligence, placed him in a good school, where he obtained an elementary training that prepared him for entering upon his professional studies with advantage. After his apprenticeship to a surgeon in his native town, he went through the regular medical curriculum at the University of Edinburgh, and graduated as M.D. 1796. Soon afterwards he entered the service of the East India Company as a naval surgeon, and in 1803, during the Mahratta war, his knowledge of the languages of India enabled him to join the office of interpreter to his other duties; while, owing to his surpassing energy and indefatigable perseverance, he at the same time discharged with efficiency the duties of paymaster, postmaster, and commissariat officer. His career in India terminated in 1808. The next two years he spent in visiting Spain and Portugal, then the theatre of war, and the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. On his return to England in 1811, he obtained a seat in Parliament as M.P. for Weymouth, but retained it less than a year. From 1812 to 1818, he remained out of Parliament; but during these six years, he laboured diligently, as a proprietor of East India Stock, to reform the abuses of our Indian system, and in promoting the cause of education, in establishing Savings Banks, and performing many other good and useful works, both on the platform and in the press. In 1818 he was elected for the Aberdeen district of burghs. No sooner had he entered the House of Commons than he commenced his crusade against financial abuses. He com-

menced it almost single-handed; and for a long time he could number few supporters in the House of Commons. But he was neither to be dismayed nor put down. Nature had not made him an orator, and the glib speakers of the House, and turners of sparkling paragraphs in the press, attempted to laugh him into silence. But in spite of sneers and frowns he persisted in his course; his minorities at last became majorities; and the great triumph of his long Parliamentary career will be that he taught the House of Commons to exercise in reality its functions as auditor of the national accounts. In 1830 he was elected for the county of Middlesex, which he represented till 1837, when he was replaced by Colonel Wood, a staunch Tory. Mr. Hume finding his way into Parliament for Kilkeny, which O'Connell placed at his disposal. From 1842 till his death he represented his native district of Montrose. Mr. Hume's personal history, taken at a *coup d'œil*, is a most striking illustration of energetic perseverance. Born poor and unfriended, he acquired at least two regular professions, made a large fortune, and, after all that, sat for more than forty years in the House of Commons, working harder, and speaking oftener, until his very last month, than any man that ever laboured in that busy place. Religious toleration, parliamentary reform, universal education, free trade, and every scheme of popular improvement, found in him an uncompromising champion and advocate. Long before the close of his career, he had the gratification to hear his disinterested services eulogized by the greatest statesman of his age:—and it is not a little curious that among the strange party combinations that have of late been witnessed in England, no exalted office should have been found for a man whose personal character was unimpeachable, whose talents were acknowledged, and most of whose views, political, economical, and financial, maintained with undeviating constancy for a long series of years, were finally sanctioned by the Legislature. In his private relations, he faithfully discharged every duty of kindred and connection; and it is a fact scarcely more pleasing than strange, that he carried, through forty years of incessant strife, and through storms of contumely and ridicule, a placid good-nature, unembittered by one vindictive feeling. Died, 1855.

JAMESON, ROBERT, one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, was born in Leith in 1773. He studied for the medical profession, but a love of that science in which he was destined to earn so high a reputation, soon prevailed over every other pursuit, and he devoted himself with ardour to geology, mineralogy, and the kindred sciences. In 1798 he published the "Geology of Arran and the Shetland Isles." This was followed in 1800 by the "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles," in two volumes 4to; and shortly afterwards by the "Mineralogy of Dumfriesshire." With a spirit of enterprise rare at that time in Scotland, he went, in order to perfect himself in his favourite studies, to Freyburg, in Saxony, where the celebrated Werner had established a school which attracted pupils from all parts of Europe

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He remained here two years, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh on the death of Dr. Walker in 1804. From this period his publications were numerous, and his class-books in particular rose speedily into high reputation. It would far exceed our limits to give a complete list of his works, but the following will show the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to the duties of his chair:—"The Characters of Minerals," 1805.—"System of Mineralogy," two vols., 1806; a third volume was added to the last in 1809, on Geology, then termed "Geognosy."—"Notes to Black's Translation of Von Buch's Travels in Norway and Lapland," 1813.—"System of Mineralogy enlarged without the Geognosy," three vols., 1816.—"Characters of Minerals," new edition, 1816.—"Manual of Mineralogy, and Description of Mountain Rocks," 1821, one vol.—In 1819 he commenced the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," which he continued till his death. It extends to seventy volumes, and has enjoyed a European reputation. Died 1853.

JAY, Rev. WILLIAM, an eminent dissenting divine, was born at Lisbury in Wiltshire in 1769. While earning his livelihood as a mason's boy, he attracted the notice of the Rev. Mr. Winter, and under his care and tuition he made such marvellous progress that when he was sixteen he was held worthy to preach before the Rev. Rowland Hill's congregation in Surrey Chapel. After preaching in various parts in Wiltshire, he became the minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel at the Hotwells, Clifton, in 1789; and in 1791 he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel at Bath; an office which he discharged with unrivalled power and ability for the long period of sixty-two years. His works, which are very voluminous, consist of "Sermons," an "Essay on Marriage," "Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter (his early benefactor), and the Rev. John Clark," "Lectures on Female Scriptural Characters," and his "Autobiography," the last two being posthumous publications. Died 1853.

KAYE, Dr. JOHN, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned and estimable prelate, was born at Hammersmith in 1783. He received his early education under the celebrated Greek scholar Dr. Charles Burney, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he had the rare distinction of being highest at once in classics and mathematics. In 1814, he was elected Master of Christ's College; in 1815 was created D.D. by Royal Mandate; and in 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, he was appointed his successor, as Regius Professor of Divinity. Some of the lectures delivered from this chair have been published under the title of "Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr." In 1820 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, and in 1827 advanced to that of Lincoln. Ecclesiastical history was his favourite study, and few had better acquaintance with patristic lore. His "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," and his "Athanasius and the Council of Nice," attest his learning and research; and his

publications on occasional topics include sermons, charges, and some controversial pamphlets. Died 1853.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, the last of the great family who for more than half a century held the chief place in the history of the British stage, was born at Brecknock, in Wales, in 1775—the same year in which his illustrious sister, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance at Drury Lane. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the College of Donay, where his brother, John Kemble, had studied twelve years before. In the winter of 1792-3 he made his first recorded appearance at the Sheffield Theatre as Orlando in "As You Like It;" and in April, 1794, through the interest of his brother John, made his *début* at Drury Lane as Malcolm in "Macbeth." When Mr. John Kemble purchased a share of Covent Garden Theatre in 1803, Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. At this time he possessed but few of the requisites of an actor, and the commencement of his career was most unpromising; but he continued to rise by slow and steady progress, and his unremitting exertions were finally crowned with complete success. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble remained attached for a long series of years, though he occasionally fulfilled engagements elsewhere; and he subsequently possessed the share originally held by his brother. In 1832, he visited the United States; and soon after his return, he announced his intention of closing his professional career. This took place on December 23rd, 1836: and on this occasion the public testified its approval of his talents, and his honourable conduct during his extended professional career, by the presentation of a superb vase, designed by Chantrey, of great classic beauty, as "a testimony of their opinion that, by the high quality of his talents, he supported the reputation inseparable from his name in the annals of the British Drama." While Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris, in 1840, he reappeared before the public for a limited series of nights, and played several of his favourite characters, including Don Felix, Mercutio, and Hamlet. He subsequently gave a series of readings from Shakespeare; and thus passed into retirement. The name of Charles Kemble, says a contemporary, will hereafter be found amongst the most brilliant of those which adorn the portico of the dramatic temple. He possessed the elegance and finished accuracy of the school with which his name is so intimately allied, and in his histrionic portraiture exhibited a lofty conception and an exquisite refinement, with a taste at once pure and classic. Some of his tragic assumptions were unequal performances; but in certain parts he exhibited such surpassing excellence as to leave rivalry far behind. That excellence is chiefly associated with comedy of the higher class; and, in his hands, the gay and polished gentleman of lofty bearing found a perfect embodiment—perfect, because you saw the man, and not the actor. His "Marc Antony" was a finished portraiture, whilst in "Faulconbridge," "Edgar," "Cassio," &c., he achieved other triumphs. He was a fitting

hero of the old comedies—the "Doricourts," "Millamours," "Benedicks," and "Mirabels"—characters which seem to have quitted the stage with their favoured representative. As a man, he was marked by courteous manners and a high deportment. He possessed the virtues which adorn a home, and in his connection with the world, exhibited the greatest integrity. Died 1854.

KITTO, JOHN, D.D., who furnishes a striking example of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, was born at Plymouth in 1804. His father, who began life as a master builder, was reduced to the position of a jobbing mason, in which business young Kitto's help was required at a very early age. While thus occupied, in 1817, a fall from the top of a house totally destroyed his sense of hearing. His previous education had been meagre; but the love of reading, which he had already acquired, became the solace of his loneliness, and the foundation of his attainments. In 1819, his parents, being unable to maintain him, placed him in the workhouse; whence he was removed, in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker, who, however, treated him so ill, that he was compelled once more to take refuge in the workhouse. In 1823, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of essays and letters, and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement. The next ten years of Dr. Kitto's life were spent in travelling or residing abroad. He journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which was afterwards of such signal service in the department of literature to which he became devoted. Returning to England in 1833, he gained attention by a series of papers in the "Penny Magazine" under the title "The Deaf Traveller"; and having married, commenced a course of literary activity which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his decease. His chief productions consist of "Lost Senses," a "Bible History of the Holy Land," "Palestine," "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," &c. &c.; he also founded and edited "The Journal of Sacred Literature"; but his chief title to fame rests on his "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," which has become a standard work. For several years before his death Dr. Kitto was exposed to pecuniary difficulties, which a pension of 100*l.* a year did not wholly remove. Died 1854.

LAMENNAIS, ROBERT FELICITE de, whose career was marked by the most opposite opinions in politics and religion, was born at St. Malo, in 1782. Having from his earliest childhood shown a strong predilection for the Roman Catholic Church, he was allowed to follow his inclination; and his fiery spirit soon displayed itself in supporting the most extreme ultramontane views. Soon after Napoleon had concluded the "Concordat" with the Pope, he published his "Reflections on the State of the Church," which gave great offence to the Imperial Government, and was suppressed. In 1811 he became teacher of mathematics in the chief school of St. Malo. Here he wrote

his "Tradition de l'Eglise." As might be inferred from the nature of his opinions, he hailed the restoration of the Bourbons with satisfaction in 1814; and during the "Hundred Days," he escaped to England, where the Abbé Caron gave him the humble office of usher in a school which he had founded for young émigrés. After the fall of Napoleon in 1815, he returned to France; and in 1817, he published the first volume of his "Essai sur l'Indifférence en matière de la Religion," which, to use the words of one of his disciples, "in one day invested a humble priest with all the authority once enjoyed by Bossuet." Soon afterwards he became connected with the "Conservateur," a Royalist journal; but his independent spirit rebelled against the party intrigues, which every where prevailed; and after his return from a journey to Rome, where he was received with distinction by Leo XII., he published in 1825 his "Religion considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre civil et politique," in which he condemned, with great vehemence, the principles of the French Revolution, and even the *Charte* of 1815, and contended that the Pope should be placed, as in the middle ages, at the head of all temporal and spiritual matters. For proclaiming these doctrines he was brought to trial, and condemned to pay a small fine. A change now came over him. Without abandoning his ultramontane views, he became a strenuous advocate for the separation of Church and State. These opinions were set forth with great power in his "Progrès de la Révolution," published in 1829, which distinctly foretold the revolution that placed Louis Philippe on the throne in 1830; and in conjunction with M. Montalenbert and the Abbé Lacordaire, he then started the "Avenir," with the view of effecting a Holy Alliance between the Papacy and Democracy. But these revolutionary sentiments found no echo at Rome; and after a short period passed in negotiating, and in a visit to the Pope, the "Avenir" was discontinued. M. De Lamennais then quitted Paris for some time; and in 1834 he sent forth the "Paroles d'un Croyant," in which he boldly threw off his allegiance to the Pope, who, in return, issued an Encyclical Letter, in which it was formally condemned. This work produced an immense sensation throughout the continent (more than 100,000 having been sold in one year), and while the author was proclaimed on the one hand as a heretic, a renegade and a deserter, he was admitted into the ranks of the democrats and the republicans as a devoted friend and as a leader. We pass over various works of a similar tendency, which emanated from his fertile pen, till 1840, when he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 2000 francs, for a publication, entitled "Le Pays et le Gouvernement," in which king Louis Philippe, his ministers, and the Parliament were assailed with great vehemence. The next few years were occupied with the preparation of his "Esquisse d'une Philosophie," of which four volumes have appeared. After the Revolution of 1848, he was elected a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies; and on the *Coup d'état*, he re-

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tired into private life. Towards the close of 1853, he was attacked by a fatal disorder; and strong efforts were made by his friends to induce him to be reconciled to the Church; but in vain. He died on January 27th 1854, and in compliance with his will, his remains were cast into the common grave of the poor, no funeral ceremonies being performed over them. It cannot be denied that the Abbé de Lamennais was guilty of many grave errors: but these errors are palliated if not justified by his ardent love of truth, and by the heavy sacrifices which the pursuit of it entailed upon him.

LANDSEER, JOHN, a distinguished engraver, and the founder of a name more distinguished than his own in the annals of art, was born in London, in 1761. His first instructor in art was Mr. William Byrne, the celebrated landscape engraver, and immediately on leaving him he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His best works of this period,—those indeed upon which he himself trusted his reputation would chiefly rest, and which were rarely, if ever, surpassed at any later period,—were the vignettes which he engraved after the designs of De Louthemborough, together with Bromley, Heath, and Skelton, for Macklin's "Bible," and Bowyer's "History of England." In 1806 he published the lectures on the art of Engraving which he had delivered before the Royal Institution, and in which he propounded those elevated views on the position and nature of engraving in the rank of the arts for which his name was afterwards celebrated. In the same year, he was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, and soon afterwards he presented a memorial to the President and Council on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians. The details of the controversy it would be useless here to enter into. The result was, that the propositions were rejected; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by the artist for his profession, and the perversion of a mind eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels. Of his productions afterwards nothing of importance remains to be recorded, except the "Antiquities of Dacca," a work chiefly of illustration, of which the name sufficiently denotes the character. His literary and antiquarian productions consist of "Observations on the Engraved Gems brought from Babylon to England by Abraham Lockett, Esq., considered with reference to early Scripture history," "Sabaean Researches," founded also on remains brought from Babylon by Captain Abraham Lockett, and "A Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of Fifty of the earliest Pictures in the National Gallery." Died 1852.

LANGDALE, LORD, HENRY BICKERSTETH, was born on the 18th of June 1783, in the county of Westmoreland, where his father belonged to the class of the small landed gentry of the north of England. Originally destined for the medical profession, in which he had already completed his studies with success, he visited the Continent with the family of the late Earl of Orford; and it was by the advice of those

discerning friends that he was induced to embark on the more ambitious career in which his remarkable talents already promised him no ordinary success. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1808. Three years afterwards he was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, and he engaged at once in the arduous duties of his profession. Throughout the whole course of his life he was ardently devoted to liberal opinions, and although he figured but little at any time in the arena of party politics, no man pursued with greater enthusiasm the work of reform, or brought a more subtle intellect to bear upon the great problems of social and legal improvement. His speculative opinions upon these topics brought him into close and habitual contact with that remarkable set of men who looked up to Mr. Bentham as their sage and law-giver. Assiduous in his devotion to his professional duties, he rose to great eminence in the Equity Courts, to which he confined his practice. In 1836, he succeeded Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and was at the same time called to the House of Peers. By an unusual exception to the course of high legal preferment in this country, his Lordship had thus risen to one of the most honourable and important posts in his profession without having mingled in active political life, and without having either sat in the House of Commons or held the office of a legal adviser to the Crown. Died 1851.

LEE, SAMUEL, D. D., an eminent example of the power of application in overcoming the most adverse circumstances, was born at Lognor in Salop, in 1783, educated as he himself says at "a charity school," and at the age of 12 years was apprenticed to a carpenter. By extraordinary diligence during his leisure hours he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and the fame of his acquirements having reached Archdeacon Corbett in 1810, he obtained through the interest of the latter the mastership of Bowdler's foundation school in Shrewsbury; but meanwhile prosecuted his study of languages, and made a rapid progress in Arabic, Persian, and other Eastern dialects, together with French, German, and Italian. In 1813, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1817; two years afterwards he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1831 Regius Professor of Hebrew in the same university. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1833. His works comprise, among others too numerous to mention, translations of the Scriptures into various Eastern languages: controversial pamphlets, and many philological subjects: "Translation of the Book of Job;" and a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon. Died 1852.

LINGARD, Dr. JOHN, the Roman Catholic historian of England, was born at Hornby in 1769, and sent at an early age to the Roman Catholic seminary at Douay; where he imbibed those principles of religion which he adhered to throughout his long life, and which colour every page of his writings. He was distinguished while at Douay for his parts and application, but made no public

endeavour for reputation as an author before the year 1806. In that year he printed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was living as a priest, his "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church;"—a work which Southey pronounced to be not more full of erudition than of Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation. This was followed by his great work, "The History of England from the First Invasion of the Romans to the Year 1673,"—printed 1819-25 in six volumes quarto,—since, 1833-29, in twelve volumes octavo, and in 1849-50, with the last corrections of its author, in ten volumes, being the fifth edition of the work. Dr. Lingard's history is the composition of one who has opened new fields of inquiry, given a new and often correct turn in facts of moment, and written the history of England as a Roman Catholic thinks in his heart it should be written. Died 1851.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, whose name as editor of the "Quarterly Review," as author of successful works of various kinds, and as son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, will always be connected with the literary history of this country, was born in 1793, his father being the Rev. Dr John Lockhart, the minister of the parish of Cumbusethan, and afterwards of the College Church, Glasgow. From Glasgow University, where he studied for three years, he was enabled, by the acquisition of one of the Snell Bursaries, to proceed to Balliol College, Oxford, and at both of these seats of academical learning he considerably distinguished himself as a student. On concluding his college course he settled in Edinburgh, and studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1816. The legal profession, however, had few attractions for him. On the establishment of "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1817, he became one of its principal contributors, and was understood to be the author of some of the most severe and unsparing articles and criticisms in which that periodical was then prone to indulge. Between this time and the year 1825, when he went to London as editor of the "Quarterly," Mr. Lockhart published the four novels through which his name is still counted among our modern romancists, "Valerius," "Adam Blair," "Reginald Dalton," and "Matthew Wald;" his biographies of Burns and Napoleon; his "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk;" and his admirable translation of the "Spanish Ballads." He had married Sir Walter Scott's eldest daughter in 1820, and on Sir Walter's death in 1832 was left his sole literary executorship, the result of which trust was his well-known Life of Scott, in nine volumes, published in 1834-5, and since revised and published in an abridged form in two volumes. In 1843, he was appointed auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a salary of 400*l.* a year. In 1853, after having been editor of the "Quarterly Review" for nearly thirty years, he went to Italy in search of health; but he soon returned with little or no improvement, and died at Abbotsford, November 25th, 1854. Mr. Lockhart was well loved by those that knew him best; but the sharpness of his pen, his proneness to personalities, and a certain want of generosity in controversy, gained

him little esteem among his opponents, and alienated not a few who were naturally and had been actually friends. But his faults which were more conspicuous than great, were redeemed by his many good moral qualities; and none will deny that he was endowed with an acuteness and vigour of intellect, that entitled him to the first rank among the critics of his age.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM VANE, Marquis of, son of Robert, first marquis of Londonderry, and brother of the celebrated Viscount Castlereagh, was born in Dublin in 1778. When little more than fourteen years of age, he entered the army as an ensign in the 108th Foot, accompanied the Earl of Moira in his expedition to Holland in 1794, was attached to Colonel Crawford's mission to the Austrian armies from 1795 to 1797, and was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwert. On his return home he was appointed Aide-de-camp to his uncle, Earl Camden, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and after rising through the various grades of his profession, he joined Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, as Brigadier-General, gallantly distinguishing himself in the field; and he subsequently held the post of Adjutant-General to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from 1809 to 1813. During the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, which charged the enemy most gallantly, and took many prisoners; and on many other occasions his name was most honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created a Knight of the Bath and various foreign orders. In 1813 he went to Berlin as ambassador; and during the summer, he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was especially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish King, who had armed his troops by the help of subsidies from England, and was at that time wavering in his allegiance. Next year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stewart, was appointed ambassador to Austria, and one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815. In 1822 he succeeded his brother in his Irish Marquisate; and the following year he was made Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his children by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name of Vane. Besides attending regularly to his Parliamentary duties, Lord Londonderry displayed great energy in developing the resources of the vast possessions which he had inherited through his wife; and among other grand works with which his name will be connected, was the construction of Seaham Harbour,—a private enterprise almost unprecedented in its magnitude and importance. In politics he was always attached to the Tory party, and consequently unpopular; but he was a man of generous impulses, and his exertions to mitigate the rigour of Louis Napoleon's imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, and subsequently, when the change in

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fortune's wheel had made him prince president of France, to obtain from him the liberation of Abd-el-kader, gained him the favourable regard even of his political opponents. In 1843 he obtained the command of the 2nd Life Guards; and in 1853 he succeeded the Duke of Wellington, to whom he had borne through life a strong personal attachment, in the insignia of the Garter. Lord Londonderry was also known as an author of some success. Among his works may be enumerated "A Steam Voyage to Constantinople;" "Story of the Peninsular War" (which has gone through many editions); "A Tour in the North of Europe;" and his last service to literature was his publication of the Correspondence of his brother, the second Marquis of Londonderry, K. G. Died 1854.

LUTTRELL, HENRY, a great conversational wit, and known as the friend and companion of Jekyll, Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Alvanley, Sydney Smith, Rogers, Moore, and others of that brilliant school. An ardent admirer of Horace, he had caught much of the raciness and classicality of his favourite poet's manner. He charmed especially by the playfulness and elegance of his wit, the appropriateness and felicity of illustration, the shrewdness of his remarks, and the epigrammatic point of his conversation. Liveliness of fancy was tempered in him with good breeding and great kindness of disposition; and, one of the wittiest men of his day, he could amuse and delight by the keenest of playful, yet pungent sallies, without wounding the feelings of any one by the indulgence of bitterness and ill-nature. The "Memoirs of Thomas Moore," of which six volumes have already appeared, exhibit numberless instances of his witty powers. Died 1851.

MACGILLIVRAY, Dr. WILLIAM, the well-known author of the "History of British Birds," and various other works on natural history, was Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from which university he received the honorary degree of LL. D., after having been for some time Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. Rarely has any naturalist so combined the love of nature with close study of books. His constitution was naturally delicate, and for a long time his health had been declining; but he lived to complete his "History of British Birds," the last page of which contains a touching allusion to his own approaching end. Three volumes of this work were published in 1840, the remaining two just previously to his death in 1852.

MAI, CARDINAL ANGELO, a celebrated scholar, was born at Bergamo, March 7th, 1782. After having lived obscurely in a Jesuit convent, he was promoted to the charge of the Ambrosian library at Milan in 1813. In 1819 he was called to Rome, where his researches in the Vatican library brought to light many ancient works and fragments till then lost to the world. The most important of these were "The Republic of Cicero," discovered in 1822, nearly in a perfect condition, and "The Letters of Fronto and the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus." His valuable labours were rewarded with high distinction in the Church. He

was created a Cardinal in 1840, and succeeded, on the death of Cardinal Lambruschini, to the chief librarianship of the Vatican, which he held till his death. Died 1854.

MAINZER, Dr. JOSEPH, was born at Trèves, 1801. After a careful and liberal education in the college of Trèves, he entered on his apprenticeship in the coal fields of Dutweiler and Sultzbach as a mining engineer. But the labour was too severe for his strength, and he was obliged to return home and abandon the career of a practical engineer. From his earliest childhood he had exhibited a marked predilection for music, and had during his college life studied the science with great assiduity, and he decided upon following it out as a profession. He studied with success under Klnck, organist to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, scholar of Kittel, the last pupil of Sebastian Bach. He afterwards proceeded to Munich and Vienna, where he exercised himself under the two celebrated composers, the Chevalier Seyfried and the Abbé Stadler. At Rome he was admitted to the school of the Abbé Baini, the director of the Pontifical chapel. After an absence of two years, he returned to his native place, and turned his attention to the development of his new system of teaching music, which he had long since conceived, and which now began to attract attention in Germany. In 1850, he went to Paris, then in all the excitement of her second revolution, where he soon found a field for his plan of teaching and popularising music; but the police became jealous of his ascendancy, and invited him to close his singing school in the Place de l'Estrapade—an invitation which he was not free to refuse. During his residence in Paris, Mainzer was a regular contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue du Nord," "La Balance," published by Borne, and for six years he was the *rédauteur* of the musical department of the "National." His contributions were much esteemed both in France and Germany, and he was the Paris correspondent of the "Musical Gazette" of Leipzig. In 1844 he came to England, where he found an ample field for his scheme of teaching singing to the masses. Soon afterwards he established himself in Scotland; and in 1848 he definitely took up his abode in Manchester, where he laboured with great assiduity and success, till his death in 1851. He left a great number of works in almost every style of composition. Much of the religious music is very good; but the preference must be given to his elementary works, as in those he excelled.

MANTELL, GIDEON A., LL. D. F. R. S., was born at Lewes in 1790. At an early age he evinced a great aptitude for knowledge; and after the usual elementary education at a private school, he showed a predilection for the medical profession, the practice of which he entered upon and continued with great success till 1835, when he removed, first to Brighton, then to Clapham, and lastly to London. But it is chiefly as a student of Natural History, and as a geologist, that Dr. Mantell will be remembered. His "Organic Remains of a former World," "The Wonders of Geology," "The Medals of Creation,"

"Thoughts on a Pebble," and many other works on his favourite sciences, will show at once the extent of his erudition and his assiduous application. Dr. Mantell was also highly esteemed as a lecturer. He disposed of his geological collection to the British Museum for 5000*l.*, and in 1851 he received a pension from the Crown. Died 1852.

MARIA DA GLORIA, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I., by his first consort, the Archduchess Leopoldine of Austria, was born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI., she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desired, as a dangerous competitor for the throne, to satisfy by such arrangement. When Dom Miguel had accepted of this arrangement, and received the regency, the young queen left Brazil, in 1823, to sail for Europe. Miguel had, meanwhile (June 30, 1822), declared himself absolute King of Portugal, and forbade the Queen to land. She was now compelled to come to England, where she was received by the court as lawful Queen of Portugal, but found no actual support, the ministry of the day secretly favouring the usurper. In 1829, she returned to Rio Janeiro, with Amelia of Leuchtenberg, her subsequent stepmother, and lived there until 1831, when her father found himself compelled to resign the crown of Brazil to his son Pedro II. She then resided in Paris while her father waged war for her rights in Portugal. After the taking of Lisbon, in September, 1833, she made her entry into that city. Pedro now administered the government as regent and guardian of his daughter. His power, however, was soon exhausted; and when, on the 18th of September, 1834, he announced to the Cortes that he was no longer able to conduct the government, that assembly declared the Queen of full age, by which means the intrigues of the competitors for the Regency were defeated. Maria now occupied herself with thoughts of marriage. Her choice fell upon Duke Charles-Augustus-Eugène-Napoleon, of Leuchtenberg, who already had won her affections. On the 8th of November she was married by proxy, at Munich, to this prince; and on January 27, of the following year in person. Dom Augustus, Prince of Portugal, as he was named, was made commander of the army, and was likely to become popular, when he died suddenly, March 28, 1835. On the 9th of April, 1836, she was married a second time to Duke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Cohary, who upon the birth of a crown prince was named king. In the course of the ten next years the corruptions of the government which had fallen into the hands of the Cabrais, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out in the Upper Minho, and in a few weeks several districts were in arms against the Cabral ministry. The Cabrais resigned, and retired

from the kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, the Grand Cortes extraordinarily convoked, and a number of concessions were made. The Duke de Palmella was called to power, and held office with Saldanha for four months, when his cabinet was succeeded by a new ministry under Saldanha's premiership. Civil war, meanwhile, continued; and was only finally suppressed by the intervention of the British fleet. As soon, however, as quiet had been restored, the Conde de Thomar, the elder of the Cabrais, again became premier, and continued a career of oppression and corruption, until, in 1851, the Duke de Saldanha carried out a military revolution and reconstituted the government. Donna Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position. Her husband had been appointed commander-in-chief at the commencement of the outbreak, and actually advanced against Saldanha, but was forced to make a speedy and solitary retreat to Lisbon, his troops having deserted him on his march. History must record that, as the Queen of a revolution, or more properly of a settlement accomplished in some degree by aid of foreign arms, and with the additionally novel, and to certain parties unacceptable, characteristic of appearing amongst them as a constitutional Sovereign, Queen Donna Maria failed to acquit herself with dignity or credit in either capacity, and, in more than one instance during her nineteen years' reign, needed to be sustained on her throne by the same assistance which had originally enabled her to attain it. Though of the royal blood of Portugal, she never secured the affections of her people, and her troubled career was an unrelenting scene of paltry intrigues at court, and of discontent rising into rebellion throughout the country. Died 1853.

MARMONT, MARSHAL, the last of the band of heroes which constituted the Emperor's brilliant staff, was born at Chatillon-sur-Seine, on the 20th of June, 1774. In 1780 Marmont being still a boy was already attached as sub-lieutenant to a regiment of infantry. In 1797, he was despatched by General Bonaparte, whose quick perception of merit in his sabaltrons had already detected the evidences of young Marmont's military genius, to present to the directory the thirty flags which had been taken from the enemy in Italy. From this time his advance was rapid. He served under Napoleon in Egypt, and after the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire he was appointed a Councillor of State, and Commandant-in-Chief of the reserve of the Artillery. He was with Napoleon in some of his most brilliant actions, and his name is immortally connected with the glorious victory of Marengo. He commanded in Holland, in 1806, with the rank of Inspector-General of Artillery. The title of Duke of Ragusa was soon afterwards conferred upon him, as a reward for the successful occupation of the Ragusan Republic. He was present with his Imperial leader at Wagram, Lutzen, Bautzen, Wurtzen, and Dresden. He was the last of the marshals who deserted the Emperor in his disastrous retreat

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from Leipzig, and exhibited unrivalled military skill in the masterly manner in which he protected Paris from the advancing hordes of Russia and Austria. After the treaty of Paris, he swore allegiance to Louis XVIII., but, unlike most of Napoleon's Generals, he kept his oath when Napoleon returned from Elba. He was for some time in command of the French army in Spain, and was opposed to Wellington at Salamanca. His advice to Charles X. not to publish his far-famed ordinances would, if that unfortunate monarch had listened to it, have saved him from the loss of his kingdom. The Duke of Ragusa retired into voluntary exile after the expulsion of Charles X., and his name was struck out of the list of marshals by Louis Philippe. Died 1852.

MARTIN, JOHN, one of the most remarkable painters of his age, was born in 1789, near Hexham, a few miles above Newcastle. When still very young, he expressed his determination to be nothing but an artist; and with a view to becoming a heraldic painter, he was apprenticed to a coachmaker in Newcastle, with whom he remained for a year. He then became the pupil of an Italian artist of some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, and in 1806, he removed to London to reside with the son of his master, the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso or Muss. When in his nineteenth year he married; and for some time supported himself by painting on glass, on china, and by teaching. His first picture was painted in the year 1812: the subject was "Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," and of this Martin himself says: "You may easily guess my anxiety when I overheard the men who were to put it in the frame, disputing as to which was the top of picture." The work was, however, sold to Mr. Manning, the bank director, for fifty guineas, to the great joy of the artist. His next works were "Paradise," sold to a Mr. Spong for seventy guineas, and the "Expulsion," which remained in his own possession. His next work, "Clytie," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1814. This was followed by "Joshua," which remained for many years unsold, but was at last disposed of as a companion to "Belshazzar's Feast," which was exhibited in 1821, and gained the prize of 200*l.* at the British Institution. The works by which he is most extensively known are his "Fall of Babylon," "Macbeth," the "Destruction of Herculaneum," the "Seventh Plague," the "Paphian Bower," "The Creation," "The Deluge," and "The Fall of Nineveh;" and he also greatly increased his reputation by his illustrations of "Milton." For many years Mr. Martin was known to the world as the author of various plans for the improvement of the sanitary condition of London. All Martin's works, says a contemporary, evince genius of a high order, but of that cast that contemns those every-day phenomena of nature which when successfully described are most gratifying to the senses. They were always more agreeable as engravings than as pictures, first, in consequence of a marked manner in execution, and secondly,

because of exaggeration of colour. Like Fuseli, he relied entirely upon a highly charged imagination, and nature forsook him. His aim was always grandeur, but transcendentalism was too evident; the principal masses and components always looked too large, and the figures too small. His beauties, however, were his own, and his errors were such as few other men could aspire to fall into on such a scale. He left unfinished, three large works, "The Judgment," "The Day of Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven." On the 12th of November, 1853, while painting, he was suddenly paralysed, losing the power of speech and the use of his right hand. From the first, little hope was entertained of his recovery. He gradually sank, and expired in the Isle of Man in February 1854.

MEZZOFANTI, Cardinal JOSEPH, a celebrated linguist, was born at Bologna in 1774. He first discovered his extraordinary power of acquiring foreign languages while attending the wounded soldiers of Napoleon's armies in the hospital of Bologna, to which he was chaplain. There he remained till 1831, having been appointed Professor of Greek and Oriental languages in the University and one of the librarians. After the troubles which arose out of the French occupation of Ancona, he was sent with a deputation to Rome, where he attracted the notice, and secured the regard, of Pope Gregory XVI. In 1833 he succeeded the famous Angelo Mai as Prefect of the Vatican—was made a Cardinal on the 13th of February 1838—and died on the 16th of March 1840—his death being hastened by the shock of the Revolution, and the exile of his protector the Pope. Byron says of Mezzofanti, "He is a walking Polyglott, and ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter. I tried him in all the tongues of which I knew a single oath, and egad! he astounded me—even to my English." In fact, there was scarcely any European dialect, whether Romance, Scandinavian, or Slavonic, that he did not speak. During the latter years of Mezzofanti's life a sight of the highest interest was annually to be witnessed in Rome. At the examination of the pupils of the College of the Propaganda, it is customary for each of the young missionaries of various countries to deliver an oration in his own language. At these meetings Mezzofanti used to attend and converse with almost all of the scholars—passing with equal fluency from the dialects of the extreme West to those of the extreme East—from Irish, which he spoke with ease, to Chinese, of which he was peculiarly fond. In short, he was a phenomenon of peculiar genius, diligently and successfully cultivated to an extent without a precedent and likely to remain without a parallel.

MITFORD, MARY, RUSSELL, than whom none has better depicted English rural life in its most genial aspects, was born at Alresford in Hampshire, in 1789. Her father, Dr. Russell Mitford, who occupies a niche in our "Biographical Treasury," was an impulsive and warm-hearted man, who fostered the premature capacity displayed by his daugh-

tor, by all the appliances that wealth and taste could furnish; but his irregularities and extravagance frequently plunged him into great difficulties, which his daughter shared and bore in the most unrepining spirit. When she was about ten years of age, she gained a lottery prize of twenty thousand pounds, which her father soon ran through. After spending some time at a boarding school in London, she returned to her father, who in the meanwhile had settled near Reading. Yielding to a strong impulse of literary enthusiasm, she soon appeared as the author of some miscellaneous poems, which attracted considerable attention; and these were followed by various others; but as yet she had only written for amusement; and it was only when the extravagant habits of her father had rendered it necessary, that she thought of turning her talents to some account. In the "Annals" she found at once a fertile and a remunerating field for her labours; but it was not till the charming series of rural pictures which she had written for the "Lady's Magazine," were collected, the volume entitled "Our Village," in 1832, that her fame was universally established. From this period her little cottage in Berkshire became a place of literary pilgrimage, not only to her fellow-countrymen, but for lovers of literature, both from the continent and the United States. In 1842 she received a pension from the Queen. Meanwhile, she continued to prosecute her literary pursuits with equal industry and ability. As early as 1823, she had published the striking tragedy of "Julian," which however is better fitted for the study than the stage;—and she next produced "Foscari," "Charles I," and "Rienzi," all of them highly intellectual compositions, though the last only has proved successful on the stage. After some years spent in seclusion, she again, and when she was deep in the vale of years, came before the world as an author, her last productions being a collected edition of her works, "Atherton, a Tale," and "Recollections of a Literary Life." Died 1853.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, the well-known "Delta" of "Blackwood's Magazine" was born at Musselburgh, in 1798, at which place, after passing with great credit through the medical classes of the University of Edinburgh, he practised as a surgeon with great success. When he was a youth of 19, he committed his first verses to the press, and having once established his place in "Blackwood," under the signature of Delta, he continued, during the long period of more than 30 years, to enrich its pages with a series of poems, remarkable at once for a great command of language and numbers, a delicate and graceful fancy, and a sweet pure vein of tenderness and pathos. These characteristics are displayed through the whole series of his compositions; the last of which, "The Lament of Selim," left his hand a little more than a fortnight before his death. To the same Magazine he contributed also one of the most laughable embodiments of Scottish humour—"The Life of Mansie Wauch," begun in October, 1824; and four or five years later the autobiography of the Dalkeith tailor was issued in a volume by itself, and

obtained great success. In 1831, Mr. Moir published his "Outlines on the Ancient History of Medicine," being a view of the progress of the healing art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians; a work of great research and diversified erudition. The list of his works closes with "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the past Half-Century, in six lectures," delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. Died 1851. A monument has since been erected to his memory in his native town.

MONTAGU, BANEL, Q. C., the learned editor of Lord Bacon, and the friend of Coleridge, was the son of Lord Sandwich (Jemmy Twitche) by the unfortunate Miss Ray, killed in the Piazza of Covent Garden, in the year 1779, in a fit of frantic jealousy by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. Mr. Montagu was a member of Gray's Inn. He was called to the Bar in 1798; but he never distinguished himself either on circuit or in Westminster Hall, though he published some valuable treatises on the law of bankruptcy, the reputation of which gained him a commissionership. With Romilly and Mackintosh, he worked diligently for the mitigation of the severity of the penal code; on capital punishments he wrote several pamphlets, which attracted much public notice; he published also, "Selections from Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Bacon." But the work on which his reputation will chiefly rest is his edition of "Bacon's Works," which he published with an original biography. Died at Boulogne, in 1851, in the 82nd year of his age.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, a distinguished modern poet, was born, November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems, but these indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. Thirsting, however, for other occupations, he one day set off with 3s. 6d. in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another situation. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, so far as bringing him to the spot he longed for, but unsuccessful to his main hope—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the bookseller who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labour, and made him his shopman. Fortune, however, as she generally does, smiled at last on the zealous youth, and in 1792 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called the Sheffield Register. On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England for printing articles too liberal for the Government of England, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to Sheffield Iris. In the columns

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of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and such conduct secured for him the attentions of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned; in the first instance, for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastille;" in the second case, for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. But confinement could not crush his love of justice, and on his second release he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before in his paper and in his books. In the long intervals between those times and the present, the opinions which James Montgomery early pioneered in England have obtained general recognition, and as men became more and more liberal, he gradually rose in estimation. In 1797 he published "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, the "Ocean;" in 1806, the "Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1808, "The West Indies;" and in 1812, "The World before the Flood." By these works, despite adverse criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*, he established his right to rank as a poet and obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared "Greenland," a poem in five cantos; and in 1824, "The Pelican Island, and other Poems." In 1836 appeared the first edition of his collected poetical works, in three volumes; these were followed, in 1841, by another edition, in four volumes, embellished with portraits and vignettes; and lastly, in 1850, the entire collection of his productions in verse appeared in a single volume, which has had a very favourable sale. Each of these reprints contained, in addition to the longer poems already mentioned, succinct "biographical prefaces" from the pen of the author, and numerous pieces on occasional subjects, many of which are among the best known and most admired of Montgomery's productions. His latest contribution to religious literature was the publication of an admirable volume of "Original Hymns." In 1846 the late Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a well-merited pension of £500 a year. Montgomery was a fervent hater of oppression and injustice, in whatever form they might be found; and the aid of his talents was unreservedly given to the carrying of several measures of social improvement which he lived to see successfully achieved, and which now form elements in the constitution of our country. He was in truth a large-souled man—full of bright, generous impulses, warm affections, earnest, incessant longings after the welfare of his fellow-creatures. His deep religious tendencies served to increase and intensify these feelings. His religion was of no gloomy or sectarian character, but genial, broad, healthy, and prompting him to enfold the whole human family in his embrace. His "Memoirs" are in the course of publication. Died 1854.

MONTHOLON, General Count, distinguished for his long fidelity to Napoleon Buonaparte in every phase of his fortunes, was born at Paris in 1779. Entering the army at the age of fifteen, he attracted the notice of Napoleon, by the courage and by the devotion which he displayed on the celebrated 18th Brumaire, and from that day

his fortunes were closely connected with those of his master. Appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier in 1800, he served in that capacity in all the subsequent campaigns, and took part in the battles of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland. He subsequently became one of the chamberlains of the Emperor; during the hundred days he held the rank of General; and after the battle of Waterloo, together with his wife and children, he shared voluntarily the Emperor's exile to St. Helena, where he remained till his decease. Died 1853.

MOORE, THOMAS, Ireland's national bard, "the poet of all circles," as Byron emphatically styled him, "and the idol of his own," was born in Augier Street, Dublin, in 1779. Like Pope, it may be said that he lisped in numbers; for in his thirteenth year he was a contributor to the "Antologia," a Dublin Magazine; and in his fourteenth he addressed a sonnet to his schoolmaster, Mr. Samuel Whyte, which was also printed in the same repository. This turn for versifying was coupled with great aptitude for singing and acting, for which talents the social habits of his native city afforded frequent opportunities of display; while at home, to use his own words, "a most amiable father, and a mother such as in heart and head has rarely been equalled, furnished him with that purest stimulus to exertion,—the desire to please those whom we at once most love and respect." His parents were Roman Catholics, a body then proscribed and depressed by penal enactments. But Parliament having, in 1793, opened the University of Dublin to Roman Catholics, young Moore was sent to college, where he soon distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1799, when in his nineteenth year, he proceeded to London with the view of keeping his terms in the Middle Temple, and publishing by subscription a translation of Anacreon. The translation appeared in 1800, and through the good offices of the Earl of Moira was dedicated to the Prince of Wales. At a subsequent period Moore was among the keenest satirists of this prince, for which he has been accused of ingratitude; but he himself has stated that the whole amount of his obligations to his Royal Highness was the honour of dining twice at Carlton House, and being admitted to a grand fête given by the Prince, in 1811, on his being made regent. His next publication—a brilliant but somewhat licentious effusion—was entitled "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," printed in 1802, with the Horatian motto, "Lusisse pudet." Meanwhile the Earl of Moira continued his friend, invited him to Donington Park, and in 1803 obtained for him a government appointment in Bermuda, whither he proceeded, but speedily left his duties to be performed by a deputy and visited the United States. The effects of this voyage were to subdue the admiration with which he had previously regarded "American Institutions." It was followed by the publication, in 1806, of two volumes of Odes and Epistles, which were the occasion of a bitter criticism on their author's productions in the "Edinburgh Review." In consequence of that article, Jeffrey

and Moore met as duellists at Chalk Farm; but no harm was done, and they subsequently became fast friends. But as one folly begets another, so in this case, a report getting spread about to the effect that Moore and Jeffrey fought with pistols that were unloaded, Byron commemorated the event in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers;" and Moore followed up his Chalk Farm adventure by sending a challenge to Byron. The challenge, however, cost neither party the expenditure of valour, but led, as with Jeffrey, to a sincere and unchangeable friendship between the two rival poets. His next work was an English opera called "M. P., or the Blue Stocking," 1811, which was not successful, and which, with the exception of some of its songs, is omitted from his collected works. In the same year he married Miss Bessy Dyke, an alliance which added materially to his happiness; and for some time after he resided in Bury Street, St. James's, and became a frequent guest at the tables of the Whig aristocracy, the friendship of Lords Lansdowne and Holland introducing him to many houses where his own talents were sure to confirm his welcome. In 1813 he removed to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there commenced his noble and patriotic task of wedding new words to the most exquisite of the Irish airs, and which resulted in the far-famed "Irish Melodies," confessedly the grandest lyrics of any age or country. At Ashbourne, under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, he also wrote his "Intercepted Letters; or the Twopenny Post-bag," one of the airiest of his satires; and at the same place he wrote his "Sacred Songs," and commenced his Oriental romance called "Lalla Rookh." Through the friendly offices of Mr. Perry, the copyright of that poem was secured to Messrs. Longmans' house for the sum of 3000 guineas. The work was hailed with a burst of admiration. Eastern travellers and Oriental scholars have borne testimony to the singular accuracy of Moore's descriptions: and, translated into Persian, this poem has even become a favourite with the Orientals themselves. Flushed with the success of "Lalla Rookh," Moore in true holiday mood set off, with his friend Mr. Rogers, on a visit to Paris, where he collected materials for his most humorous publication, "The Fudge Family in Paris." Moore now removed to Sloperton Cottage, a rural home situated in the neighbourhood of Bowood, the residence of his generous friend and patron, Lord Lansdowne; but he had scarcely settled there when he received the painful news that his deputy at Bermuda had involved him to the amount of some 6000*l.*, and that he must be ready at once with a sum to stop proceedings against him. At this period he had the satisfaction of receiving many offers of pecuniary assistance; but, feeling confidence in his own genius, he looked mainly to the proceeds from his pen and his publishers. Meanwhile, however, it was supposed that a trip to the Continent would not be out of place; and Moore, accompanied by Lord John Russell, proceeded to Paris, and thence by the Simplon into Italy, where he paid a visit to his friend

Lord Byron, at Venice. On his return from this tour, he took up his abode in Paris, where he resided till the end of 1822, when it was intimated to him by Messrs. Longman that a final arrangement had been completed with his creditors, and that he might now safely return to England. During his stay in Paris, he had published "The Fudge Family in Paris," under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, "Rhymes on the Road," and "The Loves of the Angels;" the former the result of his visit to Italy, and the latter having its foundation in an Eastern story, as given by Mariti. He now turned his attention from poetry to prose. Like Scott and Southey, he had already shown with what brilliancy he could wield a pen unfettered by numbers, in his "Memoirs of Captain Rock," and the "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion;" but his reputation as a prose writer was greatly increased by his "Life of Sheridan," which he published in 1825. This was followed in 1827 by "The Epicurean," a prose tale, dedicated to Lord John Russell. In 1830 he produced "The Life of Lord Byron," in two volumes quarto. For this work he received from Murray 2000 guineas. Still in the prose vein and courting the Muse only in political satires, at one period for the "Times," and at another for the "Morning Chronicle," his next works were, the "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," in two vols. 8vo. 1831, and the "History of Ireland," written for Lardner's Cyclopædia, as a companion publication to Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland and Sir James Mackintosh's History of England. When the Whigs returned to office in the spring of 1835, Moore received a pension of 300*l.* a year, the well-earned reward of much good service done to the Whig cause by a variety of satirical and humorous poems. The means thus added to his income rendered it less necessary that he should write for his livelihood; so that, with the single exception of writing short prefaces to the collected edition of his poetical works printed in 1841 and 1842, his career as an author may be said to have terminated with his "History of Ireland." As age grew upon him, bodily affliction came also. His latter years were clouded by a loss of memory; and in 1848 the genial boon companion, the sweet lyric poet, the true patriot, and the playful satirist, fell into a state of second childhood, and the name of Thomas Moore was added to the sad list which includes the names of Swift, Scott, and Southey. But even the day before his death he "warbled" as Mrs. Moore beautifully expressed it; and a fond love of music never left him but with life. Died February 1852. His "Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence" (of which six volumes have already appeared under the editorship of his attached friend Lord John Russell) are full of interest, reflecting, as they do (to use the noble editor's own words), "his virtues and his failings, his happiness and his afflictions, his popularity as an author, his success in society, his attachment as a friend, and his love as a son and a husband."

MURRAY, WILLIAM, an eminent Scottish actor, made his first appearance, in his

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nineteenth year, at Covent Garden, under the auspices of Mr Kenble. Soon afterwards he settled in Edinburgh, where he remained forty-two years as actor and lessee, and during that period, besides his professional fame, he enjoyed the respect of the citizens, and the friendship of Scott, Allan, Wilson, Jeffrey, and other leading literati of "Modern Athens." Mr. Murray was one of the most versatile actors ever on the stage; and there were few who could take successfully so wide a range of characters. His addresses at the beginning and close of the theatrical season, were masterpieces of wit and humour. Died 1852.

NAPIER, General Sir CHARLES JAMES, one of the most gallant soldiers of his age, a brother of the distinguished historian, Sir William Napier, and cousin of the well-known Admiral of the same name, was born in London, in 1782. His father, a thoroughly competent man, charged himself with his education, and in January 1794, before he was twelve years old, obtained for him a commission in the 33d Regiment. His first services to the country were rendered in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798, during which he was aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. In 1804 he became a Major in the 50th Regiment. He commanded the 50th through Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, as well as at the battle, in which Napier was struck by a musket-ball, which broke the outer bone of his leg. Pierced in the back with a bayonet, struck with a sabre on the skull, and about to be despatched, he was saved by the intervention of a drummer, named Gilbert, who had witnessed his gallant defence, and Napier was taken to the rear as a prisoner, where he was received by Soult with kindness, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered suffered to go to England on parole. When he reached this country, he found his friends in mourning for his death, and found, moreover, that they had actually administered to his estate, and he had to go to Doctors' Commons to get his will given back to him! On the Coa, Napier was again to be found fighting as a volunteer. Two horses were here shot under him, and at Busaco he was shot through the face; but recovered in time to be at the siege of Fuentes, and in the second siege of Badajoz. In 1813 he served in the expedition to the Chesapeake, having a year before been made Lieutenant-Colonel. He was not called to take any part in the battle of Waterloo; he, nevertheless, made all haste to join the army as a volunteer, but arrived on the field early on the morning of the 19th. He accompanied the English army to Paris, and was at the storming of Cambray. In the year 1824, having been a year on the Ionian staff, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Cephalonia. In 1839 he was appointed to command the northern military district of England. In 1841 he was appointed to command the troops in the Bombay presidency. In 1842 he was sent to Scinde, to keep open the communications between the columns of Generals Nott, English, and Pollock, then advancing in Afghanistan. Here he had to fight at an immense disad-

vantage. At the battle of Meeanee, with but 2500 men, he encountered the Beloochee force of 35,000, and defeated it, with a loss of 20 officers and 250 rank and file, while the enemy lost 6000. At the battle of Hyderabad he broke the power of the Ameers of Scinde; and on being appointed Governor of the newly acquired territory abolished slavery, the suttee, and the practice of infanticide, opened canals, and directed commerce and industry into newly discovered channels. In the spring of 1849, when the disasters of the Sikh campaign had awakened the anxieties of the people of England, all eyes were directed to the hero of Scinde, and by the advice of the Duke of Wellington Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian army. On the 24th of March 1849 he set out for India, but when he arrived there the object of the war had been attained. He, however, exerted himself in reforming the abuses which had grown up in the army, especially among the officers. Having remained in India about two years, he resigned his command and returned to England. Died, at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 1852. In the army Sir Charles will be remembered as the sternest of reformers; his own simple manner of life giving him power to enforce order, which a more luxurious commander could scarcely have acquired. He was the author of several volumes; among which may be mentioned his "Lights and Shades of Military Life," and "Indian Misgovernment," a posthumous publication.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON, Duke of, the son of the third Duke, by the fifth daughter of the second Earl of Harrington, was born on the 30th January, 1785, and succeeded to the family honours as the fourth Duke on the death of his father in 1795. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he remained for 7 years. After having attained the distinctions of that celebrated school, it was thought advisable that the young Duke should travel, and he accordingly accompanied a portion of his family to the Continent, where, in consequence of the troubles which prevailed at that day, he, with his relatives, was detained a prisoner for some years. The career of the late Duke of Newcastle does not present many materials for the biographer; for, although his name will ever be identified with the great era of Reform, as the boldest and most consistent opponent of that measure—and although he will be remembered as a prominent sufferer amongst those whose firm hostility to concession drew upon them the extremes of the popular wrath—his life, in the main, was one of domestic privacy and retirement; his political feelings more frequently finding expression in published letters to his friends, with occasional addresses to the community, than in the arena of Parliament. As Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, he refused to insert the name of a gentleman in the commission of the peace on account of his not being a member of the Established Church. Lord Cottenham, then Lord Chancellor, remonstrated with the Duke on this refusal, urging the obvious grounds why the

nomination of the Government should be complied with. But the Duke replied by a stern refusal and a warm avowal of his reasons; and the result was his removal from the Lord Lieutenantcy, in which post he was succeeded by the Earl of Scarborough. Died 1850.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of all the Russias, the third son of Paul I., who was murdered by his officers in 1801, was born in 1796. His early education was superintended by his mother, at whose desire he was especially instructed in modern languages, music, and the art of war, towards all of which he showed a great predisposition. On the general peace in 1814, the Grand Duke Nicholas started on a foreign tour, visiting the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. James's, though he remained but a short time in England. Shortly after his return to Russia in 1816, he married Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present King of Prussia, and from this period, his time was divided between his domestic duties and the life of the camp, in which he took great delight. On December 1st, 1824, his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog. On hearing this intelligence, the Grand Duke Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity to his elder brother Constantine, then governor of Poland, though he was well aware that the council of the empire was in possession of a sealed packet, intrusted to them by the late emperor, which contained the announcement that his brother Constantine having voluntarily renounced all pretensions to the empire, the Grand Duke Nicholas was to be his successor. After an interregnum of three weeks, during which the two brothers were mutually declining and urging the empire on each other, on the 24th of December, 1825, Nicholas was at last proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias and Czar of Muscovy. But he was scarcely seated on the throne, when a conspiracy, which had been brewing for years, and had darkened to a portentous extent during the last weeks of Alexander's life, burst over his head. Intelligence of the conspiracy having reached him, he resolved to receive the oath of allegiance from the regiments separately rather than collectively, as usual, in the Champ de Mars. The household troops and many of the regiments of the guards took it, but when Nicholas passed on to the others he was met with cries of "Constantine for ever!" After repairing to the Imperial chapel with the empress, and invoking a blessing on his undertaking, Nicholas stationed himself in front of the palace, where those regiments who were faithful to him were drawn up *vis-à-vis* to the revolted. The governor of St. Petersburg, the veteran Milarsdovitch, and the Metropolitan Archbishop, having in vain implored them to give way, the Czar ordered the regiments which were faithful to him to fire. Still, however, the rebels continued firm, till a shower of grape from the cannon with which the palace was defended fell upon them, and at the tenth round of this tremendous firing they gave way. Seven hundred were taken prisoners at first; of these seven suffered death, while numbers were sent to Siberia.

A solemn thanksgiving was afterwards offered up by the Emperor and his family in the Church of the Admiralty for their deliverance from this conspiracy; and two months after the day of thanksgiving, the emperor and empress were crowned, with extraordinary pomp, at Moscow. From the moment of the accession of Nicholas I., he resumed that game for the advancement of its power which had been commenced by Peter the Great, and carried on by all his successors with more or less ability till the time of Alexander. But the various wars and negotiations into which he entered for this purpose belong more properly to history than to biography; and we shall here only state, that throughout his reign the under current of Russian intervention in the affairs of Turkey may constantly be traced until in 1853 it reached that catastrophe which has since convulsed Europe. If the emperor Nicholas had died in 1852, there is not a court in Europe that would not have bewailed his loss. It would be therefore unbecoming at the present moment to attempt to delineate his character, as we believe posterity will regard it; but it would also be unjust to deny that he possessed some rare qualities adapting him for the station he filled. A frame which seemed insensible to fatigue, and a mind of nearly equal vigour, enabled him to support the labour of not merely reigning over, but of governing, his almost boundless dominions; and to the mighty, however mischievous, task of maintaining strict military order throughout his empire, and of devising and maturing designs for extending its limits, he devoted his life. His country had the first claim upon his time, his thoughts, and his actions. He committed many crimes, but none merely selfish. Under whatever mistaken views of policy and duty, those crimes would seem to have been committed for the sake less of himself than of his people. Died March 2, 1855.

NOLAN, Capt. LEWIS EDWARD, a distinguished soldier, was born in 1817. His father, who was British Vice-consul at Milan, having procured him a commission in the Austrian army, he served for some time in Hungary and Galicia. In 1839 he joined the British army, as ensign in the 4th Foot, whence he was transferred to the 15th Hussars, then stationed at Madras. His soldier-like qualities, joined to great personal accomplishments which endeared him to the army, soon attracted the notice of Sir H. Pottinger, who appointed him an extra aide-de-camp; and he availed himself of his stay in India, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern military systems. In 1852 he returned to Europe, and made a lengthened tour in Russia; and soon after England declared war against Russia, he was selected to proceed to Turkey, to make arrangements for the reception of the cavalry, and the purchase of horses. When the expedition to the Crimea was resolved on, he was placed on the staff of the Quarter-master-general; and fell at Balaklava, Oct. 25th 1854, in the memorable cavalry charge, almost immediately after having delivered Lord Raglan's written order to Lord Lucan, of which he had been the bearer. Capt. Nolan

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was the author of a work on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps," which added materially to his well-merited military reputation.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, the great discoverer of electro-magnetism, was born at Rudkøbing, in Denmark, in 1777. When twelve years of age, he became assistant to his father, who was an apothecary; but in 1794, he entered the University of Copenhagen, where he soon distinguished himself by the closeness of his application to study, and his originality of thought. In 1801, he left Copenhagen on a lengthened tour through Germany, France, and Holland; and in 1806, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy, in Copenhagen, where he laboured assiduously till his death. It would far exceed our limits to mention the numerous works which Oersted gave to the world, during his long and brilliant career. In 1820, his labours were crowned by his grand discovery of electro-magnetism. Renown and honourable testimonials then streamed in upon him from every side. Many learned societies elected him as their member; the Royal Society of England sent him the Copley Medal, and the Institute of France, as an extraordinary acknowledgment, presented him with one of the mathematical class prizes, worth 3000 francs. In 1836, he visited England; and at the meeting of the British Association, held at Southampton in that year, Sir John Herschel, in reference to his grand discovery, used these words:—"The electric telegraph, and other wonders of modern science, were but mere effervescences from the surface of this deep recondite discovery, which Oersted had liberated, and which was yet to burst with all its mighty force upon the world. If I were to characterise by any figure the advantage of Oersted to science, I would regard him as a fertilising shower descending from heaven, which brought forth a new crop, delightful to the eye, and pleasing to the heart." How this prophetic anticipation has been realised all the world knows. On his return to Copenhagen, he continued to labour in his scientific pursuits, varied with excursions into the regions of politics and literature, till his death, which took place in 1851. His "Soul of Nature" has been translated into English.

OKEN, LORENZ, a distinguished physiologist, was successively Professor of Natural History at Jena, Munich, and Zurich. He published numerous works on Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, besides contributing many papers to the "Isis," a Journal of Natural History, which he edited for many years. But the work on which his reputation mainly rests is his "Physio-philosophy" (which has been translated by the Ray Society), and which is remarkable for proclaiming the law of unity that pervades the composition of all animal bodies,—a theory, that in the hands of Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, in France, and of Owen, in England, has since been prolific in gigantic results. Died 1851, in his 73rd year.

OPIE, AMELIA ALDERSON, Mrs., was a daughter of Dr. Alderson, an eminent physician of Norwich, where she was born, in

1771. From her earliest years she was distinguished for her wit, her gaiety, and her musical and poetical powers; and for the display of these talents she found ample opportunities in the social circles of Norwich, and subsequently in London, whither she removed in 1798, on becoming the wife of the celebrated artist, John Opie. She commenced her literary career in 1801, with the publication of her domestic and pathetic tale, called "Father and Daughter." The great success which attended this production stimulated her to further efforts; and a long series of works of fiction, most of which were deservedly popular, proceeded from her pen. Of these, the principal were, "Simple Tales," "New Tales," "Temper, or Domestic Scenes," "Tales of Real Life," and "Tales of the Heart," all marked by the same characteristics, the portraiture of domestic life, drawn with a view to regulate the heart and affections. In 1807 she became a widow. A few years afterwards she joined the Society of Friends; and as the ordinances of that sect proscribed all fiction, she turned her talents into a new channel, and produced two moral treatises, "Detraction displayed," and "Illustrations of Lying," in the latter of which, as a contemporary has remarked, fiction, by thought, word, or work, was whimsically denounced in a series of fictions. The works of Mrs. Opie have been thrown into the shade by the brilliant fictions of Scott, the more powerful delineations of Miss Edgeworth, and the generally masculine character of contemporary writers; but they mark an era in English literature, and may still be perused with interest and profit. Died 1853.

ORFILA, MATTHEW JOSEPH BONAVENTURA, the most distinguished toxicologist of his age, was born at Mahon in Minorca, in 1787, studied at Valencia and Barcelona, and in 1807 repaired to Paris, where he graduated in Medicine; and after supporting himself for some years by public lectures, was appointed to the chair of chemistry, in 1823. During the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Orfila was made Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; but after the revolution of February 1848, the provisional government revoked his functions. His scientific reputation may be said to have commenced with his "Treatise on Poisons, or general Toxicology;" but there is scarcely a department of "Medical Jurisprudence" which he has not profoundly investigated, and the treatises which he has published on these and analogous subjects, have given him a world-wide reputation. Died 1853.

OSSOLI, MARGARET FULLER, a distinguished American authoress, was born at Cambridge Port, Massachusetts, in 1810. Her father, who was a lawyer, a politician, and a scholar, gave her the education of a boy. She was instructed simultaneously in the grammar of the Latin and the English languages, and at six years of age she already began to read the works of the ancients in the original tongue. The effects of this forcing system told upon the formation of her character; but her mind expanded with the training it received, and her vigorous intellect might never have reached

its full growth if she had been educated as people of her sex and condition usually are. The sudden death of her father by cholera in 1835, reduced her from comparative affluence to poverty; but she struggled against its accumulated trials with a spirit and energy that have seldom been surpassed. In 1837 she became the principal teacher in the Green-street School at Providence, and reluctantly relinquished the probable emoluments of a literary project in which she was embarked for the means, thus certainly secured to her, of aiding her family. In 1844 incessant exertion in teaching and writing, added to pecuniary anxieties and domestic cares, had so exhausted her energies that she resolved to change her mode of life. After publishing her "Summer on the Lakes," she accepted a lucrative offer from the proprietors of the "New York Tribune" to become a constant contributor. In 1846 she visited Europe in company with Marcus Spring, his wife, and their son. In 1848 she married a noble Roman of the name of Ossoli. On the 17th of May, 1850, she embarked in the Elizabeth, bound for New York, on her voyage homewards; but the ill-fated vessel was wrecked on the 16th of July on the sand bars of Long Island, and Margaret, her husband, and her child, were engulfed together. The shipwreck is one of the most melancholy in the annals of naval disasters, as the passengers and crew perished within a few hundred yards of the shore, and the life-boat which might have rescued them lay idle on the beach because none had courage to man her. Her "Memoirs," which are full of varied interest and romance, have been published since her death.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, the well-known American actor and dramatist, was born at New York in 1792. From childhood he was a prodigy. In his 13th year he was a writer for the press, and editor of the "Theatrical Mirror." At 16, the youthful Roscius appeared as *Young Norval* in *Douglas*, at the Park Theatre, New York. At Boston, he appeared, among other characters, in those of *Hastings*, *Rolla*, *Edgar*, and *Hamlet*. In 1812 he came to England, and made his *début* at Drury Lane, in his 21st year. In 1826 he edited a London dramatic paper called "The Opera-Glass." A great number of dramas were prepared by him when on the London stage, chiefly adaptations from the French, and in some of them Charles Kemble appeared. The now cosmopolitan air of "Home, Sweet Home," first appeared in Howard Payne's "Clari, the Maid of Milan." In his latter years he occupied the post of Consul of the United States at Tunis, where he died, 1852.

PELLICO, SILVIO, the celebrated author of "Mie Prigioni," was born at Saluzza in Piedmont in 1789. In early life he gained considerable distinction as a writer for the stage; and his tragedy "Francesca da Rimini," may still be read with interest. In 1819 he became connected with the Press, at the same time that he was tutor in the family of Count Porro; and in 1820, he was seized as a Carbonaro by the Austrians at Milan, and confined in the fortress of Spil-

berg for ten years. The volume on which his fame rests, tells the story of his imprisonment. His treatment was not distinguished by the most terrible hardships or tortures which other more illustrious persons have undergone, but it tells a tale of solitude, of patient endurance, and of pleasing sentiments continually keeping alive the strength of hope and affection, which has endeared the volume and the writer to numbers who could scarcely grasp the political idea involved. Released by the amnesty of 1830, he found shelter at Turin, and was employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Baroli until he died. His imprisonment had ruined his health, and he took no further part in politics. But he was not forgotten. Gioberti dedicated one of his books to him, as "the first of Italian patriots;" and Charles Albert bestowed on him the decoration of St. Maurice. Died 1854.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, M. D., F. R. S., &c., the most distinguished writer on "Materia Medica" of his time, was born in Shoreditch, in 1804. When fifteen years of age, he was articled to an apothecary. In 1821 he attended the lectures of Clutterbuck, Birkbeck, and Lamb, at the General Dispensary in Aldersgate Street, and in 1823 he was appointed Apothecary to the same Dispensary, whence may be dated his illustrious career. In 1825, he became a member of the College of Surgeons; succeeded Dr. Clutterbuck as a lecturer on chemistry; in 1832, was elected to the chair of Chemistry, in the London Hospital, which he held till 1846; and in 1851, he became a full Physician at the London Hospital. His professional advancement had been entirely owing to the number and excellence of the works which had emanated from his pen. Among these may be mentioned his translation of the "Pharmacopœia" for 1824, "A General Table of Atomic Numbers, &c.," "A Treatise on Food and Diet," his contributions to the Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, and above all his "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," to which Dr. Pereira gave the best years of his life, and which is considered to be one of the most elaborate and thoroughly worked-out productions of modern science. "The life of Dr. Pereira," says a contemporary writer, "presents an admirable model for the example of those who are entering upon the pursuit of science. He had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, an indefatigable spirit, unbounded industry, and an irresistible determination of purpose. His mind was more reflective than original; but whatsoever he did, he did well; hence all his performances are as valuable to others as they were creditable to himself." Died, 1853, in the 49th year of his age.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD, F. R. S., an eminent chemist, was born in 1776. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by the publication, in 1805, of "Analyses of the Bath Waters;" and this was followed by analyses of our mineral waters generally, and of minerals of a rare kind; these were published in the "Annals of Philosophy." In 1817, he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital; and he was appointed to deliver several courses of lec-

tures at the London Institution. About this period he was also appointed by the Government as Professor of Chemistry at the Military College, Sandhurst; and Lecturer on Chemistry at Grainger's School of Medicine, in Southwark. In 1821, Mr. Phillips became sole editor of the "Annals of Philosophy;" in 1822, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the "Transactions," in which his name was honourably associated with that of Mr. Faraday, and he always felt much pride in having been the first to introduce that distinguished philosopher to the Society. In 1824, Mr. Phillips published his first translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis;" and from the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist, he was consulted by the College of Physicians with respect to the chemical preparations of the work issued by that body in 1836. In 1839, Mr. Phillips was appointed chemist and curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, then in Craig's Court, which office he held at the time of his death. Scattered through the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and the pages of the "Philosophical Magazine" will be found his numerous contributions to science; and all the chemical articles of the "Penny Cyclopædia" are from his pen. He was one of the original founders of the Geological Society, for many years a member of the council of the Royal Society, and for the last two years of his life President of the Chemical Society. Died 1851.

PLUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNHAM, Lord, the most efficient advocate that Ireland ever produced, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Plunket, the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Enniskillen, where he was born in 1764. His father having subsequently removed to Dublin, young Plunket entered Trinity College, where he obtained a scholarship, graduated with considerable credit, and acquired great fame as an orator in a debating club called the "Historical Society." In 1787 he was called to the bar; and soon afterwards was returned to the Irish House of Commons for the borough of Charlemont, where he greatly distinguished himself by his resistance to the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, and on one occasion went so far as to declare that he would imitate the father of Hannibal, and enjoin his sons "to swear eternal vengeance against the enemies of their country," i.e. the English. Mr. O'Connell, taking advantage of this, used in after-years to call the junior Plunkets "young Hannibals." On the extinction of the Irish Parliament in 1800, he continued to practise at the bar with great success. In 1809 he became Solicitor-General for Ireland, and in 1805 he was advanced to the office of Attorney-General, which he held till 1807. From this period he devoted himself to Chancery practice, appearing as leading counsel in every Chancery suit, and, besides the increasing fame which he naturally gained with years, earning an income which averaged 6000*l.* a year. In 1812 he was returned member for Dublin University to the British House of Commons, where the ready, weighty, perspicuous, and condensed eloquence which he displayed placed him at

once in the foremost rank of British orators. In 1822, though he had been always a keen supporter of Roman Catholic Emancipation, he was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, under the Tory administration of Lord Liverpool; but his appointment, while it raised the hopes of the Roman Catholics, naturally disappointed the Orange party among the Protestants, and, so far from allaying dissensions, it was converted into a signal for the renewed rancour and jealousy of both parties. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage, and at the same time appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and during the three years that followed, besides presiding on the bench with great success, he materially aided the Duke of Wellington in carrying the Emancipation Bill through the House of Lords. In 1830 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and, with the exception of five months between November 1834 and April 1835, he held this exalted office till 1841, at which period his public life may be said to have terminated. Died 1854.

PORTER, GEORGE RICHARDSON, Joint-Secretary of the Board of Trade, and an able cultivator of statistical science, was born in 1792. His first connexion with the Board of Trade was at the direct request of Lord Auckland, in 1832, when he was appointed chief of the statistical department. Under Lord Dalhousie, the superintendence of the newly formed railway department was also committed to his care. Both these offices he filled ably in 1846, till, on the retirement of Mr. Macgregar, he was advanced to the post of Joint-Secretary. The greater part of the results of his study and labour will be found scattered throughout many official reports and papers contributed by him to the Statistical Society, the British Association, and other public bodies. But the most lasting monument of his talent and industry is his "Progress of the Nation," which has gone through several editions. Died 1852.

PROUT, SAMUEL, an eminent painter in water-colours, was born at Plymouth, in 1794, and settled in London in 1804, where his drawings commanded a ready sale at the printshops. In 1816, Mr. Ackermann published a work in parts, called "Studies," after Mr. Prout's designs, executed in lithography, which was then a new art in England. This was followed by a similar production, "Progressive Fragments;" in 1818; by "Rudiments of Landscape Views in the North and West of England;" and others. Mr. Prout subsequently visited France, Italy, Flanders, and Germany; with what result may be seen in his illustrations of these countries, which are considered the finest of his collective works. Died 1852.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS WELBY, whose name will be long associated with the history of architecture in this country, was born in 1810. He inherited a taste for Gothic architecture from his father, who published several valuable works on that and kindred subjects, and was an enthusiast in art from his earliest years. Having joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1834, his architectural talents soon found extensive employment; and the Cathedral of St. George, Southwark,

the Church of St. Barnabas at Nottingham, the Cistercian Abbey of St. Bernard in Leicestershire, the Cathedral Churches of Killarney and Enniscorthy, and Alton Castle, which are amongst the best known of his works, will long remain memorials of his genius and taste. His architectural treatises are full of valuable artistic studies;—among these may be mentioned his "Gothic Furniture," "Contrasts," &c., "The true Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," "The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," &c. &c. Of the revival of mediæval taste in building and decoration he was the chief promoter, and "The Mediæval Court" in the Crystal Palace of 1851 was associated in the mind of every visitor with the name of Pugin. While still in the prime of life, he was afflicted with insanity, from which he only recovered to pass into the shadow of death. Died 1852.

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH VON, many years the favourite adviser of the present king of Prussia, and some time his recognised minister, was born February 6. 1797, at Blankenburg, among the Hartz mountains. Of Hungarian extraction, a protestant by birth on his mother's side, and educated in that faith up to his fourteenth year, he was then sent by his father to a Roman catholic school, and he conformed to the tenets there inculcated for the remainder of his days. Being designed from an early period for a military career in the service of Westphalia, then the kingdom of Jerome Bonaparte, he was sent by his father to France, to perfect himself in the language of the new ruler. At the close of his academic course, in 1812, he was found highly proficient in mathematics, upon which Bonaparte had laid great stress as a military qualification, and was appointed an artillery officer of Westphalia. At the battle of Leipsig he commanded a Westphalian battery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Upon the dissolution of the Westphalian kingdom and the return of the elector of Hesse-Cassel, Radowitz entered the service of the latter, and made with the Hessian artillery the campaign against France. His talents quickly commanded the attention of his new superiors, and in 1815, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed first teacher of mathematics and the military sciences to the school for cadets at Cassel. But in consequence of the sympathy he showed for the injured wife of the elector, he was dismissed from the Hessian service. This proved for him a fortunate occurrence. The wife of the elector was the sister of the king of Prussia; and Radowitz, carrying a letter of recommendation from the electress, was speedily provided for at the court of Berlin, whither he repaired. He became, in the first instance, mathematical tutor to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and was a captain on the general staff. He published two formal works on geometry, and one on ricochet, during the first ten years of his new career, besides being elected member of the highest military board, a professor at the military academy, and an examiner of artillery students. In 1828 he became major, and in 1830 chief of the artillery general staff. While thus advancing, with firm and rapid step, through

the grades of his military hierarchy, he was forming a relation of a yet more important kind. A religious mystic and enthusiast, his disposition agreed exactly with that of the crown-prince, now the king of Prussia; and this geniality of temper and habit proved of far greater power than the diversity of the dogmas which, as protestant and catholic, the one and the other held. He was now, despite of his origin, a recognised member of the court, and, without any of the cares or responsibilities of office, shared all its counsels. His "Dialogues on Church and State" were taken from actual conversation with Geulach, General Von der Groben, the late Count Brandenburg, and others of the old school. In 1829 he published two books remarkable for the contrast of their subjects. The first of these was "Iconography of the Saints," containing historic notices of all the representations of the saints which have come down to posterity in pictures, coin, and other memorials; with remarks on the meaning of the emblems, attitudes, and other characteristics with which they have been invested. The other work was called "The Theatre of War in Turkey," being an application of strategical principles to the topographical features of the country between the Danube and the Balkan. In 1836 Radowitz was named military plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Germanic Diet. In 1840 the prospect of war with France upon the accession of M. Thiers led to the recall of Radowitz to Berlin, whence he was shortly afterwards sent with General von der Groben to Vienna, to stir up the government of Austria to the defence of Germany. On his return he tried to carry out, by his influence in Prussia, several reforms calculated on a cautious but comparatively grand scale. He was the author of the proposition for abolishing the censorship in Prussia, which was debated in the cabinet, and declined out of regard for the decrees of the Diet; but several alterations of the old oppressive laws were introduced by the decrees of February 23. 1843. In 1847 the present king called Radowitz from Frankfort, and commissioned him to draw up a memorial upon the reconstitution of the Confederation. This was done and the memorial was handed to the king Nov. 20. of the same year. The next day Radowitz went to Vienna, to make good his views with Prince Metternich. A second journey was undertaken to Vienna in the following March, when the revolution broke out, which made all the proposed reforms seem insignificant and far below the necessities of the case. In April, 1848, he retired from the Prussian service in consequence of the changed state of affairs produced by the revolution at Berlin. In the elections to the National Assembly, which was to meet at Frankfort, he was returned for Arnberg in Westphalia. There he spoke and voted with the extreme right, desiring to see the thirty-nine sovereignties formed into one state, of which, since the Austro-Germanic provinces were members of an extra-Germanic monarchy, Prussia must be the head. The melancholy end of the Assembly, upon which Germany had built so many and great hopes, is too well known. But to the last, Radowitz

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was faithful to the principles which had always guided him: to the last he sought the unity of Germany by a voluntary arrangement between the governments and peoples. When his hopes in the Assembly had been frustrated, he returned to Berlin, by desire of the king, and became the author of the scheme called the Union. But delays and hesitation took place; and when Austria opposed with growing strength the establishment of a league against her, the sovereigns of the Union states found that their conduct had lost them the confidence of the people. As the crisis approached, it was felt that Radowitz was bound to come forward and assume the responsibility of his own measures. He accordingly entered the cabinet in 1850. The Prussian army was mobilised, and the Landwehr called out: troops occupied the Etappen-strasse through Hesse-Cassel, in which Austria had intervened. Shots were actually exchanged between Austria and Prussia, when the king gave way, and sacrificed, with expressions doubtless of sincere regret, his minister and friend. Radowitz understood the wants of his country; and although the revolution struck the ground from under his feet, and compelled him to work upon a new basis, it can hardly be doubted that, if his policy had been carried out, it would have placed Prussia at the head of the German movement for practical and constitutional reform. Died 1853.

RECAMIER, MADAME, was born in 1777. Brought up in a convent, and married at the age of sixteen, in the usual fashion of French marriages of the time, to Jacques Rose Recamier, a rich banker, she floated lightly in the sunny atmosphere that enveloped her, over abysses of peril of various kinds in the period of terror and licence which followed the Revolution; and at the commencement of the Consulate she shone in full splendour as the acknowledged queen of beauty, admired, feted, almost worshipped, but wearing her honours meekly, and having the singular good fortune to remain untouched by the breath of scandal. With the advantages of wealth, uncommon loveliness, and of sweet and engaging manners, Madame Recamier's house became a centre of attraction; and, aware of her influence, Fouché, Napoleon's chief minister of police, endeavoured to enlist it in his master's service by offering her an appointment as lady of honour to the Empress. But Madame Recamier had no ambition of this kind, and she exhibited all through her life a generous sympathy with the oppressed, that kept her, in the height of Napoleon's power, in the ranks of the opposition. She was found occasionally mingling in the circles of the Imperial Court; but she never hesitated to visit those who lay under the darkest shadow of its displeasure. After the restoration of the Bourbons, M. Recamier experienced a great reverse of fortune; and he retired with his wife to a smaller and humbler abode at the extremity of Paris; but her hold on the admiration and affections of her contemporaries was too strong for this change to have any other effect than that of drawing after her the society to which she was indispensable. The spirit of

party then ran extremely high; but she disarmed all anger, softened all asperity, and inoculated every one with a feeling of indulgence for others. The duration of Madame Recamier's personal attractions extended far beyond the ordinary term. In her latter days she devoted herself with most self-sacrificing zeal to soothe the declining age of M. de Chateaubriand. Died 1849.

ROBERTSON, PATRICK, an eminent Scottish Judge, was born in Edinburgh in 1794. He passed Advocate in 1815, and the clearness of his intellect, with his readiness, versatility, wit, and humour, served in no long time to establish him in great practice as well in the Parliament House as at the bar of the General Assembly. But he was no less remarkable in private life for his genial disposition; and he was without a rival in the Scottish metropolis for the same qualities of wit and humour, which rendered the late Theodore Hook the life of London society. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in November 1842. A twelvemonth afterwards, he was promoted to the bench of the Court of Session. In 1848 the students of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen elected him their Lord Rector. He owed this last distinction, doubtless in some measure, to his then recent appearance in the world of letters, as the author of a volume of verse entitled "Leaves from a Journal and other Fragments." Died 1855.

ROUTH, REV. MARTIN JOSEPH, D. D., President of Magdalene College, Oxford, was born at South Elmham, near Beccles, on the 15th of September, 1755. He matriculated at Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1770. In July, 1776, he was admitted a Fellow, and on the 23rd of October in the same year proceeded Master of Arts. In 1781 he was appointed College Librarian; in 1784 and 1788 he was elected Junior Dean of Arts, having not long before been elected Senior Proctor of the University. In 1786, he proceeded Bachelor of Divinity, and in 1791 was elected President of Magdalene on the resignation of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich. His principal work is the "Reliquiæ Sacreæ," and he also edited "Bishop Burnet's History," and his "Reign of James the Second." He bequeathed his valuable library to Durham University. Died, in the 100th year of his age, 1854.

RUBINI, GIAMBATTISTA, one of the most accomplished vocalists of his age, was born at Romano, in 1795. He was early initiated in the science of music by his father, who was a professional musician. In 1815, he was engaged at Naples at a modest salary, and his reputation continued to increase till he went to Paris in 1825: there he obtained triumphant success in the "Cenerentola," "Donna del Lago," "Gazza Ladra," and "Otello;" and he soon afterwards became the acknowledged "King of Tenors," not only at Paris, but in London, Vienna, St Petersburg, and all the other European capitals which he visited repeatedly and in succession. Died, 1854, leaving a fortune of nearly 100,000*l*.

SCHÉLLING, FREDERIC WILLIAM JOSEPH, the last survivor of that famous series

of German philosophers of which Kant, Jacobi, Herbart, Fichte, and Hegel, are the other chiefs, was born 1775, at Leonberg, in Württemberg. He studied first at Tübingen, where he and Hegel became intimate friends, both being at the time very young men; thence he went to Leipzig and Jena. At Jena he studied under Fichte, whom he succeeded in the chair of philosophy at that University in 1798. In 1803, he was transferred to Würzburg; and in 1807, thence to Munich, where he remained till 1841, when he accepted a chair at Berlin. This chair he soon relinquished, and the last years of his life have been spent in comparative seclusion. By the nature of his speculations, developed in a number of fragmentary publications, chiefly in the earlier part of his life, Schelling's place in the great series of German philosophers is determined to be between Fichte and Hegel, the former of whom died in 1814, and the latter in 1831. Schelling's metaphysical theory is generally known by the name of the "system of Identity." It rests on the principle that the two elements of thought, the objects respectively of understanding and reason, called by the various terms of matter and spirit, objective and subjective, real and ideal, &c., are only relatively opposed to one another as different forms of the *absolute* or *infinite*, hence sometimes called the two poles of the absolute. Died 1854.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, a distinguished composer, was born in 1786, near Zittau. His father began life as a weaver; but, by the force of perseverance, gained an appointment of organist at Watersdorf, and himself superintended the education of his boys. At an early period the son was distinguished, not merely as a piano-forte player, but as a composer; and during the course of his life, though contemporaneous with the career of Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, he took his place among the musical creators of Germany. The list of his works includes almost every form of musical composition, theatrical writing alone excepted. His oratorios—the works by which he is best known in England—comprise his "Deluge," "Last Judgment," "Paradise Lost," "Pharaoh," "Christ the Master," "Absalom," "Christ the Child," "Gideon," "Gethsemane and Golgotha," besides cantatas, psalms, hymns, and other service music. At the time of his death he was chapelmaster to the Duke of Anhalt-Desau. Died 1853.

SCHWARZENBERG, Prince FELIX, an Austrian statesman, was born in 1800. He entered the army at an early age; but soon afterwards became attached to the Austrian embassy at St. Petersburg, where he fell into a political scrape, in connexion with a conspirator, which caused his expulsion from the Russian dominions. He was afterwards attached to the Austrian embassy in London, where he became acquainted with, and ruined, an English lady of high rank, and was compelled to fly under circumstances which for ever precluded his reappearance on British ground. He was subsequently sent as Austrian minister to Turin and Naples. In 1848, he took part in the war

that broke out between Austria and Sardinia, and was wounded; and in November of the same year he was recalled to Vienna, and became Prime Minister of the Austrian Empire. The course which he then adopted to retrieve the shattered fortunes of his country belongs more to history than to biography; and we shall here only state that, though it is impossible to approve of the means to which he had recourse, his policy was eminently successful, and a long and prosperous career seemed to lie before him, when he died suddenly in 1852.

SCROPE, W., author of two popular works "Days of Deerstalking," and "Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing," was the last male representative of the famous family of his name, seated at Castle Combe, in Wiltshire—of which they possessed the manor and estate as early as the reign of Edward the Third, and boasting among its historical worthies the name of Lord Scrope of Bolton, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard the Second. Mr. Scrope was proud of his descent, but prouder of his skill with the gun, the rod, and the pencil, as well as of his classical attainments. He had an eye alive to the varieties of nature, and great power in communicating to his readers what he had seen and what he knew, and his books above named are worthy of a place beside Walton's "Angler" and Davy's "Salmonia." Died, in his 81st year, 1852.

SHEIL, The Right Hon. RICHARD LALOR, whose name will go down to posterity as one of the greatest orators that Ireland has produced, was born in 1794. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1814, and was making some way there when the formation of the Catholic Association opened a new and more attractive arena for his energies and his eloquence. Second to O'Connell alone, Sheil often, in that famous assembly, surpassed even the Agitator himself in his powers of captivation, from the beauty of his language and the grace of his imagination. As an author, Sheil was also eminently distinguished. He wrote some successful tragedies; one of them, "Evadne," still retains possession of the stage; and his articles in the "New Monthly Magazine," under Campbell's editorship, were generally admired, especially his able sketches of the Irish bar. When the Emancipation Act passed, Sheil was elected member for Milbourne Port, and, in spite of his shrill voice and vehement gesticulation, his fervid eloquence placed him at once in the foremost rank of the most attractive speakers in the House. When O'Connell's energies declined, many in Ireland looked upon Sheil as about to grasp the sceptre of Erin's popular agitator; but the orator had too closely allied himself to the Whig party to do so, and for some years was heard in the House but on rare occasions. Besides being a Queen's Counsel and a Privy Counsellor, Mr. Sheil was successively a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Judge Advocate-General, and Master of the Mint. His last appointment was that of her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence,

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whither he went just prior to the bringing in of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. Died at Florence, 1851.

SHERWOOD, Mrs. MARY MARTHA, one of the most popular writers of juvenile and serious fiction, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, Chaplain to George III., Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stanford, in Worcester, where she was born in 1775. In 1803, she married her cousin Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Regiment of Foot, and accompanied her husband to India the same year, where she displayed great zeal in the cause of religion amongst the soldiers and natives dwelling around her. The great number of her books prevents an enumeration of even the most popular of them; but her principal works were "Henry and his Bearer," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Church Catechism," "The Nun," "The Fairchild Family," and, more recently, "The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight." Died 1851.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, one of the most distinguished singers of her age, was born at Coblenz, in 1805. Sprung from a theatrical family, Henrietta Sontag trod the stage when yet a child; playing little parts in the theatres of Darmstadt, Berlin, and Prague. Her precocious talents obtained her admission into the admirable music-school of that city; where she laid the foundation of the sound knowledge of her art, for which she was so highly distinguished. Before she was eighteen she was the prima donna of the Berlin stage, and the idol of the society of that capital; and when she soon afterwards went to Paris, her desertion excited a degree of resentment which did not speedily subside. Her first season at the Théâtre Italien was followed in the same year, 1828, by her début in London, where her youth and beauty, her fresh and lovely voice, and the high finish and exquisite purity of her style, produced universal delight. She left England at the end of the season, not to return for many years. Her retirement from the stage, in consequence of her marriage with Count Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, known both as a soldier and a diplomatist, immediately followed. The young Countess was well qualified to adorn the rank to which she was now raised. Her virtues, her manners, and her accomplishments, made her everywhere acceptable in the highest circles. But she never lost her love for her art, which she continued to cultivate with ardour; and she continued to make progress as an artist in the midst of all the splendour and seductive enjoyments of high life. After a happy union of nearly twenty years, her husband became involved in the political troubles of 1848, and lost his whole fortune. Without hesitation she resolved to have recourse to her art for the sake of her husband and her children. Being offered an engagement of 7000*l.* at her Majesty's Theatre for the season of 1849, she reappeared, after one-and-twenty years, on the scene of her early triumphs, where her aspect and her performance excited an equal degree of pleasing wonder. Tempted by the success of Jenny Lind and other musical artists, Madame Sontag resolved to visit the United States, and arrived at New York

in the autumn of 1852. After a brilliant and successful tour through every part of the Union, she was unhappily induced to accept a tempting offer from the manager of the principal theatre of Mexico; but she was cut off by cholera while she was preparing for her first appearance before the public. Died 1854.

SOULT, NICOLAS-JEAN-DE-DIEU, a distinguished French marshal, was born at St. Amand (Tarn), in 1769, the same memorable year which gave birth to Arthur Wellesley and Napoleon Buonaparte. He entered the Royal Regiment of Infantry in 1785, was made non-commissioned officer in 1790, and then passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own service, with the grade of Chief of Brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to his Republican principles, a rapid promotion. Successively raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and then to that of General of Division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, until 1799, when he followed Massena into Switzerland, and thence to Genoa, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, and was named one of the four colonels of the guard of the consuls. When the Empire was proclaimed, in 1804, he was nominated marshal of France; and during the campaign which terminated in Austerlitz, he held the command of the fourth corps of the grand army, and in all the great German battles he took a conspicuous part. In 1808 the marshal entered Spain; and, falling upon Sir John Moore's division, caused the disastrous retreat to Corunna—only, however, to be repulsed with loss when the English turned to bay below the walls. By his orders the French cannon fired minute guns over the grave of Sir John Moore, and he caused a record of the death of the brave English general to be carved on a rock near the spot on which he fell. For some time thereafter, success attended every operation of Soult's arms. He invaded Portugal, took Oporto, and governed the country so vigorously and fairly that the opponents of the Braganza family made overtures for the permanence of his sway. But the evil luck of the marshal was approaching. Wellington was advancing to meet him; and he was attacked and routed at the famous passage of the Douro—one of the most gallant exploits ever attempted by an assaulting army. But the French general, nothing daunted, rallied his forces during the night, the disorder of the army was partially mended, and he quickly continued his retreat, when he was stunned by the intelligence that Marshal Beresford had crossed the Douro higher up than Wellington, and held the bridge over the Amarante. He was thus ultimately obliged to leave the whole of his baggage behind him, and retreat by forced marches through the mountains. As soon as Soult heard of the disastrous check to the

French arms at Talavera, he managed, by a series of rapid movements, to join Ney and Mortier, and forced Wellington to retire back upon Portugal. In 1809 he was appointed Major-General of the French forces in Spain; and being thus virtually Commander-in-Chief, he gained the great victory of Ocana, which resulted in the subjugation of Andalusia. In 1811 he captured Olivenza and Badajoz; but the British forces laying siege to the latter place, Soult marched to relieve it, attacked the British forces under Beresford at Albuera, and sustained a bloody defeat. He nevertheless bravely defended the south of Spain. But in 1812 Wellington commenced his offensive movements, and captured Badajoz under his very eyes—a loss at which the emperor was much displeased. In 1813 the great battle of Salamanca loosened the French hold of Spain, and Soult, compelled to abandon Andalusia, was recalled to aid the emperor in his great struggle in Germany, after the catastrophe of Moscow, being the chief of the staff of Napoleon at the great battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. On the news of French defeat at Vittoria, Soult flew to Spain, and assumed the command. But the game was all against him. He knew it to be hopeless. Yet, upon taking the command of the army in July, 1813, as the "lieutenant" of the Emperor, his proclamation to the troops breathed the haughtiest confidence in his cause, and in his chances—declaring, as it did, that if the French had been well commanded at Vittoria, they would have beaten the English. For two successive days he obstinately defended his entrenched camp, not far from Bayonne; but on Wellington manoeuvring to turn his flank, he continued his retreat, but offering a desperate resistance while threading the file of the Pyrenees. At length the British forces entered France. The Bidassoa was passed, Soult's position on the Nive carried, and the allies became an army of invasion. Still Soult fought every step of ground with the energy of despair. After the battle of Orthez, finding all his efforts useless, he withdrew to Toulouse, where was fought the last and crowning action of the long Peninsular war, a battle claimed by both sides, and in which it is not to be denied that on both sides were displayed consummate military skill and the most determined and stubborn bravery. But the French had the worst of it. On the announcement of the event at Paris, Soult signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII., who presented him with the cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the thirteenth military division, and then to the ministry of war (December 3, 1814). On March 8, learning the landing from Elba, he published the order of the day which is so well known, and in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. Yet on March 11, he resigned his portfolio as minister of war, and declared for the Emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of peer of France, and major-general of the army. After Waterloo, where he fought most energetically, the marshal took refuge at Malzieu with Gene-

ral Brun de Villeret, his former aide-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Dusseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and on his reiterated representations his marshal's bâton, which had been withdrawn from him, was restored. Charles X. treated Marshal Soult with favour, creating him a knight of his orders, and afterwards making him peer of France. After the revolution of July 1830, the declaration of the chamber of deputies of August 9, excluded him from that rank; but he was restored to it 4 days later by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him minister of war and President of the Council. In 1838, on the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Soult was nominated ambassador extraordinary from Louis Philippe, to represent France at the great ceremonial in Westminster Abbey. He was welcomed with great popular enthusiasm, and fêted by the Duke of Wellington; and the two aged heroes were received with unbounded acclamation on their public appearance together. To crown the whole, a grand banquet was given by the corporation of London in Guildhall; and upon that memorable occasion the healths of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult were proposed together, and responded to by cordial speeches from the illustrious guests. In 1847, feeling old age creeping upon him, he resigned his ministerial functions; and on that occasion King Louis Philippe conferred upon him the ancient dignity of Marshal of France. He spent his latter days at his château in the land of his birth; and after the revolution of 1848 took no part in politics. Died 1851.

SOUTHEY, CAROLINE. Anne Bowles, Mrs., was the only child of Captain Charles Bowles, of Buckland, near Lymington, was born 1787, at Buckland, where she resided all her life, except during the period from her marriage in 1839 to the death of Dr. Southey in 1843. Her earliest production was the "Birthday." But for more than twenty years, the writings of Caroline Bowles were altogether anonymous, and although widely circulated and warmly appreciated by the public, she was a stranger even by name save to a few attached admirers and friends; and it was not until after the publication of "Ellen Fitz Arthur," and several of the pathetic novelettes which she had contributed to Blackwood's Magazine under the title of "Chapters on Churchyards," that her name and identity became known beyond that limited circle. Among the fast friends who had been attracted to her by her genius, in the earlier part of her career, were the poets Southey and Bowles; the former of whom reviewed a volume of her poems in a highly complimentary manner, before he had any personal knowledge of its author, and availed himself of other opportunities, in the Quarterly Review and elsewhere, of testifying his admiration of her genius. The cordial friendship which subsisted for more than twenty years between Caroline Bowles

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and Robert Southey reached its culminating point in 1839, when, on the 5th of June of that year, she accepted him as her husband. At the date of the marriage, Southey had been a widower two years; his former wife having been virtually dead to him for many more. On his death, Mrs. Southey was left with means insufficient, in her state of health, to provide her with the ordinary comforts of life; but she was soon relieved from all anxiety on this account, by being placed on the Civil List for a pension of 200*l.* a year. The order of Mrs. Southey's works is as follows:—"Ellen Fitz Arthur: a Poem" (1820),—"The Widow's Tale, and other Poems" (1822),—"Solitary Hours, Prose and Verse" (1826),—"Chapters on Churchyards," two vols. (1829),—"Tales of the Factories; and Robin Hood, a Fragment, by the late Robert Southey and Caroline Bowles; with other Poems" (1847). Died 1854.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY COURTS, the eighth son of John, first Marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Courts, the eminent banker, was born in 1803. His early education was conducted by a resident tutor. Having graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1823, he proceeded on a continental tour; and in 1824 he married a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. In 1830 he became M. P. for Arundel, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Reform Bill and the other measures of reform supported by the liberal party. After being without a seat in Parliament for 10 years, he was returned for Marylebone in 1847, and continued to sit for this borough till his death. During all this period he was remarkable for his sedulous attention to his Parliamentary duties, and for his efforts to promote every good and patriotic work:—but his chief title to fame rests on his attachment to the Polish cause, which he embraced with alacrity on the outbreak of the insurrection in Poland in 1830, and to which he adhered through good and bad report with an undeviating constancy which will ever cause his memory to be revered by the friends of Poland and the enemies of oppression throughout the world. Died at Stockholm, Nov. 17th, 1854.

TALFOURD, THOMAS NOON, was born at Reading in 1795. His father was a large and successful brewer. His mother was the daughter of a dissenting minister. He was first sent to a dissenting grammar school, and afterwards studied for some time under Dr. Valpy, of whom he always had a very grateful remembrance. In 1813 he became a pupil of Mr. Chitty; in 1821 he was called to the bar, and soon after travelled on the Western Circuit, discharging at the same time the duties of law-reporter to the *Times*. Every year brought out more fully his thorough knowledge, his power as an orator, and his painstaking zeal as a lawyer. In 1835 he was returned as a member of Parliament for Reading, his native town. In his representative capacity he introduced and carried through two useful measures, viz. the Custody of Infants Act, and the Copyright Act of 1841; but he continued as diligent as ever in attending to his professional duties, and

in due time his merits were recognised in the highest quarter, and he was raised to the Bench in 1849. Mr. Justice Talfourd's contributions to literature were both in prose and verse; but it is as a poet, and through his dramas, that he will be best remembered. His three tragedies, "Ion," "The Athenian Captive," and "Glencoe," are amongst the few modern plays that have stood the test of representation and proved successful on the stage. Of these, the first, "Ion," is the most celebrated. It was privately printed, and noticed in the Quarterly Review with high praise, some time before it was represented in 1835 by Macready, then lessee of Covent Garden. Of Mr. Talfourd's prose works, his "Vacation Rambles" is a most genial work, evincing fine literary culture, and the full enjoyment of natural beauty; while the lovers of Charles Lamb will always be grateful to him for his Memorials of that delightful humourist. In 1854, as he was in the act of addressing the grand jury at the Stafford Assizes, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost before he could be carried out of Court. One of the most generous and kind-hearted of men, there was something significant in the circumstances under which he breathed his last. In his address to the grand jury he was lamenting over the want of anything like a genuine kindly relation between the upper and lower classes, between employer and employed in the country generally. This irrational and unnatural estrangement was a source of great evil, and, in the end, of crime; and his last words were: "If I were to be asked what is the great want of English society, I would say in one word the want of sympathy between class and class;" a noble utterance for any man to make, and one specially in harmony with Justice Talfourd's life and character.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished naturalist, was born at Belfast in 1803, and from his earliest youth was warmly attached to scientific and literary studies. The numerous memoirs published by him, chiefly in scientific periodicals, and latterly more especially in the "Annals of Natural History," embrace all departments of zoology, and several are devoted to botanical investigations. He was constantly on the watch for new facts bearing on the natural history of his native island. But he did not confine his inquiries to Irish subjects, but added considerably to our knowledge of the natural history of several parts of England and Scotland; and when Professor E. Forbes proceeded to the *Ægean* at the invitation of Captain Graves, Mr. Thompson, himself an intimate friend of the distinguished officer just named, accompanied him, and devoted the short time he was in the Archipelago to interesting zoological observations since published, chiefly on the migration of birds. His love of ornithology was indeed intense, and the results of his labours in that department are narrated with full and charming details in the volumes that have been published of his great work on "The Natural History of Ireland." His name is associated with many discoveries, and numerous species of new



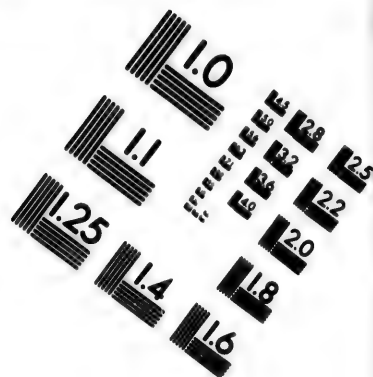
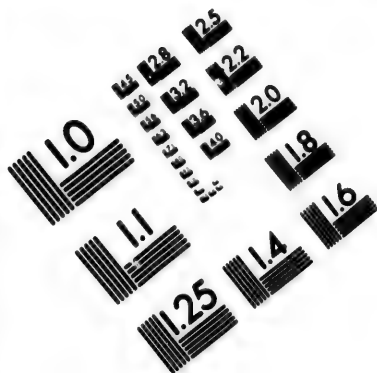
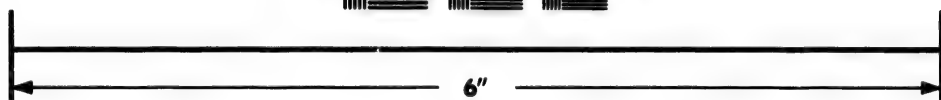
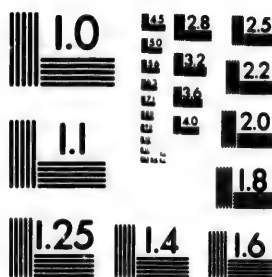


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creatures have been named after him. His reputation stood equally high on the Continent and in America. Entirely devoid of any envious feeling, loving to co-operate with others, and to assist in furthering their researches, truthful and energetic, he spared neither time, labour, nor pains to help in every possible way all who were engaged in kindred pursuits. His love of the fine-arts was only second to his love of science, and for many years he was one of the most active promoters of tasteful pursuits, and especially of painting, in Ireland. Died 1852.

THOMSON, THOMAS, F. R. S., Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, who exercised a remarkable influence in the development and extension of the science of chemistry during the present age, was born at Crieff, in 1773. He was educated at the parish schools of Crieff and Stirling, where he acquired a thorough classical education, the benefits of which were signally manifested in his numerous improvements of chemical nomenclature now generally adopted in the science. After studying at St. Andrews he came to Edinburgh, and in the session of 1795-96 he attended the lectures of Dr. Black, of whom he spoke in terms of the utmost veneration, and who awoke the latent taste for the science of which he was destined to become so bright an ornament. In 1796 he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of the "Encyclopædia," and remained in this position till 1800. During this period he drew up the first outline of his system of chemistry, which appeared in the Supplement to the "Encyclopædia," under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. In the article Mineralogy, written about 1798, he first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. In 1807 he first introduced to the notice of the world, in the third edition of his system, Dalton's views of the atomic theory, which had been privately communicated to him in 1804. He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. During this period likewise Dr. Thomson made his important investigations for government on the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scotch legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life the arbitrator in many important revenue cases. In 1817 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry in Glasgow University; and here he continued to lecture with hardly any interruption for the long period of thirty years, sending forth numerous pupils, who have occupied the highest positions as chemical teachers or manufacturers, and enriching the literature of the country with numerous works, of which we may mention his "Annals of Philosophy," "Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiments," "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology," and, above all, his "History of Chemistry," a masterpiece of learning and research. Died 1852.

TIECK, LUDWIG, the founder of the so-called Romantic school of German literature, was born at Berlin in 1773. He received his early education in a gymnasium of his native city; and in 1792 he went to the university of Halle, where he occupied his time between the study of jurisprudence and the composition of poetry. At the close of his academic course, he travelled throughout England and Italy, reaping much advantage from literary intercourse, as well as from the new world of observation thus opened to him. In 1819 he returned to Germany; in 1825 he was appointed one of the Directors of the Dresden theatre; in 1842 he was invited by the King of Prussia to his palace of Sans Souci, and subsequently made that neighbourhood his frequent residence. Tieck was at once a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, and a critic. His first work, "William Lovell," was published in 1795, while he was still a student; and this was followed at less or greater intervals by an immense variety of publications, of which "Peter Lebrecht," "Blaubart," "Der gestiefelte Kater," "Franz Sternbald's Wanderungen" (begun in connexion with his bosom friend Wackenroder), "Phantasus," "Dichterleben," in which an attempt is made to give an imaginary biography of Shakespeare, interwoven with traditions of other early English dramatists—and his masterpieces, "Octavian" and "Genoveva." Besides these productions and many others, he published an excellent translation of Don Quixote, and in conjunction with W. Schlegel a translation of Shakespeare, which may be pronounced perfect as regards both its literal and poetic character; he wrote many able and interesting critiques in his "Dramaturgische Blätter";—and to him we are indebted for the valuable collection of ancient poems, "Minnelieder aus dem Swäbischen Zeitalter." Tieck's veneration for the middle ages led him to embrace the Church of Rome. Died 1853. A complete edition of his works has been printed at Berlin in 15 vols.

TURNER, JOSEPH WILLIAM MALLARD, the most distinguished English landscape-painter, was born according to the best authorities in 1769. The place of his birth is unknown; but, when still very young, we find him residing with his father, a hair-dresser in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, from whom he enjoyed the advantages of an accurate education. From his earliest years he exhibited a marked predilection for drawing and for resplendent colouring; and while still a boy he was employed, with his youthful acquaintance Girtin,—afterwards the founder of the School of Painting in Water Colours,—in colouring prints for Mr. J. R. Smith of Maiden Lane, and putting skies and foregrounds into architectural drawings. In 1789 he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, where he worked assiduously for five years; and in 1793 he exhibited three pictures, one of which represented "The Pantheon the morning after the fire." In 1800 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy; and the lapse of two years sufficed to him for appending the envied letters R. A. to his name. The "Tenth Plague of Egypt" and the "Fall of the Clyde" were amongst

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his subjects this year. Down to this period he was chiefly known as a water-colour painter. But he now turned his attention more to oil; and during the half century that has since elapsed he exhibited more than 200 pictures on the walls of the Academy. In 1808 he was nominated Professor of Perspective; and in the same year he published his "Liber Studiorum," in imitation of Claude's "Liber Veritatis," and etched it with his own hand. But this volume was only the precursor of an immense series of drawings and sketches, embracing the topography of this country in the "River Scenery" and the "Southern Coast" — the scenery of the Alps, of Italy, and great part of Europe. These drawings are now widely diffused in England, and form the basis of several important collections, such as those of Petworth, of Mr. Windus, Mr. Fawkes, and Mr. Munro. So great is the value of them, that 120 guineas have not unfrequently been paid for a small sketch in water-colours. A sketch book, containing chalk drawings of one of Turner's river tours on the Continent, fetched the enormous sum of 600 guineas. The prices of his more finished oil paintings range from 700 to 1200 or 1400 guineas. We can only mention a few of the other products of his genius in every variety of style: — from the "Wreck," in Lord Yarborough's collection, the "Italian Landscape," in the same gallery, the pendant to Lord Ellesmere's "Vanderveelde," or Mr. Munro's "Venus and Adonis," in the Titianesque manner, to the more original and eccentric productions of his later years, such as the "Rome" and "Venice," the "Golden Bough," the "Téméraire," the "Tusculum," the "Hannibal," the "Burial of Wilkie," the "Death of Nelson," "Hail, Rain, and Speed," and "War," the "Exile," and the "Rock Limpet." The ruling qualities stamped by Turner on the long series of his works are comprehension and truth to nature. Brilliance and fervour of imagination, and breadth of observation, are indeed conspicuous; but these are only modes of that vivid penetration with which he entered into the secrets of Nature. In many of his works there is an air almost of intuition. He sometimes misunderstood Nature — construed her in hyperbole and distortion; but he scarcely ever failed to catch a portion of her meaning. Mr. Turner seldom took much part in society, and only displayed in the closest intimacy the shrewdness of his observation and the playfulness of his wit. Everywhere he kept back much of what was in him; and while the keenest intelligence, mingled with a strong tinge of satire, animated his brisk countenance, it seemed to amuse him to be but half understood. His nearest social ties were those formed in the Royal Academy, of which he was the oldest member, and to whose interests he was most warmly attached. His personal habits were peculiar, and even penurious; but in all that related to his art he was generous to munificence. He was never married; he was not known to have any relations, and his wants were limited to the strictest simplicity. The only ornaments of his house in Queen Anne Street were the pictures by his

own hand, which he had constantly refused to part with at any price, among which the "Rise and Fall of Carthage," and the "Crossing of the Brook," rank among the choicest specimens of his finest manner. The scene of his death was characteristic. He had long lived in humble lodgings at Chelsea, where he was known as "Mr. Brooks," and the only friend who was acquainted with his abode was his legal adviser. He bequeathed the great bulk of his property to found almshouses for the benefit of unfortunate and meritorious artists; and he left his pictures to the nation on the express condition that a suitable place should be provided for their deposit and exhibition. Died 1851.

TURNER, T. HUBSON, a distinguished British Archaeologist, and for some time Sec. of the Archaeological Inst., was originally brought up as a printer, and acquired a taste for antiquarian pursuits, which led to his obtaining a situation in the Record Office in the Tower. Here he made active use of the facilities thus afforded him for research. He is understood to have contributed largely to the "Athenæum," and his published works consist of the editing of a volume of "Early Household Expenses," for the Roxburghe Club, some papers in the "Archæological Journal," and the first volume of a work "On the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages." Died 1851, in his 37th year.

WARBURTON, ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE, the distinguished author of "The Crescent and the Cross," whose promising career was cut short by the terrible calamity that befel the Amazon in 1852, was the eldest son of George Warburton, Esq., of Aughrim, formerly Inspector General of Constabulary, and was born near Tullamore in Ireland, in 1810. His early education was conducted by a resident tutor. In 1827 he was placed under the care of the Revd. Mr. Rogers, at Wakefield, Yorkshire. He then matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but soon after migrated to Trinity, where he attained a large amount of general information, and cultivated the refined and classic taste for which he was remarkable. After studying law for some time in London, under Mr. Procter, the well-known Barry Cornwall, and others, and keeping terms at the Inner Temple, he was finally called to the Irish Bar. But he soon found the profession distasteful, and abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of social life; in which his peculiar charm of manner, his conversational powers, and his fund of humour fitted him to shine. Naturally of a delicate constitution, he often found it necessary to seek a milder climate in winter. In 1843 he made that journey to the East which he afterwards described in the pages of "The Crescent and the Cross;" a work which has been aptly characterised as remarkable for "rightmindedness," and whose popularity is attested by the number of editions (10) which it has already passed through. After his return from the East he entered largely into society in London and elsewhere, and there are few among the learned, the distinguished, and the great to whom he was not personally known. But

he did not permit the enjoyments of society to supersede his other duties; and during the famine of 1846-7 he made large sacrifices, both of his purse and time, for the relief of his suffering tenantry in Galway and Kildare. Besides contributing to periodical literature, he twice appeared as the editor of works by other authors; and he also published "Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," "Reginald Hastings," and "Darien, or the Merchant Prince." This, his last work, has a strange and deep interest, as in it are described not only the lands he was about to visit in that which proved to be his final voyage, but also a catastrophe similar to that by which he was himself overtaken. On the 2nd of January, 1852, he sailed for the West Indies in the Amazon Royal Mail steampacket, with the view of recruiting his health, and of accomplishing a long-cherished purpose of visiting the New World. But his wishes were not destined to be realised. Shortly after midnight on the morning of the 4th of January, the Amazon was destroyed by fire in the bay of Biscay, and the last of the survivors on leaving the ship saw Eliot Warburton standing with the captain and two or three other officers on the poop of the wreck, calmly awaiting their fate. He left a widow and two children to bewail his untimely end.

WARDLAW, DR. RALPH, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born in Dalkeith in 1779, and studied at Glasgow for the ministry in connexion with the United Secession Church. Tracing his descent to Ralph Erskine, he felt a hereditary attachment to that Church; an attachment which he was ever ready to avow. But when on the eve of being licensed, he avowed his preference for Congregationalism, and in 1803 was ordained in North Albion Street Chapel, where he continued to labour for about twenty years, when he and his congregation removed to a splendid chapel in West George Street, which they had erected at a cost exceeding 10,000*l*. About seven years after his ordination he became tutor in the Glasgow Theological Academy, a position which he filled with much efficiency and acceptance till his decease; and for many years he discharged his professional duties without fee or reward. His fame as a theologian attracted students of all evangelical denominations to his class-room, and for nearly half-a-century he sent forth a large number of able and faithful ministers to labour in all parts of the world. Dr. Wardlaw was a voluminous and varied writer. He wrote on the Socinian Controversy, Assurance, Infant Baptism, Christian Ethics, &c.; published various volumes of discourses, and many single sermons, besides an interesting and masterly Memoir of Dr. McAll, and a Treatise on Congregationalism. In private life he was greatly beloved. His manners were unaffected and conciliatory, and he was a genuine pattern of the refinements, accomplishments, and virtues which mark the scholar and Christian gentleman. Died 1853.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, one of the greatest statesmen and orators of the United States,

was born on the Merrimac River, in 1782, the last year of the revolutionary war, was educated at Sallisbury in New Hampshire, and, after finishing his legal studies, was admitted to practice in 1805, in New Hampshire, where he soon obtained business and reputation. But a career in the provincial courts of that state was not very lucrative; and in 1816 he left New Hampshire, and established his residence in Boston, which thenceforth was his home. His professional fame and income now increased rapidly; and he held the first rank both in the Massachusetts courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Many of his forensic arguments have been published, and have attracted much praise for the subtlety and closeness of reasoning and the great extent of legal learning which they display. But it is as a statesman that Daniel Webster won his right to permanent celebrity. He took his seat in Congress as member for New Hampshire in May 1813, and from that time to his death he was prominently before the world as one of the mightiest wielders of the great Trans-Atlantic democracy. When he first was elected to Congress, war was raging between America and England, and Mr. Webster at once attracted attention by his fervent eloquence in urging his countrymen to attack England by sea, and also by the historical knowledge and full acquaintance with international law which he displayed in the debates respecting the communication between America and France as to the Berlin and Milan decrees. Probably his personal advantages did much to insure his success as an orator. His figure was commanding; his countenance was remarkable even in repose, but when animated by the excitement of debate it "spoke no less audibly than his words." His gestures were vehement, without being undignified; and his voice was unrivalled in power, in clearness, and in modulated variety of tone. In 1827 he became a member of the Senate. On various occasions he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. In 1839 he visited Europe, and was received both in England and France with the greatest cordiality and respect. In 1840 he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs under President Harrison; and during his administration he settled with Lord Ashburton the great question of the "Boundary Line," which had more than once threatened to embroil England and the United States. In 1850, on the accession of President Fillmore, he again became Secretary of State, in which office he remained till this death. Mr. Webster, throughout his long political career, was a steady supporter of whig principles, as the Americans term the principles which we should designate as conservative. In 1852 he again became a candidate for the presidency; and to gain the favour of the Southern States he abandoned the opinions he had long maintained on the question of slavery, though in this case his sacrifice of principle was in vain; and it is conjectured that the disappointment he then experienced hastened his end. Died 1852.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of, the fourth son of the Earl of

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Mornington, was born at Dangan Castle, or, as some allege, in Merrion Square, Dublin, May 1. 1769, the same memorable year that gave birth to Napoleon Bonaparte, Marshal Soult, Chateaubriand, and Alex. Humboldt. While still very young, he was sent to Eton; and soon afterwards, to the military seminary at Angers, where he remained six years. Before he was 18 he was gazetted as ensign in the 73d Regiment of Foot, and in the same year moved as lieutenant into the 76th, passing during the subsequent six years through the following grades:—Subaltern in the 41st and 12th Light Dragoons, Captain in the 58th Foot, Major in the 33d, and finally Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment. At the age of 21 he was returned to the Irish Parliament for the borough of Trim, a portion of the Mornington estate, while his elder brother, Richard, who had early come under the notice of Pitt, was appointed commissioner for the affairs in India. Placed in command of the 33d Regiment by the influence of his brother, in his 26th year he embarked at Cork in May, 1794, for Ostend, under somewhat inauspicious circumstances; for at that time the *prestige* of British valour had been lost by the repulse of the Duke of York's troops in a series of engagements with the French. He joined the main body of the army at Antwerp, and was employed in covering the retreat, displaying that coolness and judgment in keeping in check a superior force, which won for him the commendations of his superior officers. In 1795 his regiment embarked for the West Indies, but the fleet was driven back, and next year his regiment was despatched to Bengal, where Colonel Wellesley landed in Calcutta in Feb. 1797, at a most critical moment for the British power in India. War had just been declared against Tippos Sultan, and an army of 80,000 men, of which Colonel Wellesley's regiment formed part, was marched against him. The siege of Seringapatam, in 1799, was the first great military operation in which he was engaged. After this the rise of Colonel Wellesley was comparatively rapid, and in little more than 2 years he had attained to a station of independent and almost vice-regal command, having been appointed civil and military governor of Seringapatam and Mysore. His next military adventure was the chasing of Doondiah Waugh, "the King of the Two Worlds," a robber chieftain, who had made himself formidable by his bravery and his strategic resources. But his military genius was first fully established by the great battle of Assaye, fought Sept. 23. 1803, which was gained under every disadvantage of locality and pre-arrangement, and inflicted a blow on the Marhatta power from which it never recovered. After this great achievement Wellesley became the hero of India. Rich gifts poured in upon him. The British inhabitants of Calcutta voted him a sword valued at 1000 guineas, the army a service of plate valued at 2000 guineas, and the civil authorities poured in their congratulations and addresses; and what he valued more than all the rest, and exhibited on many occasions in after-life, was an address of the native inhabitants of Seringapatam

praying "that the God of all castes and colours would bless and reward him for his just and equal rule in Mysore." Wellesley, now Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight Companion of the Bath,—the first instalment of that rich store of rank and honours that were subsequently showered upon him,—returned to England in September, 1805. After his marriage with the Hon. Miss Pakenham in April, 1806, he was engaged in the military and diplomatic movements which terminated in the surrender of Copenhagen, his merits on this occasion being acknowledged by the thanks of Parliament. In 1806 he was elected M. P. for Rye; in 1807, for Midshall; in 1808 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland and a Privy Councillor, and was elected M. P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Meanwhile Napoleon had swept over Europe dictating laws from the Vistula to the Po, and almost threatening the integrity and independence of England. Spain had been seized upon, and Joseph Buonaparte had been placed upon the throne, when the British Government determined upon a military expedition to resist this aggression. On the 5th of August, 1808, Sir A. Wellesley landed in Mondego Bay, with 13,000 troops, midway between Lisbon, and Oporto, marched rapidly on Lisbon, and would in all human probability have finished the campaign victoriously, when Sir H. Burrard, the general commanding in chief, in spite of the remonstrances of Sir A. Wellesley, countermanded the manœuvre, and thus enabled the French General Junot to return to Lisbon. A series of disasters, followed by the treaty of Cintra, ensued; and, chagrined and indignant, Sir Arthur returned to England, after having gained two decisive battles, Rolica and Vimiera, and driven the usurpers out of Portugal. Soon afterwards, Sir Arthur Wellesley submitted a plan for the defence of the Peninsula, which exhibited the possession of unusually enlarged and comprehensive military views; and the eyes of the nation were instinctively turned upon its author as the man best able to conduct it. Resigning his office of Secretary for Ireland, and his seat in parliament, to take the command of the British army, on the 22nd of April, 1809, we find him on the Tagus, where his presence caused the most unbounded joy to the Portuguese. The famous passage of the Douro, and the defeat of Soult which followed, are among the most masterly exploits of this campaign. On the July 28. was fought the great battle of Talavera, when the British troops were opposed by double their number of picked French veterans under Victor and Jourdain, encouraged by the presence of King Joseph. This was the first great Peninsular engagement in which the French and British measured their relative strength; and for this victory the Government raised the triumphant general to the peerage, and voted him a pension of 2000*l.* per annum for two generations. In 1810 he fought the battle of Busaco; after which he made his famous defence in the lines of Torres Vedras, where he maintained his position ten weeks in the face of a well-disciplined army of 50,000 men. In 1811 he advanced from Torres Vedras, and defeated

the French at Fuentes d'Onore. In 1812 he took Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz by storm, the rapidity of which so astonished the French generals that they confessed themselves "unable to account for it." In the same year Lord Wellington fought the battle of Salamanca, one of his most splendid victories: French loss, 14,000; British, 5200. On the 12th August, 1812, the victorious general entered Madrid. Honours continued to be showered upon him by both countries; he received the thanks of Parliament, was raised to the dignity of a marquis, and a sum of 100,000*l.* was voted to purchase him an estate. It is needless to follow his triumphant career from the shores of Portugal to the frontier of France, where he ended the campaign by the decisive battle of Vittoria, in which the French lost their cannon, stores, and treasures, and a vast number of killed and wounded. In return for the *bâton* of Jourdain, which was found in the field and transmitted to the Prince Regent, the latter sent Wellington the *bâton* of an English Field Marshal. In 1814 the victory at Orthez was gained, with a loss on the French side of 14,000 men, the greater portion deserting; British loss, 2300 men: "in the battle the French met the charge like lions, but the pursuit was like hare-hunting; prisoners were literally caught by the skirts as they ran." In the same year was fought the battle of Toulouse, in which Soult's best troops were routed, and opened the way for the British army to the heart of France. In six weeks, with scarcely 100,000 men, Lord Wellington had marched 600 miles, crossed six great rivers, gained two decisive battles, invested two fortresses, and, after driving 120,000 veteran troops from Spain, stood on the summit of the Pyrenees a recognised conqueror. On the 28th June, 1814, Lord Wellington, who, while in Paris, had been advanced to the dignity of a duke, appeared in his place in Parliament. The ovation was as splendid a one as could well be conceived. He appeared in his field-marshal's uniform, decorated with the Garter, and was introduced by the Dukes of Beaufort and Richmond, when his various patents as baron, viscount, earl, marquis, and duke were severally read over. The circumstance is without parallel in the history of this country; and, when the thanks of Parliament were read over to him, his reply was in his usual brief and characteristic style, two words for his comrades and one for himself. A feature of no little interest on this memorable occasion was the presence of Lady Mornington, the duke's mother, and the Duchess of Wellington, his wife. The Commons had previously voted him 500,000*l.* for the support of his dignity as a peer, and he soon afterwards left London for Vienna to assist at the Congress for re-adjusting the affairs of Europe. But meanwhile Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and all was again in commotion—the duke wrote at once to Lord Castlereagh, expressing his readiness to join the army, or do any thing else the Government pleased. No other man could of course be selected for so important a duty; and he reached Brussels in April, occupying himself with preparing

plans of the campaign, and organising an efficient army out of the raw levies and incongruous materials he had to deal with. Napoleon's game was promptitude, while delay was that of his opponents; and early in June a powerful French army was assembled on the frontiers of Belgium, headed by Napoleon himself, and supported by all his veteran marshals and generals. The army of the Allies was opposed to an army of 70,000 French troops, chosen veterans, commanded by Napoleon himself; while the force commanded by the Duke of Wellington consisted of English, Scotch, and Irish, and also of Dutch, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Belgians, and Nassau troops, forming, in the whole, what the duke himself thought a "sad mixture," compared to his old trained veterans of the Peninsula—many of whom had sailed for America, with which country we were then at war. But fortune was once more on the side of the duke, and he gained his crowning victory at Waterloo, June 18th, 1815, which changed the destinies of Europe, and hurled the French Emperor from his throne to a prison and a grave. When the news of the victory of Waterloo reached this country, an additional grant of 200,000*l.* was made to purchase a mansion and estate for the duke. A subscription of upwards of 100,000*l.* was made up for the widows and orphans of the slain, the duke generously giving for the same purpose half of the Parliamentary compensation due to him for the Peninsular prize-money. He was created Prince of Waterloo by the King of the Netherlands, received a splendid sword from the corporation of London, and 60,000*l.* as his share of the Waterloo prize-money, a magnificent desert service of Dresden china from the King of Saxony, a silver plateau, valued at 10,000 guineas, from the King of Portugal, and a splendid silver-gilt shield; while a colossal trophy, formed of cannon taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, was erected in Hyde Park by the ladies, at a cost of 10,000*l.* It was not till some time after the great events of 1815 that the Duke of Wellington took any prominent part in home politics. In 1818 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance; attending in parliament with great regularity, and voting with the Tory ministry of the day, but rarely taking any part in the debates. In 1823 he was nominated plenipotentiary to the congress of Verona; in 1826 he went to St. Petersburg as ambassador; and in 1827 he succeeded the late Duke of York as commander-in-chief. The same year, Mr. Canning being called on to form an administration, to the great annoyance of the Tory part of the Government, Wellington, Eldon, and Peel and others refused to join him in any capacity or upon any conditions. The duke even went so far as to throw up the commandership-in-chief. When charged with factious opposition in the House of Lords, for the purpose of obtaining the premiership for himself, he boldly denied it, being sensible that he was unqualified, and that he "should have been mad to think of it." In August, 1827, on the death of Canning, he resumed the commandership-in-chief under

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Lord Goderich. But this administration never came to maturity; and in 1828 the king sent for the duke, who assumed the office for which, eight months previously, he had declared his total incapacity. His position, however, was one of embarrassment; for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which the Government strenuously opposed in the House of Commons, was carried against them by a majority of forty-four. The Cabinet was divided, but the duke cut the Gordian knot by supporting the bill in the House of Lords. His next difficulty was the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The duke had long been opposed to the removal of the Catholic disabilities; but in February, 1829, he gave his sanction to the introduction of a measure for this purpose, though his change of opinion laid him open to the most bitter assaults, in consequence of what was termed dereliction of principle. Amongst other abusive attacks on the motives of the Ministry, the Earl of Winchelsea did not scruple to write that the design of the premier had been all along to break down the constitution of England, and insidiously to introduce Popery into every department of the State. After all explanation had been refused, the duke challenged his assailant, and they met in Battersea fields. It was, however, creditable to Lord Winchelsea's feelings, that, as an acknowledgment that he had been in the wrong, he fired his pistol in the air, and wrote a handsome letter of retraction. The question, however, could no longer be trifled with, and the duke's memorable declaration on that occasion is well known, "That if he could avoid even one month of civil war in the country, by any sacrifice, he would lay down his life in order to do it." In little more than a month the bill became the law of the land. The great question of Reform at length came on, and here the usual sagacity of the duke was at fault. George IV. having died in June, 1830, parliament was necessarily dissolved. But in the interval the French revolution had occurred, and given an impetus to the reform movement unknown before. The new parliament met on the 2d of November, and, at the first sitting, in answer to a question from Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington made a speech which has become famous, in which he declared that the institutions of this country deserved the confidence of the country—that they could not be improved, and should not be altered, so long as he had power to prevent it. The sentiment of the speech was unmistakable, the tone was exasperating, and every one saw that the end of the Government was come. Notices of motion for reform were instantly given in both houses, but, before they could come on, ministers were defeated in the House of Commons on the question of the civil list; and on the 10th of November the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues left office—not to resume it, except for a short interval, for upwards of ten years. In the reform debates in the new parliament, the Duke of Wellington took a prominent part as a member of the opposition, as soon as the measure had reached the House of Lords.

As might have been expected, he became more unpopular than even in the worst days of the Liverpool administration. He was hooted in the streets, and at length was personally attacked. He was accused of intriguing with Polignac, of aiding and encouraging the mad fatuity of Charles X., of making secret military preparations for the general massacre of the people of London; and the saviour of Europe was at last obliged to get iron blinds put to his windows to keep out the stones, and it was a curious trait in the duke's character that he never removed them. On the passing of the Reform Bill, the Duke of Wellington retired, for some time, from anything like a leading part in public life; but he did not relax his attendance at the house, where he continued to take a share in the more important debates. The Reform ministry went on, for a while, prosperously and vigorously. The popular demand having been complied with, the general excitement abated; and the people, who seldom bear long grudges, began once more to recognise in the fancied colleague of Prince Polignac the hero of the Peninsula and of Waterloo. Accordingly, his popularity grew apace, and the hootings of a year before changed to acclamations. In 1834 he was installed as chancellor of the University of Oxford. Meantime, the Whigs having been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of Earl Grey, and afterwards by the death of Lord Spencer, and the consequent transference of Lord Althorp to the upper house, in November, 1834, King William IV. suddenly dismissed the cabinet, and called in the Duke of Wellington, who advised his Majesty to send for Sir Robert Peel, who was then in Italy. Meanwhile his Grace offered, as a temporary arrangement, to carry on the government. This plan was agreed to, and the Duke of Wellington became for the time the whole cabinet, to the strong indignation of the liberal party, who denounced the arrangement as utterly unconstitutional, and proclaimed that its author ought to be impeached for usurpation. The anomaly did not, however, last long. Sir Robert arrived post haste from Italy, and a conservative ministry was formed—the Duke of Wellington assuming the duties of the foreign office. This was the last definite political post which he held. In 1835 he resigned his office on the defeat of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons: in 1839 he supported Sir Robert in his refusal to take office on the ground of the "Bed-chamber Plot;" and in August of the same year, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, he was entertained at a great banquet at Dover, which is memorable for having brought his old antagonist Lord Brougham forward as his panegyrist. In 1841, on the return of Sir Robert Peel to power, the duke became a member of the cabinet, but without office, and supported that able minister throughout all his plans of commercial reform. In 1842 he was reappointed, on Lord Hill's retirement, to the commandership-in-chief of the army, which post he retained till his death. Down to his latest moments no man was ever more frequently summoned to give counsel to

royalty in difficulties, and he was always regarded as the indispensable adjuster and regulator of State affairs. Meanwhile years came on apace. Still his Grace—who was now familiarly and universally designated "The Duke"—appeared regularly in his place in the House of Lords, and took part in every discussion of importance. It has been truly said that the duke knew no dotage. Bright and clear in intellect, though growing feeble in bodily power, he was to the last, if we reckon ripeness of wisdom along with honesty of purpose and vigour of action, what Talleyrand called him long ago, "the most capable man in England." The last speech he delivered in parliament was on June 22, 1852. After the dissolution of parliament he went to reside at Walmer Castle; and on the 13th of September he retired to rest apparently in the full enjoyment of health, though in his 84th year. Next morning the duke's servant went to rouse his venerable master at the accustomed hour of six; but he refused to rise, and desired that a surgeon might be sent for. An hour or two later the veteran was seized with speechlessness and insensibility. In the course of the day he recovered his consciousness, but not speech; and in the afternoon he gently sank beneath the stroke that had missed him in a hundred battle-fields. The sensation produced by the announcement of this sudden though long-anticipated event was universal and profound. On hearing of it, her Majesty, and her family and household, in their privacy at Balmoral, immediately paid those outward tokens of respect for the memory of the Duke of Wellington which, in courts, are usually reserved for royalty alone. At the same time she signified, through her prime minister, her desire that public honours should be paid to the deceased; but that the interment should be postponed until after the meeting of parliament, in order that the representatives of the people might determine the mode of paying due respect to the ashes of the great commander, and that those honours might be the expression of the mind of the British nation, and not the dictate of personal, though royal, partiality. This was accordingly done; and on the 18th November, 1852, the body of the illustrious duke, after lying in state in Chelsea for five days, was conveyed with unprecedented honours to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the hero of the land now reposes, side by side, with Nelson, his brother hero of the sea. It would be out of place here to attempt to depict the character of the Duke of Wellington. In every relation of life, his guiding principle was an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty. Amidst the glory of a thousand victories, and the opulence of honours reaped as a harvest grown on the very heights of civilised Europe, perhaps his most lasting distinction will be that he grew with time, and that a nature plastic enough to be moulded by the pressure of successive events adapted itself, to the last, to a condition of things the most opposite to that which surrounded him in his youth. With native aristocratic tendencies, which no less than his constitutional temperament led him

far towards absolutism, he accepted the Reform Bill, emancipated the Catholics, and liberated the commerce of his country. A Spartan in his native manners, he was the dignified Athenian of polished society; a soldier almost from his birth, he was the head of one of the most celebrated universities in the world; while, as if to complete the circle of his glory, his immortal "Despatches" have gained for him a literary reputation which even few professed writers are destined to obtain.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, one of the best engravers on wood whom this country has produced, was born at Colchester, in Essex, in 1788. When a mere boy he determined on becoming a painter; and in the green meadows and lanes around his native city he had ample range for the study of his favourite art. But his wishes were not destined to be fulfilled. Apprenticed to a printer in Colchester, he found a remunerative employment for his leisure hours, in designing and engraving on wood, and when his apprenticeship was expired he started on his own account as an engraver, first at Colchester, and afterwards in London. His first work was a series of 300 cuts for a "Natural History," published by Crosby. His skill in design recommending him to Messrs. Harvey & Darton, and to other booksellers, who were glad to have a design and an engraving from the same hand, he executed in this way many anonymous engravings—evincing skill in design and dexterity in the nicer touches of his art; and it is not going too far to say that to his spirited drawings of the Months in Hone's "Every Day Book," the illustrations to "Robinson Crusoe," Wiffen's "Tasso," the "Olio," and the "Parterre," the modern school of drawing on wood owes its chief vigour and character. Nor was his industry less remarkable than his skill: he was seldom without a graver or a pencil in his hand; and, both by the number and excellence of his designs, he has gained a name which will be long associated with the history of art in England. Died 1853.

WILSON, JOHN, a distinguished poet, critic, and prose-writer, the well known "Christopher North" of Blackwood's Magazine, was the son of a prosperous manufacturer in Paisley, where he was born, in 1785. From the University of Glasgow, he passed to that of Oxford, entering Magdalene College as a gentleman commoner, and winning the Newdegate prize for English verse. On quitting the university, the young poet took up his abode on the banks of Windermere, at Elleray, a beautiful place which he had purchased, and where he continued for several years to enjoy the society of Wordsworth and the other distinguished men of letters who then shared the retirement of the English Lakes. Here he wrote the first poem which made his name known beyond college circles—an "Elegy on the Death of James Graham," the author of "The Sabbath." This was followed in 1812 by "The Isle of Palms," a work which advanced its author's reputation so highly that it can hardly be said to have been materially extended by his later and more elaborate

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composition of "The City of the Plague." Leaving the path of poetry, he addressed himself to prose fiction, and enriched our literature, in rapid succession, with those beautiful and fascinating books, the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," and "The Forerunners." But it was chiefly in periodical literature that he earned his well-merited fame. Soon after the establishment of Blackwood's Magazine, he became its chief editor; and it was in this field that all his varied gifts were summoned into activity, and that he produced, month after month, that series of articles which long filled the public with mingled delight and astonishment, by their extraordinary combination of the most opposite qualities—pathos the purest, the deepest, and the most tender; wild, wanton, and withering sarcasm; sentiment, refined and exalted to the pitch of devotion; and humour of the freest, broadest, and most exuberant vein. Mr. Wilson was called to the Scotch bar in 1815, but never practised. In 1820 he was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University, then vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown; and it is remarkable that, even thus early, Sir Walter Scott had recognised in him talents which only wanted proper direction, "to make him the first man of the age." In 1851 he resigned his professorship in consequence of ill health; and about the same time he received pension from the Crown of 300*l.* a year. Professor Wilson's academical prelections will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear them. Nor was it only the force and splendour of his eloquence that endeared him to all his students. He was the never-failing friend of every youth who sought his help; the counsel which he was ever ready to im-

part attested not less the kindness of his benevolent heart than the sagacity of his discriminating judgment; and the disinterested integrity of his character, and the conscientious consistency with which he ever maintained his principles, were acknowledged as sincerely by his most resolute opponents as by his firmest friends. Died 1854.

WYON, WILLIAM, R. A., a medal engraver of admirable skill, was of German descent; the son of Peter Wyon, a die-sinker at Birmingham, where he was born in 1793. Apprenticed to his father, he evinced when very young that taste, feeling, and skill in his art of which he has left behind him so many admirable examples. In 1816 Mr. Wyon came to London; and in that year he was appointed second engraver in the Royal Mint. Here he had a fair field and an honourable career before him; but his hopes were darkened by official difficulties, on which we need not dwell. In 1832 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1838 a full Academician. Mr. Wyon's works may be classified under the several heads of coins—pattern-pieces not coined—medals—and seals. His medals include the recent war medals of the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jelalabad, and Cabul,—the civic medals of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Bengal Asiatic Society, and indeed of almost every learned society, home and colonial. His heads have both force and delicacy,—and are always admirable in point of likeness. His reverses are conceived in the school of Flaxman, for whose works he was known to have evinced greater enthusiasm than for those of any other modern artist. Died 1851.

THE END.

LONDON:
A. and G. A. SPOTTISWOODS,
New-street-Square.

